



At the age of 49 Adolf Hitler still is a bachelor—but he never allows a crude remark about a woman to be made in his presence. Here the Fuehrer is shown greeting a feminine friend in Munich.

## Bismarck and Hitler Alike in Their Aims

(Continued from page one.)

united and as strong as it had been in the middle ages. He made a bet—he would pay for twenty-five bottles of champagne if his predictions proved untrue. He was a grand seigneur, proud of his caste.

The boy Adolf Hitler, wandering up to the mountain tops in his beautiful native country, looking over into Germany, told his young friends of the glories of the old German empire and how some day this great empire would be reborn to new splendor.

Bismarck in his youthful ardor gloried in his caste; though his mother was a commoner, Bismarck boasted of his family, that had been in Prussia longer than the reigning Hohenzollerns.

Young Hitler could not boast of aristocratic ancestors, but when he came to Vienna and saw the Babel of races, the emissaries and representatives of the vast provinces of Austria, where only a handful of Austrians ruled "foreign" Czechs, Jews, Croats, Hungarians, and others, he became proud of his race. Wasn't he an Austrian German?

In his childhood and youth Bismarck was miserable whenever he had to leave the family estate and go to the city, to school, or to the university. All through his life, whenever disappointments crushed him or he felt the need of gathering new strength for vital decisions, Bismarck returned to the country.

This same longing for communion with nature moves Hitler. In the years of his struggle for power Hitler would vanish from Munich, from the big cities of the country he wanted to rule, to seek new strength and courage on the tiny farm of his friend Dietrich Eckart in the Bavarian Alps.

Today he withdraws for weeks on end to the vast, almost castle-like mountain house near Berchtesgaden.

The two iron leaders of Germany who found strength in their communion with nature have another characteristic in common—courage and lightning-like speed in making decisions.

Even before he discovered his true ambition in life, which was to rule his country and help build it up, there was one thing for which the young Pomeranian Junker was famous among his friends and enemies—personal courage and the ability to make quick decisions.

Despite this courage, this fierceness, Bismarck could be touched to tears by even the smallest incident; emotion could sway him.

Again you find a tremendous resemblance in his successor of the twentieth century. Nobody ever doubted Hitler's courage and daring. Yet how many thousands have heard Hitler's voice break with emotion, seen his eyes fill with tears at some crucial moment in his career? Some say he acts to swerve the masses. So did Bismarck. He wept and stormed when his king tried to oppose his plans.

Tall, sturdy Nazis admit they have trembled in fear in front of the much smaller Hitler when his anger was aroused. Brawny

party men emerge from Hitler's headquarters shaken to the core by their master's scolding.

In the matter of courage Austrian-born Hitler somewhat ranks the Prussian baron. Giant Bismarck pulled wires to escape military service for quite a number of years. Slight, underfed Austrian Adolf Hitler enlisted as a volunteer in the German army when the World war broke out. As a dispatch runner Hitler the soldier won decorations which were awarded only for outstanding feats of courage.

For a German courage is closely coupled with discipline. Prussian Bismarck was a fierce believer in discipline. Hitler built up his empire on discipline and blind obedience.

The love of discipline and obedience naturally inspires distrust of liberal ideas and ideals. Bismarck hated them almost from the cradle. Wasn't his mother, for whom he had no special affection, a bourgeois of an old liberal family that prided itself on its liberal convictions? Her friends were liberals; young Bismarck's teachers were liberals, and never to his dying day did he become reconciled to the liberal mentality.

Hitler dearly loved his mother, and in his early youth the matter of liberals and conservatives never bothered him, but when he went to Vienna he met easy-going liberals, Socialists, and radicals and loathed them. When the World war ended with disaster for Germany, Hitler blamed the liberals and the Socialists for it, and his hatred became all-engulfing.

The Iron Chancellor of the nineteenth century spent his years in power fighting liberalism and Socialism.

The Iron Fuehrer of the twentieth century fought them with even greater bitterness and thoroughness. Americans who visit Germany sometimes wonder how it was possible that the ideals of freedom and democracy which inspired men like Carl Schurz and thousands of other Germans who sought a refuge in America should have failed to inspire Germans who stayed at home to put up a better fight for the liberal cause. They should remember that Germany in a little more than a century suffered four periods of major persecution of the believers in democracy. In each of these periods liberalism was nearly stamped out.

The first persecution of liberals took place after the kings, emperors, and princelets of central and eastern Europe succeeded in vanquishing Napoleon Bonaparte. Their people had helped to fight Napoleon the invader. Now they demanded constitutional rights promised them in days of stress. Most princes refused to keep their promises. Instead they persecuted the liberals. Some were executed and many fled to America.

In 1848 believers in freedom again rose, but again they were quickly vanquished. In Prussian Berlin a young Junker deputy by the name of Bismarck, who curried the favor of his ailing king, encouraged him to refuse the concessions demanded by the rabble.

The third purge of liberals, religious groups, and Socialists

took place under the rule of Bismarck, who from the day he became premier of Prussia in 1862 until Kaiser Wilhelm II. dismissed him fought liberals, then Socialists, then Catholics.

The fourth purge carries on the Bismarckian tradition. It is being enforced by Hitler. Liberals, Catholics, Centrists, Socialists, communists, and Protestant pastors have fled Germany or are suffering in prison or concentration camps—a new tool unknown to Bismarck, but effective in crushing opposition.

If you compare the life of Bismarck and what to date is known of 49-year-old Hitler's life you have the feeling of hearing a magnifying echo—an echo that is even stronger than the original sound. This is especially the case with Bismarck's fight against liberalism, which is being surpassed in violence by Hitler's struggle against it.

It is only one step from the

Protestantism, than Adolf Hitler. Professors were ousted, priests were barred from their home towns in the days when Bismarck fought the Catholic clergy. It was left to Hitler to carry the Bismarckian tradition further and to order the detention in a concentration camp of the Protestant leader, Pastor Martin Niemöller, after German courts prescribed his release.

Hating liberals and what they stand for, Bismarck and Hitler were automatically bound to oppose freedom of the press. Press gag laws were the order of the day in Bismarck's Germany. Papers were banned, were forbidden to appear, they were censored, newspaper men had to flee the country, and German newspapers were printed in foreign countries—in Bismarck's era and still today. Bismarck had newspapers which he controlled—so has Hitler, and his newspaper aids have become millionaires after absorbing one non-Nazi paper after another.

The threat of concentration camps, the everlasting fear of Hitler's "treason" laws, helped exterminate the non-Nazi press more thoroughly and more profitably than the Iron Chancellor succeeded in curbing his opponents.

The racial problem which plays such an important part in Hitler's Germany keenly interested Junker von Bismarck. Bismarck, like Hitler, was firmly convinced of the superiority of the German race—though at times he feared that a thorough investigation would show there was no such thing as a genuinely pure German.

In the Jewish question, which Hitler inscribed in big letters on his banners, Bismarck and Hitler could have agreed to a cer-



(Acme photo.)  
Leni Riefenstahl, German actress, whose name frequently has been linked in a romantic manner with that of Adolf Hitler.

There is the Jewish inventor who devised means of making edible fat out of coal. Nazi concerns refused to buy his process because he was a Jew. When Hitler stormed because his chemical experts failed to find a way of manufacturing synthetic fat for human consumption he was told that a patent for such a process existed, but that the chiefs of chemical concerns refused to buy it because its originator was a Jew. Hitler ordered the purchase of the patent, and the Jew is doing quite well in Nazi Germany.

A number of very prominent Jewish bankers were allowed to retain their posts as long as they succeeded in obtaining loans and credits—discreetly—for the German reich. When they had to leave Germany the bankers who had been useful to the Nazi party were allowed to transfer more of their property than other Jews.

Bismarck had many Jewish friends, and, strangely enough, one of the outstanding Jewish

thing should be done to counteract the growing dissatisfaction of the masses. He initiated social reforms that staggered his contemporaries. He started Germany's old-age pension system that still is in existence today.

Bismarck created labor arbitration courts in Prussia, and he started institutions which were later to become the national illness insurance. Housing projects inspired by the Iron Chancellor sprang up all over Prussia.

These measures were passed partly out of hatred against the "smug bourgeois liberals." Bismarck hated them as much as Hitler does. The Fuehrer frequently denounces what he brands the "irresponsible, amorphous bourgeoisie." The main reason Bismarck introduced the social reforms is that he wanted to insure the safety and stability of the government of his king. A few generations later promises of better times made to the workers and to the very low middle class helped Adolf Hitler win the support of millions, and thus the power in Germany.

If you read the records of some of the conversations between Bismarck and his contemporaries you find utterances that could have been made today by the Fuehrer of Germany. "Alliances are fertile only if they are necessary and useful; there must be a motive and purpose to every alliance," Bismarck said to Napoleon III. of France.

This sounds like utterances emanating from the Hitler chancellery at the time when the world was deriding Germany for her lack of open alliances. Or, when the English minister warns Bismarck that Europe won't allow Prussia to join forces with Russia, Bismarck asks, "Who is Europe?"; and when told that it is represented by big powers he simply snaps, "Are they united?"—a question which Hitler's men asked only a short time ago when England warned them they could not do as they pleased in Czechoslovakia.

The cleverness with which the Prussian Junker used the position of weak Prussia between the big powers France, Austria, England, and Russia is matched only by the adroitness with which Hitler and his fellow dictator Mussolini juggled the Rome-Berlin axis to make the once powerful England come to terms.

Today the powers surrounding Germany are frankly suspicious of Germany's plans of expansion. Germany eagerly seeks to convince the world that she has no desire to "subjugate other nations" in words almost identical with those which the Prussian diplomat used when call-

ing at the sundry courts of the German princes to convince them that Prussia did not plan to incorporate them. This was before the wars of 1864-66-71.

Bismarck's great strength was that he could always strip all problems down to their essential points. Hitler, who lacks the diplomatic training of many of his opponents, can skin a problem to a skeleton and then make the remaining bones work for his purpose.

Music was Bismarck's greatest relaxation. He could be stirred to tears by Beethoven. Many politicians have been able to get close to Hitler by using his love of music. His press chief, Ernst Hanfstaengl, the half-American, remained in power long after the Fuehrer felt that he was a failure, largely because he played the piano beautifully. What Beethoven was to Bismarck, Wagner is to Hitler.

Right now Hitler seeks his main relaxation in architecture; there is scarcely a building being erected in Germany the plans of which Hitler did not study and supervise.

Bismarck had no such artistic ambition, but whenever he was sent to a new post it was Bismarck, and not his wife, gentle, charming Johanna von Puttkammer, who chose the house, ordered its remodeling, directed its furnishing.

The mention of Johanna von Puttkammer brings us to a chapter in which the founders of the second and third German empires differ greatly. Bismarck's family life was extremely happy. He married at the age of 32. At the age of 49 Hitler still is a bachelor.

It took Hitler years to recover from the grief he suffered when his young niece, Geli, committed suicide. Women have pursued him and continue to pursue him with a wildness that is staggering to the onlooker. One almost feels sorry for a man who cannot turn around without some wild-eyed female rolling her eyes at him, "ready to swoon."

Despite the countless incidents of undignified female behavior, Adolf Hitler, the bachelor, never allows a crude remark about a woman to be made in his presence. Hitler would like to marry, but where can he be sure that the woman would marry him for his own sake and not for the sake of sharing his power?

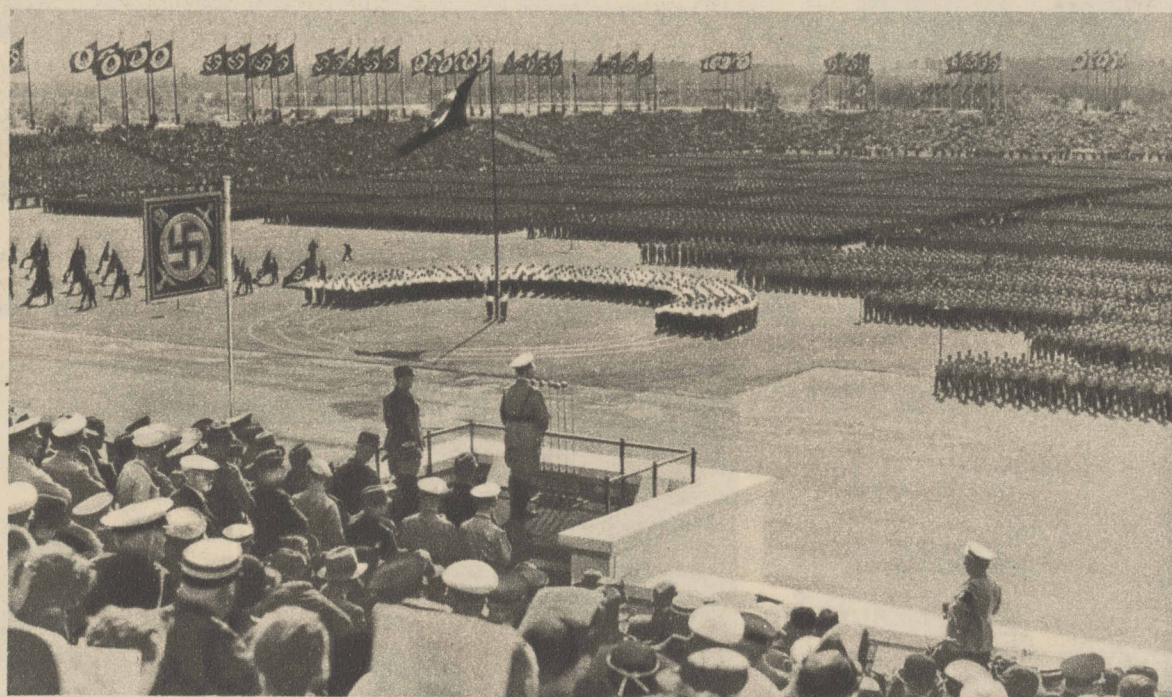
Bismarck was a giant who could enjoy gargantuan feasts and drink more than any of his contemporaries. He knew exactly how far he could go. Hitler is abstemious. His physical strength was sapped by the years of poverty in Vienna. Bismarck had strength to waste, and in his youth he gloried in wasting it; later he rebuilt it carefully, the same as Hitler is systematically seeking to increase his physical strength. Hitler is succeeding. He has a power of endurance that only few men in Germany can equal.

Whereas Bismarck could wax enthusiastic about a perfect meal, Hitler clings to his vegetarian diet. He explained to friends that he adopted it because "vegetables must give strength. The strongest animal in creation is the vegetarian elephant. The meat-eating lion cannot compete with him when it comes to physical endurance."

Hitler was able to create the vast party that bore him to power because peace treaties which the Germans and their war time allies felt were unjust made the people ready to follow him. But he had another ally—strangely enough, the same ally which made Bismarck the big man of his country—the Prussian army.

Until a few months ago the army watched every move of Fuehrer Hitler, lest he begrudge it any small fraction of the strength and influence the Prussian-German army needed to become the strongest in Europe. It has found that the new Iron Fuehrer has even more courage than the army chiefs whom the Fuehrer removed because they would not countenance his sudden raid into Austria and his other plans—they wanted to cling to the old-fashioned methods of diplomacy. Hitler swept them aside.

Bismarck in the fifty years in which he held the limelight in Europe frequently changed his views and his aims—except the one "ambition to make a nation of Germany," which inspired him to his dying day. This same ambition fires Adolf Hitler, who in less than twenty years of political activity has made himself supreme master of a new Germany which is bigger than the Germany created by Bismarck and which experts assert is more powerful than the old empire ever was.



A greater Germany was the ambition of Bismarck. So it is that of Hitler, who here is shown reviewing 50,000 members of the workers' corps at Nuremberg.

hatred of liberals to the hatred of the parliamentary system. Bismarck and Hitler loathed parliaments. Nevertheless they used them to increase their power. Nobody in his generation was more outspoken in his denunciations of the government—when he was not in it—than Bismarck. A few generations later Hitler decided it was his God-given mission to destroy the liberal German republic "foisted on Germany in a moment of weakness."

Both the Prussian and the Austrian gained strength from the firm conviction that what they wanted done was what God wanted done. They both had their own kind of religion—there were moments when Bismarck struggled valiantly for the cause of Christianity, though he fundamentally disliked all priests and clergymen.

Look at Hitler beside him: He was born and raised a Catholic; he feels in communion with God. He won wide Christian circles that were worried by the Marxists and communists in the German parliament by introducing a religious plank into his party program: "We demand liberty for all religious denominations in the state so far as they are not a danger to it and do not militate against the moral feelings of the German race." Yet nobody in Germany, not even Bismarck, took stronger action against the "political clergy" of his own original faith, and of

taint extent in Bismarck's youth, but in his years as a statesman he fought bitterly against the anti-Semitic tide, which he felt was endangering the future of Germany, rousing the darkest instincts in the masses.

For Bismarck the Jewish problem was not a racial one, but a political one. From the racial viewpoint he held that the admixture of Jewish blood would be excellent for the German race, providing it with some of the "champagne it lacks in its makeup." In a coarser vein he referred cynically to the desirable "mating of the Prussian stallion with the Jewish mare," an utterance which sent the anti-Semites of his day into paroxysms of fury.

Everybody knows Hitler's attitude toward the Jewish problem—that by legal and illegal means Hitler's friends are trying to compel German-born Jews to flee their homeland, leaving behind their property.

Many observers believe that Hitler hoped the anti-Jewish bait would lure voters to his camp, because of a widespread belief that Jews had managed to survive inflation better than most other Germans.

Others declare that he adopted an anti-Jewish plank as a means of increasing his international influence.

Still others believe that Hitler is a fanatic in his hatred of Jews, although there is evidence that Jews who can be useful to him and his party don't fare as badly as the rank and file.



Hater of liberal ideas and ideals, Prince Otto von Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor (center), with two of his advisers.

Socialist leaders, Ferdinand Lassalle, was to have a tremendous influence on Bismarck's policy. The chancellor felt that the Jewish Socialists could be useful to him in his fight against the liberal bourgeoisie.

Bismarck even tried to win Karl Marx by having one of his aids offer him a job on a newspaper he controlled. This attempt failed and Marx became the prophet of the revolutionary proletariat of the world.

Bismarck realized that some-