

- Chronology -

Chronology = Chrono

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Besides 2 chronos, there
are also book lists, book covers,
and ~~receipts~~ purchases
and project reports.

Master Sheet Markings

~~Lucas~~

Lucas Hitler of History | vertical line

Morgan The Devil ○ circle

Kegan First World War △ triangle

Moose Crisis of German
Ideology + cross

Rosenberg Selected writings ☆ star

Wykes Hummer ▽ inverted triangle

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HITLER'S DIPLOMAT

*The Life and Times of
Joachim von Ribbentrop*

JOHN WEITZ

New York 1992

TICKNOR & FIELDS



INSIDE HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS

1939-45

WALTER WARLIMONT

*CHRONOLOGY
of WWII*

Translated from the German by R. H. Barry

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PRESIDIO

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APPENDIX C

Chronology

1933

30 January

President von Hindenburg appoints General von Blomberg Defence Minister in Hitler's Government and nominates him (though not publicly) Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1934

2 August

Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Führer and Chancellor of the Reich - and as such *de jure* Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1935

16 March

Announcement that Germany had 'regained her liberty of action in defence matters'; universal military service, open pursuit of rearmament; Blomberg publicly appointed Reich War Minister and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1938

4 February

Hitler's seizure of military power; dismisses Field Marshal von Blomberg without appointing a successor; takes over *de facto* Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht; nominates General Keitel, in his capacity as Chief of his military staff, Chief of Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW); Commander-in-Chief of the Army changed (Colonel-General von Brauchitsch replaces Colonel-General Freiherr von Fritsch).

12 March

29 September

Invasion of Austria - the Anschluss.
The Sudeten crisis ended by the Munich agreement; the Wehrmacht moves into the Sudetenland.

1939

15-16 March

29 May

23 August

25 August

31 August

3 September

17 September

27 September

6 October

26 October

7 November

30 November

12 December

1940

16 January

16 February

12 March

28 March

7 April

9 April

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Wehrmacht.

dismisses Field
appointing a
Command of
Keitel, in his
Chief of
(OKW); Com-
(Colonel-
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Appendix C

1939

15-16 March

Military occupation of the 'remainder of Czecho-Slovakia'. The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia set up.

22 May

The *Pact of Steel* between the Reich and Italy.

23 August

German-Soviet Treaty of Non-Aggression, including a secret supplementary agreement concerning Poland and the Baltic States.

25 August

Cancellation of the initial order for attack on Poland.

31 August

Renewed order for attack on Poland on 1 September.

3 September

England and France declare war on the Reich.

17 September

The Red Army moves into Eastern Poland.

27 September

Hitler announces his decision to act offensively in the West.

6 October

Hitler's offer of peace made before the Reichstag; rejected by England on 12 October.

26 October

Military Government in Poland replaced by the 'Government General'; Eastern Poland incorporated in the USSR.

7 November

Offer of mediation to the belligerents by the Belgian and Netherlands Sovereigns - rejected by England and France on 12 November and as a result considered null and void by Hitler.

30 November

Beginning of the Russo-Finnish 'Winter War'.

12 December

First German consideration of occupation of Norway.

1940

16 January

Start of Allied preparations for military action in Scandinavia.

16 February

The German supply ship *Altmark* captured by British destroyers in Norwegian territorial waters.

12 March

End of the Russo-Finnish Winter War.

28 March

Decision by Supreme Allied War Council to mine Norwegian waters on 5 April and occupy bases in Norway.

7 April

Allied Expeditionary force embarks.

9 April

Start of German occupation of Denmark and Norway.

Appendices

10 May Start of German attack in the West.
15 May Dutch forces capitulate.
28 May British aircraft attack the Ruhr area.
10 June Belgian forces capitulate.
22 June Last Norwegian forces capitulate.
19 July Franco-German armistice agreement.
31 July Hitler's peace speech in the Reichstag. Rejected by England on 22 July.
13 August Hitler's order for preparations for attack on Russia.
27 September Beginning of air battle (the Blitz) over England.
23 October Three-Power Pact - Germany, Italy, Japan.
24 October Meeting between Hitler and General Franco in Hendaye.
28 October Meeting between Hitler and Marshal Pétain in Montoire.
11-12 November Italian attack on Greece.
12-13 November Italian fleet suffers heavy loss from British carrier attack on Taranto.
7 December Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in Berlin.
9 December General Franco refuses to agree to a German attack on Gibraltar.
18 December Severe defeat of the Italians in North Africa, withdrawal to Tripoli (Wavell's offensive).
1941 Issue of *Barbarossa* Directive for attack on Russia.
12 February General Rommel arrives in Tripoli as Commander of a German 'back-up formation'.
27 March Military putsch in Belgrade. Hitler decides to extend to Yugoslavia the Balkan campaign already planned (for the support of Italy).
5 April Yugoslav-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
6 April Start of German campaign in the Balkans.
13 April Russo-Japanese Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression.
17 April Yugoslav forces capitulate.
21-23 April German-Italian armistice agreement with Greece.
28 April Rommel on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.
2 May Start of British military measures to suppress the rising in Iraq (which had broken out 3 April).

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10 May Clandestine
20 May Deputy', R
24 May Start of Ge
forces; deta
the *Bismarck*
British and
Opening of.
22 June Occupation
25 August End of the l
24 September Resumption
2 October British offen
18 November First major
29 November South, inclu
Early
December Start of Sovi
7 December Japanese sur
8 December USA declar
11 December Hitler declar
19 December Hitler takes
Army.
1942
21 January Renewed offi
12-13 February Passage of 'S
through the
April-May Air offensive
7 June-4 July Occupation c
of Sebastopol
20-21 June Capture of th
Egypt.
28 June Start of secur
7-8 August Beginning of
Pacific with
19 August British-Canac
30 August-2 German-Itali
September after failure o
August-September Battles of the
23 October into the Cauc
Opening of B

Appendix C

- 10 May Clandestine flight to England of the 'Führer's Deputy', Rudolf Hess.
- 20 May Start of German attack on Crete.
- 24 May Start of operations in the Atlantic by German surface forces; destruction of the *Hood* (24 May), sinking of the *Bismarck* (27 May).
- 8 June British and Free French forces march into Syria.
- 22 June Opening of attack on Soviet Russia.
- 25 August Occupation of Iran by Soviet and British forces.
- 24 September End of the Kiev series of battles.
- 2 October Resumption of the offensive towards Moscow.
- 18 November British offensive in North Africa.
- 29 November First major withdrawal in the east by Army Group South, including evacuation of Rostov.
- Early December Start of Soviet counter-offensive.
- 7 December Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour.
- 8 December USA declares war on Japan.
- 11 December Hitler declares war on USA.
- 19 December Hitler takes over as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
- 1942
- 21 January Renewed offensive by Rommel in North Africa.
- 12-13 February Passage of *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* through the Channel.
- April-May Air offensive against Malta.
- 7 June-4 July Occupation of the whole of the Crimea and capture of Sebastopol.
- 20-21 June Capture of the fortress of Tobruk, breakthrough into Egypt.
- 28 June Start of second summer offensive in the East.
- 7-8 August Beginning of the change in the war situation in the Pacific with American landing on Guadalcanal.
- 19 August British-Canadian raid on Dieppe repulsed.
- 30 August-2 September German-Italian front immobilized at El Alamein after failure of an attempt to advance further.
- August-September Battles of the approaches to Stalingrad, penetration into the Caucasus.
- 23 October Opening of British offensive at El Alamein.

Appendices

2-3 November Start of Rommel's withdrawal from El Alamein.
 7-8 November Anglo-American landings in French North Africa.
 19-21 November Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad leading to the encirclement of the city and of the German Sixth Army.

1943

14-25 January Casablanca Conference; demand for 'unconditional surrender' of the Axis Powers.
 31 January Grand Admiral Dönitz succeeds Raeder as Commander-in-Chief Navy.

31 January-1 February

Surrender of Stalingrad.

16-20 March The greatest convoy battle of the war; 42 German U-boats sink 21 ships of a total of nearly 142,000 GRT losing only one U-boat.

13 May Collapse in Tunisia; end of the war in North Africa.

24 May German U-boat offensive against convoys in the North Atlantic called off as a result of heavy losses.

5 July Last German offensive in the east (*Citadel*) - called off on 15 July after achieving nothing.

9-10 July Allied landing in Sicily.

24-25 July Revolution in Italy; Mussolini made prisoner.

8 September Surrender of Italy.

9 September Allied landing at Salerno.

12 September Mussolini liberated by German troops in the Gran Sasso.

13 October Italy declares war on Germany.

29 October Red Army breakthrough on the lower Dnieper; as a result the Crimea cut off (1 November).

3 November Preparatory directive from OKW against invasion in the West.

1944

22 January Allied landing at Anzio-Nettuno in rear of the German front in Central Italy.

19 March German occupation of Hungary.

4 June Defeat of Kesselring's Army Group in Central Italy culminates in the evacuation of Rome.

6 June Start of invasion in Normandy.

22 June Collapse of Front.

13 July Soviet offensive Northern Italy

20 July Bomb attacks

31 July Allied breakthrough

2 August Turkey breaks

15 August Allied land

19 August Encirclement

man forces

20 August Start of Soviet

Group South

29 August Revolution

on 25 August

Defection of

8 September

Allies march

Finland joins

Union,

11 September The American

Trier.

25 September Hitler's de

Guard).

3 October Order for the

5 October Soviet breakthrough

encirclement

Army Group

First breakthrough

Prussia.

2 November Completion

16 December Opening of

24 December Encirclement

1945

12 January Opening of many from

Baranov.

17 January Evacuation

4-12 February Yalta Conference

1 April Encirclement

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Appendix C

22 June Collapse of Army Group Centre on the Eastern Front.
 13 July Soviet offensive against Army Groups North and Northern Ukraine.
 20 July Bomb attack on Hitler in the headquarters.
 31 July Allied breakthrough at Avranches.
 2 August Turkey breaks off relations with Germany.
 15 August Allied landing on the French Mediterranean coast.
 19 August Encirclement of considerable portions of the German forces in Normandy at Falaise.
 20 August Start of Soviet breakthrough on the front of Army Group South Ukraine.
 23 August Revolution in Rumania; declares war on Germany on 25 August; loss of the Rumanian oil area.
 25 August Defection of Bulgaria; declares war on Germany on 8 September.
 4 September Allies march into Paris.
 11 September Finland gives up the struggle against the Soviet Union.
 25 September The Americans reach the German frontier north of Trier.
 3 October Hitler's decree setting up the *Volkssturm* (Home Guard).
 5 October Order for evacuation of Greece.
 11 October Soviet breakthrough to the Baltic south of Riga; encirclement of Army Group North (later called Army Group Courland).
 2 November First breakthrough by the Red Army into East Prussia.
 16 December Completion of the evacuation of Greece.
 24 December Opening of the Ardennes offensive.
 1945 Encirclement of Budapest.
 12 January Opening of general Soviet offensive against Germany from the bridgehead across the Vistula at Baranov.
 17 January Evacuation of Warsaw.
 4-12 February Yalta Conference.
 1 April Encirclement of the Ruhr area complete.

Appendices

13 April Death of Roosevelt.
 14 April Fall of Vienna.
 21 April Collapse of the German front in Italy.
 25 April Junction of American and Soviet forces at Torgau on the Elbe.
 30 April Suicide of Hitler.
 7-8 May Signature of the unconditional surrender of the Wehrmacht on instructions from the newly-formed Government of Dönitz.
 23 May Dönitz's Government arrested and taken into captivity by the Allies.

1. DOCUMENTS

These include: 'Directives', 'Orders of the Day' Wehrmacht as were drafted by the Staff; orders by the Commander-in-Chief of orders, some as teletype transmissions; military correspondence; Wehrmacht HQ's, in the 'Situation', reports, temporary records (personal) and by others; shorthand the majority from photos.

The directives and other documents cover the entire war period. Limited periods have not been found and authors concerned left records were either not or. At some periods all these basic information.

The following is a summary employed:

1937-38

(Up to 29 September 1938) The personnel
 Alfred Jochims was
 (Section Chief of)
 not yet

- 1912 November Arrives in Liverpool, where he stays until following April
- 1913 May 24 Lives in Munich on the Schleissheimerstrasse
- 1914 January 12 Summoned to present himself for Austrian military service
- January 19 Hitler writes to Austrian Consulate in Munich, pleading for leniency
- February 5 Rejected by Austrian military authorities at Salzburg as unfit for service
- August 3 Petitions King Ludwig III of Bavaria for permission to join army
- August 16 Enrolled in 1st Company of 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry
- October 21 Sent to the front
- December 2 Hitler is awarded the Iron Cross, second class
- 1915 February Writes a long diary-letter to Ernst Hupp
- 1916 October 7 Wounded and taken to army hospital at Beelitz
- 1917 September Receives Cross of Military Merit, third class
- 1918 August 4 Receives Iron Cross, first class
- October 13 Hitler is gassed and taken to army hospital at Pasewalk
- November 7 Kurt Eisner proclaims Bavarian People's Republic
- November 11 World War I ends
- End of November Hitler returns to Munich
- December 18 Sent to Traunstein for guard duty
- 1919 End of January Returns to Munich and lives in List Regiment barracks
- February 21 Kurt Eisner shot dead by Count Arco-Valley
- April 13 Right-wing uprising in Munich crushed by Communists; Red Terror begins
- May 1 The Freikorps enter Munich; White Terror begins
- August Hitler conducts indoctrination classes at Lechfeld
- September 12 Attends meeting of German Workers' Party
- September 16 Hitler's letter to Adolf Gemlich on the "Jewish problem"
- October 16 Speech at Hofbräuhauskeller, marking beginning of Hitler's political career
- 1920 February 24 First public reading of "Twenty-five Points"
- March 13 Kahr assumes dictatorial power in Munich at same time that Wolfgang Kapp assumes power in Berlin
- March 17 Kapp putsch fails; Hitler and Eckart arrive in Berlin
- August 8 Hitler changes name of his party to National Socialist German Workers' Party
- 1921 Summer Party claims 3,000 dues-paying members
- July 11 Hitler threatens to resign from party unless given dictatorial powers, which are granted to him
- September 14 Physically attacks Otto Ballerstedt, is arrested, and spends month in jail

November 4	Violence erupts at Hofbräuhaus during Hitler's speech
November 21	Hitler writes autobiographical letter to unknown doctor
1922 August 16	Addresses mass meeting at Königsplatz in Munich
1923 January 11	French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr
August 13	Stresemann becomes Chancellor
September 25	Meeting of right-wing leaders in Munich
September 30	Hitler in Bayreuth receives accolade from Wagner family
November 8-9	Hitler putsch
November 11	Hitler arrested
November 23	NSDAP banned
1924 February 26-April 1	Trial of Hitler, Ludendorff, and others; Hitler sentenced to five years' imprisonment
December 20	Released from Landsberg prison
1925 February 27	Revives NSDAP
July 18	First volume of <i>Mein Kampf</i> published
1926 January 26	Gregor Strasser calls meeting of party leaders in Hanover
February 14	Hitler calls meeting at Bamberg
1927 February 11	Hitler and Goebbels speak at Pharos Hall in Berlin
July	Goebbels's newspaper <i>Der Angriff</i> first appears
1928 April 13	Hitler "clarifies" NSDAP program
1929 June 7	Young Plan signed in Paris
September	Hitler moves into Prinzregentenplatz apartment
October 3	Death of Stresemann
1930 February 23	Horst Wessel dies
September 14	General election: 107 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag
1931 January 1	Brown House in Munich opened
September 18	Suicide of Geli Raubal
December	Unemployment reaches 5,000,000
1932 March 13	Hindenburg fails to win clear majority in election for Presidency
April 10	Hindenburg elected President with clear majority
April 13	SA and SS are banned
May 31	Papen nominated as Chancellor
June 3	Hindenburg dissolves Reichstag
July 31	General election: 230 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag
August 13	Hindenburg rejects Hitler's claim to be appointed Chancellor
November 6	Reichstag elections: 196 National Socialist deputies, loss of 34 seats
November 17	Papen Cabinet resigns
December 3	General von Schleicher appointed Chancellor and Minister of Defense
December 8	Gregor Strasser resigns from all his offices

1933 January 4	Hitler Becomes Reich Chancellor
January 30	Reichstag Fire
February 27	Reichstag Fire
February 28	Reichstag Fire
March 5	Reichstag Fire
March 21	Reichstag Fire
May 2	Reichstag Fire
May 20	Reichstag Fire
July 14	Reichstag Fire
October 14	Reichstag Fire
November 12	Reichstag Fire
December 23	Reichstag Fire
1934 January 1	Reichstag Fire
April 1	Reichstag Fire
June 14	Reichstag Fire
June 21	Reichstag Fire
June 30	Reichstag Fire
July 13	Reichstag Fire
July 25	Reichstag Fire
August 1	Reichstag Fire
August 2	Reichstag Fire
August 15	Reichstag Fire
1935 March 16	Reichstag Fire
June 18	Reichstag Fire
September 15	Reichstag Fire
1936 March 7	Reichstag Fire
March 29	Reichstag Fire
August 1	Reichstag Fire
October 25	Reichstag Fire
1937 November 5	Reichstag Fire
1938 January 24	Reichstag Fire
February 12	Reichstag Fire
March 12	Reichstag Fire
March 28	Reichstag Fire
September 15	Reichstag Fire
September 30	Reichstag Fire
October 1	Reichstag Fire
November 7	Reichstag Fire
1939 April 15	Reichstag Fire
April 28	Reichstag Fire
March 14	Reichstag Fire

- 1933 January 4 Hitler has secret meeting with Papen
 January 30 Becomes Chancellor
 February 27 Reichstag Fire
 February 28 Decree for the Protection of the People and the State
 March 5 Reichstag elections: NSDAP gets 44 per cent of votes and 288 seats
 March 21 Ceremony at Garrison Church in Potsdam attended by Hindenburg and Hitler
 May 2 Labor unions are dissolved
 May 20 Burning of the Books
 July 14 Law against creation of new parties
 October 14 Germany withdraws from League of Nations
 November 12 Hitler receives 92 per cent of votes at elections
 December 23 Judgment delivered at Reichstag Fire trial: van der Lubbe sentenced to death
- 1934 January 1 Hitler writes letter of gratitude to Roehm
 April 1 Boycott of Jewish shops
 June 14 First meeting of Hitler and Mussolini
 June 21 Hitler flies to Neudeck to see dying Hindenburg
 June 30 The Night of the Long Knives
 July 13 Hitler defends blood purge in speech at Kroll Opera House in Berlin
 July 25 Murder of Engelbert Dollfuss
 August 1 Death of Hindenburg: Hitler becomes Fuehrer and Chancellor
 August 2 Armed forces take oath to Hitler
 August 15 Hitler receives political testament of Hindenburg
- 1935 March 16 Announces reintroduction of compulsory military service
 June 18 German-British Naval Treaty
 September 15 Proclamation of anti-Semitic "Nuremberg Laws"
- 1936 March 7 Hitler occupies Rhineland
 March 29 Receives 99 per cent of votes in referendum
 August 1 Olympic Games begin in Berlin
 October 25 Rome-Berlin Axis established
- 1937 November 5 In Hossbach memorandum, Hitler outlines plans for future wars
- 1938 January 24 Blomberg resigns as Minister of Defense; Fritsch, accused of homosexuality, sent on leave
 February 12 Hitler meets Kurt von Schuschnigg at Obersalzberg
 March 12 Germany invades Austria
 March 28 Hitler gives General Keitel secret directives for "Operation Green" against Czechoslovakia
 September 15 Chamberlain confers with Hitler at Obersalzberg
 September 30 Munich agreement signed
 October 1 German troops enter Sudetenland
 November 7 Attempt on life of Ernst vom Rath at German Embassy in Paris; vom Rath dies two days later
- 1939 April 15 Roosevelt appeals to Hitler for peace
 April 28 Hitler rejects Roosevelt's offers
 March 14 German troops enter Prague

1939	March 23	German troops enter Memel
(cont.)	May 22	Hitler and Mussolini sign "Pact of Steel"
	May 23	Hitler orders high command to prepare for war with Poland
	August 23	German-Soviet Pact signed in Moscow
	August 25	British sign pact with Poles
	September 1	Germany invades Poland; Hitler delivers a speech at Kroll Opera House; Euthanasia Decree, actually written in October, predicated to this day
	September 3	Britain and France declare war on Germany
	September 17	Red Army invades Poland
	September 27	Warsaw surrenders
	November 8	Bomb explosion at Bürgerbräukeller
	December 17	<i>Graf Spee</i> blown up outside Montevideo
1940	March 1-6	Sumner Welles visits Hitler in Berlin
	March 18	Hitler meets Mussolini at Brenner Pass
	April 9	German invasion of Denmark and Norway
	May 10	German invasion of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and France
	May 15	Holland capitulates
	May 17	Brussels occupied by Germans
	May 25	King Leopold of the Belgians surrenders
	May 28	British and French forces evacuated at Dunkirk
	June 10	Italy enters war
	June 22	France signs armistice at Compiègne
	June 23	Hitler spends few hours in Paris
	July 19	Hitler creates twelve new field marshals
	July 23	Attends performance of <i>Götterdämmerung</i>
	October 12	Abandons Operation Sea Lion
	October 23	Meets Franco at Hendaye
	October 24	Meets Pétain at Montoire
	October 28	Italy attacks Greece
	November 11-12	Italian fleet suffers heavy losses at Taranto
	November 12	Molotov arrives in Berlin
	November 19	King Leopold visits Hitler
	December 18	Hitler issues Barbarossa directive to his high command
1941	March 17	Military putsch in Belgrade
	March 30	Hitler tells his generals to employ "merciless harshness"
	April 6	Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece
	May 10	Rudolf Hess flies to England
	June 1	German conquest of Crete
	June 6	Hitler issues Commissar Decree
	June 22	Germany invades Russia
	July 28	Hitler remains at Wolf's Lair until March 20, 1943
	August 14	Germans occupy Smolensk
	August 23	<i>Aktion 14</i> dissolved
	September 19	Germans occupy Kiev

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1941	November 18	British offensive in North Africa
(cont.)	December 7	Japanese attack Singapore and Pearl Harbor; Hitler issues <i>Nacht und Nebel</i> Decree
	December 11	Hitler declares war on United States
	December 19	Brauchitsch dismissed, Hitler assumes supreme command
1942	January 20	Wannsee Conference on "Final Solution of the Jewish Question"
	February 15	Fall of Singapore
	April 5	Hitler issues directive for summer offensive
	April 26	Demands and receives powers of <i>Oberster Gerichtsherr</i> , or Supreme Law Lord
	June 5	Death of Reinhard Heydrich
	June 7-	
	July 4	German Army occupies Crimea
	June 20	Tobruk captured by Germans; breakthrough into Egypt
	July 16-	
	October 30	Hitler at Vinnitsa
	August 23	Swastika flag planted on Mount Elbruz
	September 16	Germans enter Stalingrad
	November 7	Allies land in North Africa
	November 23	Goering offers to fly vast supplies to Stalingrad
1943	January 14-26	Conference at Casablanca; Allies demand "unconditional surrender"
	January 18	German siege of Leningrad lifted by Russians
	February 3	Battle of Stalingrad ends
	February 19	Hans and Sophie Scholl, leaders of "White Rose," arrested
	March 20	At doctor's orders Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair for holiday at Obersalzberg
	April 7-	
	June 16	Annihilation of Warsaw Ghetto
	May 13	German collapse in Tunisia; end of war in Africa
	about June 1	Kirovograd Conference
	June 5-15	Battle of Kursk
	July 10	Allies land in Sicily
	July 19	Hitler and Mussolini meet at Feltre
	July 25	Mussolini arrested
	September 8	Italy surrenders to Allies
	September 12	Mussolini rescued by Germans at Gran Sasso
	October 13	Italy declares war on Germany
	November 28-	
	December 1	Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin meet at T'cheran
1944	January 3	Red Army reaches former Polish frontier
	January 22	Allies land at Anzio
	June 4	Allies enter Rome
	June 6	Allies land in Normandy
	July 9	Rommel's request to withdraw his troops is rejected; Hitler returns to Wolf's Lair from Obersalzberg
	July 20	Count von Stauffenberg attempts to assassinate Hitler

Chronology

1944
(cont.)

July 31
August 18
August 25
September 3
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October 14
November 20

December 16-
January 16
1945 January 15
January 16
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March 5
March 7
March 23
April 12
April 14
April 21
April 25
April 26
April 30

ler; attempt fails, and Hitler thwarts conspiracy of
generals to seize power
Allies break through at Avranches
Kluge commits suicide
Allies enter Paris
British take Brussels
British enter Holland
Rommel forced to commit suicide
Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair and goes to new head-
quarters near Bad Nauheim

Ardennes offensive
Red Army invades East Prussia
Hitler arrives in Berlin

Yalta Conference
U.S. troops enter Cologne
U.S. troops cross Rhine at Remagen
British troops cross Rhine at Wesel
Death of President Roosevelt
Russian troops enter Vienna
Russian troops reach outskirts of Berlin
U.S. and Russian troops meet at Torgau on Elbe
Mussolini executed
Hitler and his wife commit suicide in Chancellery
bunker

References are given in a short
Jetzinger's book *Hitlers Jugend*
which appears in the Bibliography
German edition.

Page	
7	"The undersigned witness"
8	"As the son of a poor cottage"
10	"Don't let him think: Smith"
12	"Most Reverend Episcopate"
18	"It was the most normal thing"
19	"Much romping: Mein Kampf"
20	"Again and again: Ibid., p. 9"
25	"But when it was explained"
26	"I well remember: Jetzinger"
27	"I owe to Karl May: Hitler"
29	"Leonding, January 5: Jetzinger"
31	"Bowed in deepest grief: H. J."
32	"When I was thirteen: Mein"
34	"You poor, unhappy boy: H. J."
36	"A bright youngster: Ibid., p. 9"
36	"And there I was: Ibid., p. 9"
37	List of marks received at school"
39	"Your wife has forbidden me"
39	List of marks received at school"
41	Hitler's troubles with cardinals"
46	"Was the devil: Kubizek, p. 1"
46	"I couldn't bear it: Ibid., p. 1"
49	"He kept saying: Ibid., pp. 1-2"
53	"Now he aspired: Ibid., p. 14"
54	"In sending you: Ibid., pp. 1-2"
54	"I cannot enthuse: Ibid., p. 1"
55	"I am longing: Ibid., p. 224"

Chronology

1837	June 7	Birth of Alois Schicklgruber, later Hitler
1885	January 7	Alois Hitler marries Klara Pölzl
1889	April 20	Birth of Adolf Hitler
1895	May 1	Adolf enters elementary school at Fischlham
	June 25	Alois Hitler retires on pension
1899	February 23	Hitler family settles in Leonding
1900	September 17	Adolf enters Linz <i>Realschule</i>
1903	January	Alois Hitler dies
	September 14	Angela Hitler marries Leo Raubal
1904	May 22	Adolf confirmed at Linz Cathedral
	September	Adolf enters Steyr <i>Realschule</i>
1905	Summer	Adolf leaves Steyr <i>Realschule</i> and falls ill; convalescence at Spital; in June Leonding garden house is sold
	Autumn	Adolf meets August Kubizek at the opera
1906	Spring	Adolf falls in love with Stefanie
	Early summer	Adolf in Vienna
1907	October	Adolf takes examination at Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, and fails
	December 21	Klara Hitler dies
1908	February	Adolf settles in Vienna at 29 Stumpfergasse
	October	Adolf takes examination and fails for second time; breaks with Kubizek
	November	Adolf lives in lodgings on the Felberstrasse
1909	August	Moves to lodgings on the Sechshäuserstrasse
	December	Appears at the Asylum for the Shelterless, sick and penniless; meets Reinhold Hanisch
1910	February 9	Settles in the Männerheim
	August 5	Testifies in lawsuit against Hanisch
1911	March 21	Johanna Pölzl dies, having previously given Adolf a small inheritance
	May 4	Ordered by the Linz court to surrender his orphan's pension

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1912	November
1913	May 24
1914	January
	January
	February
	August 2
	August 1
	October
	December
1915	February
1916	October
1917	September
1918	August 4
	October
	November
	November
	End of
	November
	December
1919	End of
	January
	February
	April 13
	May 1
	August
	September
	September
	October
1920	February
	March 13
	March 17
	August 8
1921	Summer
	July 11
	September

- 1912 November Arrives in Liverpool, where he stays until following April
- 1913 May 24 Lives in Munich on the Schleisheimerstrasse
- 1914 January 12 Summoned to present himself for Austrian military service
- January 19 Hitler writes to Austrian Consulate in Munich, pleading for leniency
- February 5 Rejected by Austrian military authorities at Salzburg as unfit for service
- August 3 Petitions King Ludwig III of Bavaria for permission to join army
- August 16 Enrolled in 1st Company of 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry
- October 21 Sent to the front
- December 2 Hitler is awarded the Iron Cross, second class
- 1915 February Writes a long diary-letter to Ernst Hepp
- 1916 October 7 Wounded and taken to army hospital at Beelitz
- 1917 September Receives Cross of Military Merit, third class
- 1918 August 4 Receives Iron Cross, first class
- October 13 Hitler is gassed and taken to army hospital at Pasewalk
- November 7 Kurt Eisner proclaims Bavarian People's Republic
- November 11 World War I ends
- End of
- November Hitler returns to Munich
- December 18 Sent to Traunstein for guard duty
- 1919 End of
- January Returns to Munich and lives in List Regiment barracks
- February 21 Kurt Eisner shot dead by Count Arco-Valley
- April 13 Right-wing uprising in Munich crushed by Communists; Red Terror begins
- May 1 The Freikorps enter Munich; White Terror begins
- August Hitler conducts indoctrination classes at Lechfeld
- September 12 Attends meeting of German Workers' Party
- September 16 Hitler's letter to Adolf Gemlich on the "Jewish problem"
- October 16 Speech at Hofbräuhauskeller, marking beginning of Hitler's political career
- 1920 February 24 First public reading of "Twenty-five Points"
- March 13 Kahr assumes dictatorial power in Munich at same time that Wolfgang Kapp assumes power in Berlin
- March 17 Kapp putsch fails; Hitler and Eckart arrive in Berlin
- August 8 Hitler changes name of his party to National Socialist German Workers' Party
- 1921 Summer Party claims 3,000 dues-paying members
- July 11 Hitler threatens to resign from party unless given dictatorial powers, which are granted to him
- September 14 Physically attacks Otto Ballerstedt, is arrested, and spends month in jail

	November 4	Violence erupts at Hofbräuhaus during Hitler's speech
	November 21	Hitler writes autobiographical letter to unknown doctor
1922	August 16	Addresses mass meeting at Königsplatz in Munich
1923	January 11	French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr
	August 13	Stresemann becomes Chancellor
	September 25	Meeting of right-wing leaders in Munich
	September 30	Hitler in Bayreuth receives accolade from Wagner family
	November 8-9	Hitler putsch
	November 11	Hitler arrested
	November 23	NSDAP banned
1924	February 26-April 1	Trial of Hitler, Ludendorff, and others; Hitler sentenced to five years' imprisonment
	December 20	Released from Landsberg prison
1925	February 27	Revives NSDAP
	July 18	First volume of <i>Mein Kampf</i> published
1926	January 26	Gregor Strasser calls meeting of party leaders in Hanover
	February 14	Hitler calls meeting at Bamberg
1927	February 11	Hitler and Goebbels speak at Pharus Hall in Berlin
	July	Goebbels's newspaper <i>Der Angriff</i> first appears
1928	April 13	Hitler "clarifies" NSDAP program
1929	June 7	Young Plan signed in Paris
	September	Hitler moves into Prinzregentenplatz apartment
	October 3	Death of Stresemann
1930	February 23	Horst Wessel dies
	September 14	General election: 107 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag
1931	January 1	Brown House in Munich opened
	September 18	Suicide of Geli Raubal
	December	Unemployment reaches 5,000,000
1932	March 13	Hindenburg fails to win clear majority in election for Presidency
	April 10	Hindenburg elected President with clear majority
	April 13	SA and SS are banned
	May 31	Papen nominated as Chancellor
	June 3	Hindenburg dissolves Reichstag
	July 31	General election: 230 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag
	August 13	Hindenburg rejects Hitler's claim to be appointed Chancellor
	November 6	Reichstag elections: 196 National Socialist deputies, loss of 34 seats
	November 17	Papen Cabinet resigns
	December 3	General von Schleicher appointed Chancellor and Minister of Defense
	December 8	Gregor Strasser resigns from all his offices

1933	January 4	Hitler
	January 30	Becomes
	February 27	Reich
	February 28	Doen
	March 5	Reich
	March 21	and 2
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		by Hil
	May 2	Labou
	May 20	Burni
	July 14	Law i
	October 14	Germ
	November 12	Hitler
	December 23	Judge
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1934	January 1	Hitler
	April 1	Boyer
	June 14	First i
	June 21	Hitler
	June 30	The p
	July 13	Hitler
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	July 25	Murd
	August 1	Death
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	August 15	Hitler
1935	March 16	Anno
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	June 18	Germ
	September 15	Proeli
1936	March 7	Hitler
	March 29	Reich
	August 1	Olymp
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1937	November 5	In Ho
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	September 15	Cham
	September 30	Munk
	October 1	Germ
	November 7	Attem
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1939	April 15	Roose
	April 28	Hitler
	March 14	Germ

- 1933 January 4 Hitler has secret meeting with Papen
 January 30 Becomes Chancellor
 February 27 Reichstag Fire
 February 28 Decree for the Protection of the People and the State
 March 5 Reichstag elections: NSDAP gets 44 per cent of votes and 288 seats
 March 21 Ceremony at Garrison Church in Potsdam attended by Hindenburg and Hitler
 May 2 Labor unions are dissolved
 May 20 Burning of the Books
 July 14 Law against creation of new parties
 October 14 Germany withdraws from League of Nations
 November 12 Hitler receives 92 per cent of votes at elections
 December 23 Judgment delivered at Reichstag Fire trial: van der Lubbe sentenced to death
- 1934 January 1 Hitler writes letter of gratitude to Roehm
 April 1 Boycott of Jewish shops
 June 14 First meeting of Hitler and Mussolini
 June 21 Hitler flies to Neudeck to see dying Hindenburg
 June 30 The Night of the Long Knives
 July 13 Hitler defends blood purge in speech at Kroll Opera House in Berlin
 July 25 Murder of Engelbert Dollfuss
 August 1 Death of Hindenburg: Hitler becomes Fuehrer and Chancellor
 August 2 Armed forces take oath to Hitler
 August 15 Hitler receives political testament of Hindenburg
- 1935 March 16 Announces reintroduction of compulsory military service
 June 18 German-British Naval Treaty
 September 15 Proclamation of anti-Semitic "Nuremberg Laws"
- 1936 March 7 Hitler occupies Rhineland
 March 29 Receives 99 per cent of votes in referendum
 August 1 Olympic Games begin in Berlin
 October 25 Rome-Berlin Axis established
- 1937 November 5 In Hossbach memorandum, Hitler outlines plans for future wars
- 1938 January 24 Blomberg resigns as Minister of Defense; Fritsch, accused of homosexuality, sent on leave
 February 12 Hitler meets Kurt von Schuschnigg at Obersalzberg
 March 12 Germany invades Austria
 March 28 Hitler gives General Keitel secret directives for "Operation Green" against Czechoslovakia
 September 15 Chamberlain confers with Hitler at Obersalzberg
 September 30 Munich agreement signed
 October 1 German troops enter Sudetenland
 November 7 Attempt on life of Ernst vom Rath at German Embassy in Paris; vom Rath dies two days later
- 1939 April 15 Roosevelt appeals to Hitler for peace
 April 28 Hitler rejects Roosevelt's offers
 March 14 German troops enter Prague

1939	March 23	German troops enter Memel
(cont.)	May 22	Hitler and Mussolini sign "Pact of Steel"
	May 23	Hitler orders high command to prepare for war with Poland
	August 23	German-Soviet Pact signed in Moscow
	August 25	British sign pact with Poles
	September 1	Germany invades Poland; Hitler delivers a speech at Kroll Opera House; Euthanasia Decree, actually written in October, predicated to this day
	September 3	Britain and France declare war on Germany
	September 17	Red Army invades Poland
	September 27	Warsaw surrenders
	November 8	Bomb explosion at Bürgerbräukeller
	December 17	Graf Spee blown up outside Montevideo
1940	March 1-6	Sumner Welles visits Hitler in Berlin
	March 18	Hitler meets Mussolini at Brenner Pass
	April 9	German invasion of Denmark and Norway
	May 10	German invasion of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and France
	May 15	Holland capitulates
	May 17	Brussels occupied by Germans
	May 25	King Leopold of the Belgians surrenders
	May 28	British and French forces evacuated at Dunkirk
	June 10	Italy enters war
	June 22	France signs armistice at Compiègne
	June 23	Hitler spends few hours in Paris
	July 19	Hitler creates twelve new field marshals
	July 23	Attends performance of <i>Götterdämmerung</i>
	October 12	Abandons Operation Sea Lion
	October 23	Meets Franco at Hendaye
	October 24	Meets Pétain at Montoire
	October 28	Italy attacks Greece
	November 11-12	Italian fleet suffers heavy losses at Taranto
	November 12	Molotov arrives in Berlin
	November 19	King Leopold visits Hitler
	December 18	Hitler issues Barbarossa directive to his high command
1941	March 17	Military putsch in Belgrade
	March 30	Hitler tells his generals to employ "merciless harshness"
	April 6	Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece
	May 10	Rudolf Hess flies to England
	May 20-	
	June 1	German conquest of Crete
	June 6	Hitler issues Commissar Decree
	June 22	Germany invades Russia
	July 28	Hitler remains at Wolf's Lair until March 20, 1943
	August 14	Germans occupy Smolensk
	August 23	Aktion 14 disavowed
	September 19	Germans occupy Kiev

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1944	January 3	Rec
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	July 20	Cou

1941	November 18	British offensive in North Africa
(cont.)	December 7	Japanese attack Singapore and Pearl Harbor; Hitler issues <i>Nacht und Nebel</i> Decree
	December 11	Hitler declares war on United States
	December 19	Brauchitsch dismissed, Hitler assumes supreme command
1942	January 20	Wannsee Conference on "Final Solution of the Jewish Question"
	February 15	Fall of Singapore
	April 5	Hitler issues directive for summer offensive
	April 26	Demands and receives powers of <i>Oberster Gerichtsherr</i> , or Supreme Law Lord
	June 5	Death of Reinhard Heydrich
	June 7-	
	July 4	German Army occupies Crimea
	June 20	Tobruk captured by Germans; breakthrough into Egypt
	July 16-	
	October 30	Hitler at Vinnitsa
	August 23	Swastika flag planted on Mount Elbruz
	September 16	Germans enter Stalingrad
	November 7	Allies land in North Africa
	November 23	Goering offers to fly vast supplies to Stalingrad
1943	January 14-26	Conference at Casablanca; Allies demand "unconditional surrender"
	January 18	German siege of Leningrad lifted by Russians
	February 3	Battle of Stalingrad ends
	February 19	Hans and Sophie Scholl, leaders of "White Rose," arrested
	March 20	At doctor's orders Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair for holiday at Obersalzberg
	April 7-	
	June 16	Annihilation of Warsaw Ghetto
	May 13	German collapse in Tunisia; end of war in Africa
	about June 1	Kirovograd Conference
	June 5-15	Battle of Kursk
	July 10	Allies land in Sicily
	July 19	Hitler and Mussolini meet at Feltre
	July 25	Mussolini arrested
	September 8	Italy surrenders to Allies
	September 12	Mussolini rescued by Germans at Gran Sasso
	October 13	Italy declares war on Germany
	November 28-	
	December 1	Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin meet at Teheran
1944	January 3	Red Army reaches former Polish frontier
	January 22	Allies land at Anzio
	June 4	Allies enter Rome
	June 6	Allies land in Normandy
	July 9	Rommel's request to withdraw his troops is rejected; Hitler returns to Wolf's Lair from Obersalzberg
	July 20	Count von Stauffenberg attempts to assassinate Hitler

Chronology

1944
(cont.)

July 31
August 18
August 25
September 3
September 11
October 14
November 20

ler; attempt fails, and Hitler thwarts conspiracy of generals to seize power
Allies break through at Avranches
Kluge commits suicide
Allies enter Paris
British take Brussels
British enter Holland
Rommel forced to commit suicide
Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair and goes to new headquarters near Bad Nauheim

December 16-
January 16
January 15
January 16

Ardennes offensive
Red Army invades East Prussia
Hitler arrives in Berlin

February

Yalta Conference

4-11

U.S. troops enter Cologne

March 5

U.S. troops cross Rhine at Remagen

March 7

British troops cross Rhine at Wesel

March 23

Death of President Roosevelt

April 12

Russian troops enter Vienna

April 14

Russian troops reach outskirts of Berlin

April 21

U.S. and Russian troops meet at Torgau on Elbe

April 25

Mussolini executed

April 26

Hitler and his wife commit suicide in Chancellery

April 30

bunker

References are given in a short
Jetzinger's book *Hitlers Tage*
which appears in the Bibliography
German edition.

Page

- 7 "The undersigned witnesses"
8 "As the son of a poor cottage"
10 "Don't let him think: Smith."
12 "Most Reverend Episcopos."
18 "It was the most normal thing."
19 "Much romping: Mein Kampf"
20 "Again and again: Ibid., p. 4"
25 "But when it was explained."
26 "I well remember: Jetzinger."
27 "I owe to Karl May: Hitler."
29 "Leonding, January 5: Jetzinger"
31 "Bowed in deepest grief: He."
32 "When I was thirteen: Mein"
34 "You poor, unhappy boy: He."
36 "A bright youngster: Ibid., p."
36 "And there I was: Ibid., p. 11"
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54 "I cannot enthuse: Ibid., p. 1"
55 "I am longing: Ibid., p. 224."

INSIDE HITLER'S HEADQUARTERS 1939-45

WALTER WARLIMONT

Translated from the German by R. H. Barry

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PRESIDIO

APPENDIX C

Chronology

1933
30 January President von Hindenburg appoints General von Blomberg Defence Minister in Hitler's Government and nominates him (though not publicly) Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1934
2 August Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Führer and Chancellor of the Reich - and as such *de jure* Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1935
16 March Announcement that Germany had 'regained her liberty of action in defence matters'; universal military service, open pursuit of rearmament; Blomberg publicly appointed Reich War Minister and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.

1938
4 February Hitler's seizure of military power; dismisses Field Marshal von Blomberg without appointing a successor; takes over *de facto* Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht; nominates General Keitel, in his capacity as Chief of his military staff, Chief of Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW); Commander-in-Chief of the Army changed (Colonel-General von Brauchitsch replaces Colonel-General Freiherr von Fritsch).

12 March Invasion of Austria - the Anschluss.
29 September The Sudeten crisis ended by the Munich agreement; the Wehrmacht moves into the Sudetenland.

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1939
15-16 March

22 May
23 August
25 August
31 August
3 September
17 September
27 September
6 October
26 October
7 November
30 November
12 December
1940
16 January
16 February
12 March
28 March
7 April
9 April

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burg appoints General von
Minister in Hitler's Government
(though not publicly) Supreme
Wehrmacht.

Hitler becomes Führer and
and as such *de jure*
Wehrmacht.

had 'regained her
matters'; universal
of rearmament;
Reich War Minister
Wehrmacht.

dismisses Field
appointing a
Command of
Keitel, in his
Chief of
(OKW); Com-
(Colonel-
General-General

ment;

Appendix C

1939

15-16 March

Military occupation of the 'remainder of Czecho-Slovakia'. The Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia set up.

22 May

The *Pact of Steel* between the Reich and Italy.

23 August

German-Soviet Treaty of Non-Aggression, including a secret supplementary agreement concerning Poland and the Baltic States.

25 August

Cancellation of the initial order for attack on Poland.

31 August

Renewed order for attack on Poland on 1 September.

3 September

England and France declare war on the Reich.

17 September

The Red Army moves into Eastern Poland.

27 September

Hitler announces his decision to act offensively in the West.

6 October

Hitler's offer of peace made before the Reichstag; rejected by England on 12 October.

26 October

Military Government in Poland replaced by the 'Government General'; Eastern Poland incorporated in the USSR.

7 November

Offer of mediation to the belligerents by the Belgian and Netherlands Sovereigns - rejected by England and France on 12 November and as a result considered null and void by Hitler.

30 November

Beginning of the Russo-Finnish 'Winter War'.

12 December

First German consideration of occupation of Norway.

1940

16 January

Start of Allied preparations for military action in Scandinavia.

16 February

The German supply ship *Allmark* captured by British destroyers in Norwegian territorial waters.

12 March

End of the Russo-Finnish Winter War.

28 March

Decision by Supreme Allied War Council to mine Norwegian waters on 5 April and occupy bases in Norway.

7 April

Allied Expeditionary force embarks.

9 April

Start of German occupation of Denmark and Norway.

Appendices

10 May Start of German attack in the West.
 13 May Dutch forces capitulate.
 British aircraft attack the Ruhr area.
 28 May Belgian forces capitulate.
 10 June Last Norwegian forces capitulate.
 22 June Franco-German armistice agreement.
 19 July Hitler's peace speech in the Reichstag. Rejected by England on 22 July.
 31 July Hitler's order for preparations for attack on Russia.
 13 August Beginning of air battle (the Blitz) over England.
 27 September Three-Power Pact - Germany, Italy, Japan.
 23 October Meeting between Hitler and General Franco in Hendaye.
 24 October Meeting between Hitler and Marshal Pétain in Montoire.
 28 October Italian attack on Greece.
 11-12 November Italian fleet suffers heavy loss from British carrier attack on Taranto.
 12-13 November Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in Berlin.
 7 December General Franco refuses to agree to a German attack on Gibraltar.
 9 December Severe defeat of the Italians in North Africa, withdrawal to Tripoli (Wavell's offensive).
 18 December Issue of Barbarossa Directive for attack on Russia.
 1941
 12 February General Rommel arrives in Tripoli as Commander of a German 'back-up formation'.
 27 March Military putsch in Belgrade. Hitler decides to extend to Yugoslavia the Balkan campaign already planned (for the support of Italy).
 5 April Yugoslav-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
 6 April Start of German campaign in the Balkans.
 13 April Russo-Japanese Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression.
 17 April Yugoslav forces capitulate.
 21-23 April German-Italian armistice agreement with Greece.
 28 April Rommel on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.
 2 May Start of British military measures to suppress the rising in Iraq (which had broken out 3 April).

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10 May Clandestine Deputy', R
 20 May Start of Ge
 24 May Start of ope
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 Resumption
 2 October British offen
 18 November First major
 29 November South, inclu
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 December Start of Sovi
 7 December Japanese sur
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 Army.
 1942
 21 January Renewed offi
 12-13 February Passage of 'I
 through the
 April-May Air offensive
 7 June-4 July Occupation c
 of Sebastopol
 20-21 June Capture of th
 Egypt.
 28 June Start of reco
 7-8 August Beginning of
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 19 August British-Canac
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 23 October Opening of B

Appendix C

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Italy, Japan.
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in frontier.
res to suppress the
out 3 April).

10 May Clandestine flight to England of the 'Führer's Deputy', Rudolf Hess.
20 May Start of German attack on Crete.
24 May Start of operations in the Atlantic by German surface forces; destruction of the *Hood* (24 May), sinking of the *Bismarck* (27 May).
8 June British and Free French forces march into Syria.
22 June Opening of attack on Soviet Russia.
25 August Occupation of Iran by Soviet and British forces.
24 September End of the Kiev series of battles.
2 October Resumption of the offensive towards Moscow.
18 November British offensive in North Africa.
29 November First major withdrawal in the east by Army Group South, including evacuation of Rostov.
Early Start of Soviet counter-offensive.
December Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour.
7 December USA declares war on Japan.
8 December Hitler declares war on USA.
11 December Hitler takes over as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
19 December
1942
21 January Renewed offensive by Rommel in North Africa.
12-13 February Passage of *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau* and *Prinz Eugen* through the Channel.
April-May Air offensive against Malta.
7 June-4 July Occupation of the whole of the Crimea and capture of Sebastopol.
20-21 June Capture of the fortress of Tobruk, breakthrough into Egypt.
28 June Start of second summer offensive in the East.
7-8 August Beginning of the change in the war situation in the Pacific with American landing on Guadalcanal.
19 August British-Canadian raid on Dieppe repulsed.
30 August-3 September German-Italian front immobilized at El Alamein after failure of an attempt to advance further.
August-September Battles of the approaches to Stalingrad, penetration into the Caucasus.
23 October Opening of British offensive at El Alamein.

Appendices

2-3 November Start of Rommel's withdrawal from El Alamein.
 7-8 November Anglo-American landings in French North Africa.
 19-21 November Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad leading to the encirclement of the city and of the German Sixth Army.

1943

14-25 January Casablanca Conference; demand for 'unconditional surrender' of the Axis Powers.
 31 January Grand Admiral Dönitz succeeds Raeder as Commander-in-Chief Navy.

31 January-1 February

Surrender of Stalingrad.

16-20 March

The greatest convoy battle of the war; 42 German U-boats sink 21 ships of a total of nearly 142,000 GRT losing only one U-boat.

13 May

Collapse in Tunis; end of the war in North Africa.

24 May

German U-boat offensive against convoys in the North Atlantic called off as a result of heavy losses.

5 July

Last German offensive in the east (*Giadel*) - called off on 15 July after achieving nothing.

9-10 July

Allied landing in Sicily.

24-25 July

Revolution in Italy; Mussolini made prisoner.

8 September

Surrender of Italy.

9 September

Allied landing at Salerno.

12 September

Mussolini liberated by German troops in the Gran Sasso.

13 October

Italy declares war on Germany.

23 October

Red Army breakthrough on the lower Dnieper; as a result the Crimea cut off (1 November).

3 November

Preparatory directive from OKW against invasion in the West.

1944

22 January

Allied landing at Anzio-Nettuno in rear of the German front in Central Italy.

19 March

German occupation of Hungary.

4 June

Defeat of Kesselring's Army Group in Central Italy culminates in the evacuation of Rome.

6 June

Start of invasion in Normandy.

23 June

Collapse of Front.

13 July

Soviet offensive Northern I

20 July

Bomb attack

31 July

Allied breakthrough

2 August

Turkey breaks

15 August

Allied land

19 August

Encirclement

20 August

man forces

23 August

Start of Soviet

25 August

Group Soviet

25 August

Revolution on 25 August

25 August

Defection of 8 September

4 September

Allies march

11 September

Finland joins

25 September

Union.

3 October

The American

5 October

Trier.

25 September

Hitler's de

3 October

Guard).

5 October

Order for the

11 October

Soviet breakthrough

2 November

encirclement

16 December

Army Group

24 December

First break

2 November

Prussia.

16 December

Completion

24 December

Opening of

2 November

Encirclement

12 January

Opening of

17 January

many from

4-12 February

Baranov.

1 April

Evacuation

1 April

Yalta Conference

1 April

Encirclement

withdrawal from El Alamein.
 1943 in French North Africa.
 : at Stalingrad leading to the
 y and of the German Sixth

1: demand for 'unconditional
 Powers.
 z succeeds Raeder as Com-

1.
 attle of the war; 42 German
 of a total of nearly 142,000
 J-boat.
 of the war in North Africa.
 sive against convoys in the
 off as a result of heavy losses.
 in the east (*Gitadel*) - called
 sieving nothing.

1.
 Mussolini made prisoner.

no.
 by German troops in the

Germany.
 gh on the lower Dnieper; as a
 off (1 November).
 from OKW against invasion

uzio-Nettuno in rear of the
 ral Italy.
 f Hungary.
 Army Group in Central Italy
 nation of Rome.
 ormandy.

Appendix C

22 June Collapse of Army Group Centre on the Eastern Front.
 13 July Soviet offensive against Army Groups North and Northern Ukraine.
 20 July Bomb attack on Hitler in the headquarters.
 31 July Allied breakthrough at Avranches.
 2 August Turkey breaks off relations with Germany.
 15 August Allied landing on the French Mediterranean coast.
 19 August Encirclement of considerable portions of the German forces in Normandy at Falaise.
 20 August Start of Soviet breakthrough on the front of Army Group South Ukraine.
 23 August Revolution in Rumania; declares war on Germany on 25 August; loss of the Rumanian oil area.
 25 August Defection of Bulgaria; declares war on Germany on 8 September.
 4 September Allies march into Paris.
 11 September Finland gives up the struggle against the Soviet Union.
 25 September The Americans reach the German frontier north of Trier.
 3 October Hitler's decree setting up the *Volkssturm* (Home Guard).
 5 October Order for evacuation of Greece.
 11 October Soviet breakthrough to the Baltic south of Riga; encirclement of Army Group North (later called Army Group Courland).
 2 November First breakthrough by the Red Army into East Prussia.
 16 December Completion of the evacuation of Greece.
 24 December Opening of the Ardennes offensive.
 Encirclement of Budapest.
 1945
 12 January Opening of general Soviet offensive against Germany from the bridgehead across the Vistula at Baranov.
 17 January Evacuation of Warsaw.
 4-12 February Yalta Conference.
 1 April Encirclement of the Ruhr area complete.

Appendices

13 April	Death of Roosevelt.
14 April	Fall of Vienna.
21 April	Collapse of the German front in Italy.
25 April	Junction of American and Soviet forces at Torgau on the Elbe.
30 April	Suicide of Hitler.
7-8 May	Signature of the unconditional surrender of the Wehrmacht on instructions from the newly-formed Government of Dönitz.
23 May	Dönitz's Government arrested and taken into captivity by the Allies.

I - DOCUMENTS

These include: 'Directives', 'Orders of the Day', 'Orders of the Wehrmacht' as were drafted by the Staff; orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht, some as telegraphic orders, some as teleprinter messages; military correspondence; Wehrmacht HQ's, in the 'Situation', reports, temporary records (personal and by others; shorthand and the majority from photos).

The directives and other documents cover limited periods. Some have not been found and authors concerned left the records were either not complete. At some periods all these basic information.

The following is a more detailed list of documents employed:

1937-38

(Up to 29 September 1938) The personnel of the Wehrmacht (Section Chief of Staff) not yet listed.

European Chronology -
1348 - 1418

Horoscope

CHRONOLOGY

- 1348 Black Death (*Death of William of Occam*)
 c. 1350 *Büchlein vom vollkommenen Leben*
 1351 Konrad von Megenberg: *Buch der Natur*
 1354 Death of Rienzi
 1356 Golden Bull
 1358 French Jacquerie
 1361 Death of Tauler. Fall of Adrianople
 1365 Death of Suso
 c. 1370 *Piers Plowman*
 1372 Death of Meister Wilhelm
 1374 Death of Petrarch
 1375 Death of Boccaccio
 1377 End of the Babylonish Captivity
 1378 Death of Charles IV: Wenceslas. Beginning of the
 Great Schism
 1381 Death of Ruysbroeck
 1384 Death of Wyclif
 1386 Battle of Sempach. Poland-Lithuania
 1389 Battle of Kosovo
 1396 Battle of Nicopolis
 1397 Union of Kalmar
 1399 House of Lancaster in England
 1400 Wenceslas deposed: Rupert of the Palatinate. The
 Medici in Florence. Death of Chaucer
 1405 Death of Froissart
 1409 Council of Pisa: three popes
 1410 Death of Rupert: Sigismund. Battle of Tannenberg
 1414 Beginning of the Council of Constance
 1415 Burning of Huss. The Hohenzollerns in Brandenburg
 Battle of Agincourt
 1417 End of the Great Schism
 1420 Beginning of the Hussite wars

1426 Death of Hubert van Eyck
 1428 Death of Masaccio
 1429 Joan of Arc
 1440 Frederick III, German Emperor. Nicolaus Cusanus:
De docta ignorantia. Death of Jan van Eyck. Platonic
 Academy of Florence
 1441 Imitatio Christi finished
 1445 Cape Verde
 1446 Death of Brunelleschi
 1450 Francesco Sforza, Duke of Milan
 c. 1450 Gutenberg: book-printing
 1452 Birth of Leonardo da Vinci
 1453 Fall of Constantinople. Death of John Dunstaple
 1455 Death of Fra Angelico. Death of Ghiberti
 1458 Aeneas Sylvius, Pope
 1459 Beginning of the Wars of the Roses
 1461 Louis XI of France. House of York in England
 1464 Death of Cosimo de' Medici. Death of Nicolaus Cu-
sanus. Death of Rogier van der Weyden
 1466 Cession of West Prussia to Poland; East Prussia a
 Polish fief. Death of Donatello
 1471 First observatory. Birth of Dürer
 1472 Death of Alberti
 1475 Birth of Michelangelo.
 1477 Fall of Charles the Bold; the Netherlands become
 Habsburg by marriage. Birth of Titian
 1478 Introduction of the Inquisition
 1479 Castile-Aragon
 1480 Overthrow of the Mongol domination in Russia
 1483 Death of Louis XI: Charles VIII. Birth of Rabelais.
Birth of Raphael. Birth of Luther
 1485 House of Tudor in England: end of the Wars of the
 Roses
 1487 Cape of Good Hope
 1488 Death of Verrocchio
 1489 *The Witches' Hammer*
 1490 Martin Behaim: globe
 1492 Discovery of America. Conquest of Granada. Rodrigo
 Borgia Pope. Death of Lorenzo de' Medici

Birth
 of
 Luther

1494 Sebastian
 Mirandola
 1495 Death of M
 1498 Sea route
Reinke de
 1499 Independence
 c. 1500 Spinetti: t
 1500 Discovery
 1505 First posta
 1506 Reuchlin:
 1509 Accession
comium m
 1510 Pocket-wat
 1513 Leo X, Po
 1514 Death of B
 1515 Francis I,
tola obscur
 1516 House of H
 More: *Uto*
 1517 Luther nail
 berg. Egypt
 1519 Death of M
da Vinci
 1520 Death of R.
 1521 Conquest o
 grade
 1522 End of the
 Bible
 1523 House of V.
 Hutten
 1524 Death of Pe
 1525 German Pe
 1526 Battle of M
 1527 Death of M
 1528 Death of Di
 1529 Death of Gr
 1530 Diet of Aug
 1531 Fall of Zwin
 1532 Conquest of

eror. Nicolaus Cusanus;
 of Jan van Eyck. Platonic
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 of John Dunstaple
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 Roses
 of York in England
 Death of Nicolaus Cu-
 Weyden
 Poland; East Prussia a
 iger
 the Netherlands become
 of Titian
 on
 mination in Russia
 VIII. Birth of Rabelais.
 uther
 end of the Wars of the
 est of Granada. Rodrigo
 de' Medici

- 1494 Sebastian Brant: *Narrenschiff*. Death of Pico della Mirandola
- 1495 Death of Memling
- 1498 Sea route to the East Indies. Burning of Savonarola. *Reinke de Vos*
- 1499 Independence of Switzerland
- c. 1500 Spinetti: the spinet
- 1500 Discovery of Brazil
- 1505 First postal service
- 1506 Reuchlin: Hebrew grammar. Death of Mantegna
- 1509 Accession of Henry VIII of England. Erasmus: *Encomium moriae*
- 1510 Pocket-watches. Death of Botticelli
- 1513 Leo X, Pope
- 1514 Death of Bramante. Machiavelli: *Il Principe*
- 1515 Francis I, King of France. Battle of Marignan. *Epistolæ obscurorum virorum*
- 1516 House of Habsburg in Spain. Ariosto: *Orlando Furioso*. More: *Utopia*
- 1517 Luther nails the theses to the church-door at Wittenberg. Egypt conquered by the Turks
- 1519 Death of Maximilian I: Charles V. Death of Leonardo da Vinci
- 1520 Death of Raphael. Blood-bath of Stockholm
- 1521 Conquest of Mexico. Diet of Worms. Capture of Belgrade
- 1522 End of the first circumnavigation of the globe. Luther's Bible
- 1523 House of Vasa in Sweden. Fall of Sickingen. Death of Hutten
- 1524 Death of Perugino
- 1525 German Peasants' War. Battle of Pavia
- 1526 Battle of Mohacs
- 1527 Death of Machiavelli. Sack of Rome
- 1528 Death of Dürer
- 1529 Death of Grünewald. The Turks before Vienna
- 1530 Diet of Augsburg: *Confessio Augustana*
- 1531 Fall of Zwingli. Church of England
- 1532 Conquest of Peru. Religious Peace of Nürnberg

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1533 Death of Ariosto
 1534 Death of Correggio
 1535 The Anabaptists of Münster
 1537 Wullenweber beheaded
 1540 Foundation of the Jesuit Order. Servetus: pulmonary circulation
 1541 Death of Paracelsus. Calvin at Geneva: Knox in Scotland
 1543 Death of the younger Holbein. Copernicus: *De revolutionibus orbium cælestium*. Vesalius: *De humani corporis fabrica*
 1545 Death of Sebastian Franck. Beginning of the Council of Trent
 1546 Death of Luther
 1547 Battle of Mühlberg. Death of Francis I. Death of Henry VIII
 1553 Death of Rabelais. Burning of Servetus
 1555 Religious Peace of Augsburg
 1556 Abdication of Charles V: Ferdinand I becomes Emperor, and Philip II King of Spain. Death of Loyola
 1557 Battle of Saint-Quentin
 1558 Accession of Elizabeth in England. Battle of Gravelines
 1560 Death of Melanchthon. Nicot: tobacco
 1561 Birth of Francis Bacon
 1564 Death of Ferdinand I: Maximilian II. Death of Calvin. Death of Michelangelo. Birth of Shakspeare
 1568 Execution of Egmont
 1569 Mercator's map of the world
 1571 Battle of Lepanto. London Stock Exchange
 1572 Massacre of St. Bartholomew. Death of Knox
 1576 Death of Maximilian II: Rudolf II. Death of Hans Sachs. Death of Titian
 1577 Birth of Rubens
 1579 Union of Utrecht
 1580 Death of Palladio. Portugal becomes Spanish. Montaigne: *Essais*
 1581 Tasso: *Gerusalemme liberata*
 1582 Gregorian calendar
 1584 William of Orange murdered

1586 Stevinus: the paradox; con
 1587 Execution of
 1588 The Spanish
 1589 Henry IV: F
 1591 Death of Fis
 1592 Death of Mc
 1593 Death of Ma
 1594 Death of Or
 of Tintoretto
 1595 Death of Ta
 1596 Birth of Des
 1597 Galileo: the
 1598 Edict of Nar
 1600 Burning of
 netism. Engl
 1601 Death of Ty
 1602 Dutch East
 1603 Death of El
 Scotland. Sh
 1606 Birth of Ren
 1608 Lippershey:
 1609 Cervantes: l
 1610 Murder of H
 1611 Kepler's ast
 becomes Kir
 1612 Death of Ru
 1613 House of Ro
 1614 Napier's log
 1616 Death of Cer
 1618 Outbreak of

	1586	Stevinus: theory of the inclined plane; the hydrostatic paradox; communicating tubes	
	1587	<u>Execution of Mary Queen of Scots</u>	
	1588	<u>The Spanish Armada</u>	ber
Servetus: pulmonary	1589	Henry IV: House of Bourbon in France	
	1591	Death of Fischart	12
eneva: Knox in Scot-	1592	Death of Montaigne	19
	1593	<u>Death of Marlowe</u>	y 5
pernicus: <i>De revolu-</i>	1594	Death of Orlando Lasso. Death of Palestrina. Death of Tintoretto. Birth of opera	3
ius: <i>De humani cor-</i>			16
ning of the Council	1595	Death of Tasso	
	1596	<u>Birth of Descartes</u>	21
	1597	<u>Galileo: the thermometer</u>	er:
	1598	Edict of Nantes. <u>Birth of Bernini</u>	y
Francis I. Death of	1600	<u>Burning of Giordano Bruno</u> . Gilbert: terrestrial magnetism. English East India Company	7
rvetus	1601	Death of Tycho de Brahe	er
	1602	Dutch East India Company	13
and I becomes Em-	1603	<u>Death of Elizabeth: personal union of England and Scotland. Shakspeare: <i>Hamlet</i></u>	er
n. <u>Death of Loyola</u>			er
	1606	<u>Birth of Rembrandt</u>	er
l. Battle of Gravelines	1608	Lippershey: the telescope. Protestant Union	11
bacco	1609	Cervantes: <i>Don Quixote</i> . Catholic League	
	1610	Murder of Henry IV	2
n II. <u>Death of Calvin</u>	1611	Kepler's astronomical telescope. Gustavus Adolphus becomes King of Sweden	
Shakspeare			
	1612	Death of Rudolph II: Matthias	
	1613	<u>House of Romanov in Russia</u>	11
Exchange	1614	Napier's logarithms	11
ath of Knox	1616	<u>Death of Cervantes. Death of Shakspeare</u>	10
II. Death of Hans	1618	<u>Outbreak of the Thirty Years' War</u>	
ts Spanish. Mon-			

Chronology

1837-1945

1837	June 7	Birth of Alois Schicklgruber, later Hitler
1885	January 7	Alois Hitler marries Klara Pölzl
1889	April 20	Birth of Adolf Hitler
1895	May 1	Adolf enters elementary school at Fischlham
	June 25	Alois Hitler retires on pension
1899	February 23	Hitler family settles in Leonding
1900	September 17	Adolf enters Linz <i>Realschule</i>
1903	January	Alois Hitler dies
	September 14	Angela Hitler marries Leo Raubal
1904	May 22	Adolf confirmed at Linz Cathedral
	September	Adolf enters Steyr <i>Realschule</i>
1905	Summer	Adolf leaves Steyr <i>Realschule</i> and falls ill; convalescence at Spital; in June Leonding garden house is sold
	Autumn	Adolf meets August Kubizek at the opera
1906	Spring	Adolf falls in love with Stefanie
	Early summer	Adolf in Vienna
1907	October	Adolf takes examination at Academy of Fine Arts in Vienna, and fails
	December 21	Klara Hitler dies
1908	February	Adolf settles in Vienna at 29 Stumpergasse
	October	Adolf takes examination and fails for second time; breaks with Kubizek
	November	Adolf lives in lodgings on the Felberstrasse
1909	August	Moves to lodgings on the Sechshauserstrasse
	December	Appears at the Asylum for the Shelterless, sick and penniless; meets Reinhold Hanisch
1910	February 9	Settles in the Männerheim
	August 5	Testifies in lawsuit against Hanisch
1911	March 21	Johanna Pölzl dies, having previously given Adolf a small inheritance
	May 4	Ordered by the Linz court to surrender his orphan's pension

1912	November
1913	May 24
1914	January 12
	January 19
	February 5
	August 3
	August 16
	October 21
	December 1
1915	February
1916	October 7
1917	September
1918	August 4
	October 13
	November
	November
	End of
	November
	December
1919	End of
	January
	February 2
	April 13
	May 1
	August
	September
	September
	October 11
1920	February 1
	March 13
	March 17
	August 8
1921	Summer
	July 11
	September

- | | | |
|------|--------------|--|
| 1912 | November | Arrives in Liverpool, where he stays until following April |
| 1913 | May 24 | Lives in Munich on the Schleissheimerstrasse |
| 1914 | January 12 | Summoned to present himself for Austrian military service |
| | January 19 | Hitler writes to Austrian Consulate in Munich, pleading for leniency |
| | February 5 | Rejected by Austrian military authorities at Salzburg as unfit for service |
| | August 3 | Petitions King Ludwig III of Bavaria for permission to join army |
| | August 16 | Enrolled in 1st Company of 16th Bavarian Reserve Infantry |
| | October 21 | Sent to the front |
| | December 2 | Hitler is awarded the Iron Cross, second class |
| 1915 | February | Writes a long diary-letter to Ernst Hepp |
| 1916 | October 7 | Wounded and taken to army hospital at Beelitz |
| 1917 | September | Receives Cross of Military Merit, third class |
| 1918 | August 4 | Receives Iron Cross, first class |
| | October 13 | Hitler is gassed and taken to army hospital at Pasewalk |
| | November 7 | Kurt Eisner proclaims Bavarian People's Republic |
| | November 11 | World War I ends |
| | End of | |
| | November | Hitler returns to Munich |
| | December 18 | Sent to Traunstein for guard duty |
| 1919 | End of | |
| | January | Returns to Munich and lives in List Regiment barracks |
| | February 21 | Kurt Eisner shot dead by Count Arco-Valley |
| | April 13 | Right-wing uprising in Munich crushed by Communists; Red Terror begins |
| | May 1 | The Freikorps enter Munich; White Terror begins |
| | August | Hitler conducts indoctrination classes at Lechfeld |
| | September 12 | Attends meeting of German Workers' Party |
| | September 16 | Hitler's letter to Adolf Gemlich on the "Jewish problem" |
| | October 16 | Speech at Hofbräuhauskeller, marking beginning of Hitler's political career |
| 1920 | February 24 | First public reading of "Twenty-five Points" |
| | March 13 | Kahr assumes dictatorial power in Munich at same time that Wolfgang Kapp assumes power in Berlin |
| | March 17 | Kapp putsch fails; Hitler and Eckart arrive in Berlin |
| | August 8 | Hitler changes name of his party to National Socialist German Workers' Party |
| 1921 | Summer | Party claims 3,000 dues-paying members |
| | July 11 | Hitler threatens to resign from party unless given dictatorial powers, which are granted to him |
| | September 14 | Physically attacks Otto Ballerstedt, is arrested, and spends month in jail |

	November 4	Violence erupts at Hofbräuhaus during Hitler's speech			
	November 21	Hitler writes autobiographical letter to unknown doctor			
1922	August 16	Addresses mass meeting at Königsplatz in Munich			
1923	January 11	French and Belgian troops occupy the Ruhr			
	August 13	Stresemann becomes Chancellor			
	September 25	Meeting of right-wing leaders in Munich			
	September 30	Hitler in Bayreuth receives accolade from Wagner family			
	November 8-9	Hitler putsch			
	November 11	Hitler arrested			
	November 23	NSDAP banned			
1924	February 26-April 1	Trial of Hitler, Ludendorff, and others; Hitler sentenced to five years' imprisonment			
	December 20	Released from Landsberg prison			
1925	February 27	Revives NSDAP			
	July 18	First volume of <i>Mein Kampf</i> published			
1926	January 26	Gregor Strasser calls meeting of party leaders in Hanover			
	February 14	Hitler calls meeting at Bamberg			
1927	February 11	Hitler and Goebbels speak at Pharus Hall in Berlin			
	July	Goebbels's newspaper <i>Der Angriff</i> first appears			
1928	April 13	Hitler "clarifies" NSDAP program			
1929	June 7	Young Plan signed in Paris			
	September	Hitler moves into Prinzregentenplatz apartment			
	October 3	Death of Stresemann			
1930	February 23	Horst Wessel dies			
	September 14	General election: 107 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag			
1931	January 1	Brown House in Munich opened			
	September 18	Suicide of Geli Raubal			
	December	Unemployment reaches 5,000,000			
1932	March 13	Hindenburg fails to win clear majority in election for Presidency			
	April 10	Hindenburg elected President with clear majority			
	April 13	SA and SS are banned			
	May 31	Papen nominated as Chancellor			
	June 3	Hindenburg dissolves Reichstag			
	July 31	General election: 230 National Socialist deputies in Reichstag			
	August 13	Hindenburg rejects Hitler's claim to be appointed Chancellor			
	November 6	Reichstag elections: 196 National Socialist deputies, loss of 34 seats			
	November 17	Papen Cabinet resigns			
	December 3	General von Schleicher appointed Chancellor and Minister of Defense			
	December 8	Gregor Strasser resigns from all his offices			
1933	January 4	Hitler			
	January 30	Becon			
	February 27	Reich:			
	February 28	Decree			
	March 5	Reich:			
		and 21			
	March 21	Ceremon			
		by Hitler			
	May 2	Labor			
	May 20	Burnin			
	July 14	Law a			
	October 14	Germ:			
	November 12	Hitler			
	December 23	Judgm			
		Lubbe			
1934	January 1	Hitler			
	April 1	Boyco			
	June 14	First r			
	June 21	Hitler			
	June 30	The N			
	July 13	Hitler			
		House			
	July 25	Murde			
	August 1	Death			
		Chanc			
	August 2	Armei			
	August 15	Hitler			
1935	March 16	Annot			
		servic			
	June 18	Germ:			
	September 15	Procle			
1936	March 7	Hitler			
	March 29	Receiv			
	August 1	Olymp			
	October 25	Rome			
1937	November 5	In Ho			
		future			
1938	January 24	Blomt			
		accust			
	February 12	Hitler			
	March 12	Germ.			
	March 28	Hitler			
		"Ope			
	September 15	Cham			
	September 30	Munic			
	October 1	Germ:			
	November 7	Attem			
		bassy			
1939	April 15	Roose			
	April 28	Hitler			
	March 14	Germ.			

- 1933 January 4 Hitler has secret meeting with Papen
January 30 Becomes Chancellor
February 27 Reichstag Fire
February 28 Decree for the Protection of the People and the State
March 5 Reichstag elections: NSDAP gets 44 per cent of votes and 288 seats
March 21 Ceremony at Garrison Church in Potsdam attended by Hindenburg and Hitler
May 2 Labor unions are dissolved
May 20 Burning of the Books
July 14 Law against creation of new parties
October 14 Germany withdraws from League of Nations
November 12 Hitler receives 92 per cent of votes at elections
December 23 Judgment delivered at Reichstag Fire trial; van der Lubbe sentenced to death
- 1934 January 1 Hitler writes letter of gratitude to Roehm
April 1 Boycott of Jewish shops
June 14 First meeting of Hitler and Mussolini
June 21 Hitler flies to Neudeck to see dying Hindenburg
June 30 The Night of the Long Knives
July 13 Hitler defends blood purge in speech at Kroll Opera House in Berlin
July 25 Murder of Engelbert Dollfuss
August 1 Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Fuehrer and Chancellor
August 2 Armed forces take oath to Hitler
August 15 Hitler receives political testament of Hindenburg
- 1935 March 16 Announces reintroduction of compulsory military service
June 18 German-British Naval Treaty
September 15 Proclamation of anti-Semitic "Nuremberg Laws"
- 1936 March 7 Hitler occupies Rhineland
March 29 Receives 99 per cent of votes in referendum
August 1 Olympic Games begin in Berlin
October 25 Rome-Berlin Axis established
- 1937 November 5 In Hossbach memorandum, Hitler outlines plans for future wars
- 1938 January 24 Blomberg resigns as Minister of Defense; Fritsch, accused of homosexuality, sent on leave
February 12 Hitler meets Kurt von Schuschnigg at Obersalzberg
March 12 Germany invades Austria
March 28 Hitler gives General Keitel secret directives for "Operation Green" against Czechoslovakia
September 15 Chamberlain confers with Hitler at Obersalzberg
September 30 Munich agreement signed
October 1 German troops enter Sudetenland
November 7 Attempt on life of Ernst vom Rath at German Embassy in Paris; vom Rath dies two days later
- 1939 April 15 Roosevelt appeals to Hitler for peace
April 28 Hitler rejects Roosevelt's offers
March 14 German troops enter Prague

1939	March 23	German troops enter Memel	1941	November 18	Br
(cont.)	May 22	Hitler and Mussolini sign "Pact of Steel"	(cont.)	December 7	Ja
	May 23	Hitler orders high command to prepare for war with Poland		December 11	iss
	August 23	German-Soviet Pact signed in Moscow		December 19	Hi
	August 25	British sign pact with Poles			Br
	September 1	Germany invades Poland; Hitler delivers a speech at Kroll Opera House; Euthanasia Decree, actually written in October, predicated to this day	1942	January 20	me
		Britain and France declare war on Germany		February 15	W;
	September 3	Red Army invades Poland		April 5	ish
	September 17	Warsaw surrenders		April 26	Fa
	September 27	Bomb explosion at Bürgerbräukeller			Hi
	November 8	<i>Graf Spee</i> blown up outside Montevideo		June 5	De
1940	December 17	Sumner Welles visits Hitler in Berlin		June 7-	he
	March 1-6	Hitler meets Mussolini at Brenner Pass		July 4	De
	March 18	German invasion of Denmark and Norway		June 20	Ge
	April 9	German invasion of Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, and France			To
	May 10	Holland capitulates		July 16-	Eg
	May 17	Brussels occupied by Germans		October 30	Hit
	May 25	King Leopold of the Belgians surrenders		August 23	Sw
	May 28	British and French forces evacuated at Dunkirk		September 16	Ge
	June 10	Italy enters war		November 7	All
	June 22	France signs armistice at Compiègne	1943	November 23	Go
	June 23	Hitler spends few hours in Paris		January 14-26	Com
	July 19	Hitler creates twelve new field marshals		January 18	diti
	July 23	Attends performance of <i>Götterdämmerung</i>		February 3	Ge
	October 12	Abandons Operation Sea Lion		February 19	Bat
	October 23	Meets Franco at Hendaye			Ha
	October 24	Meets Pétain at Montoire		March 20	arr
	October 28	Italy attacks Greece			At
	November			April 7-	day
	11-12	Italian fleet suffers heavy losses at Taranto		June 16	An
	November 12	Molotov arrives in Berlin		May 13	Ge
	November 19	King Leopold visits Hitler		about June 1	Kir
	December 18	Hitler issues Barbarossa directive to his high command		June 5-15	Bat
1941	March 17	Military putsch in Belgrade		July 10	All
	March 30	Hitler tells his generals to employ "merciless harshness"		July 19	Hit
	April 6	Germany invades Yugoslavia and Greece		July 25	Mu
	May 10	Rudolf Hess flies to England		September 8	Ital
	May 20-			September 12	Mu
	June 1	German conquest of Crete		October 13	Ital
	June 6	Hitler issues Commissar Decree		November 28-	
	June 22	Germany invades Russia		December 1	Roc
	July 28	Hitler remains at Wolf's Lair until March 20, 1943	1944	January 3	Rec
	August 14	Germans occupy Smolensk		January 22	Alli
	August 23	<i>Aktion 4</i> dissolved		June 4	Alli
	September 19	Germans occupy Kiev		June 6	Alli
				July 9	Ror
				July 20	Hitl
					Coc

- 1941 November 18 British offensive in North Africa
(cont.) December 7 Japanese attack Singapore and Pearl Harbor; Hitler issues *Nacht und Nebel* Decree
December 11 Hitler declares war on United States
December 19 Brauchitsch dismissed, Hitler assumes supreme command
- 1942 January 20 Wannsee Conference on "Final Solution of the Jewish Question"
February 15 Fall of Singapore
April 5 Hitler issues directive for summer offensive
April 26 Demands and receives powers of *Oberster Gerichtsherr*, or Supreme Law Lord
June 5 Death of Reinhard Heydrich
June 7–
July 4 German Army occupies Crimea
June 20 Tobruk captured by Germans; breakthrough into Egypt
July 16–
October 30 Hitler at Vinnitsa
August 23 Swastika flag planted on Mount Elbruz
September 16 Germans enter Stalingrad
November 7 Allies land in North Africa
November 23 Goering offers to fly vast supplies to Stalingrad
- 1943 January 14–26 Conference at Casablanca; Allies demand "unconditional surrender"
January 18 German siege of Leningrad lifted by Russians
February 3 Battle of Stalingrad ends
February 19 Hans and Sophie Scholl, leaders of "White Rose," arrested
March 20 At doctor's orders Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair for holiday at Obersalzberg
April 7–
June 16 Annihilation of Warsaw Ghetto
May 13 German collapse in Tunisia; end of war in Africa
about June 1 Kirovograd Conference
June 5–15 Battle of Kursk
July 10 Allies land in Sicily
July 19 Hitler and Mussolini meet at Feltre
July 25 Mussolini arrested
September 8 Italy surrenders to Allies
September 12 Mussolini rescued by Germans at Gran Sasso
October 13 Italy declares war on Germany
November 28–
December 1 Roosevelt, Churchill, and Stalin meet at Teheran
- 1944 January 3 Red Army reaches former Polish frontier
January 22 Allies land at Anzio
June 4 Allies enter Rome
June 6 Allies land in Normandy
June 9 Rommel's request to withdraw his troops is rejected; Hitler returns to Wolf's Lair from Obersalzberg
July 20 Count von Stauffenberg attempts to assassinate Hit-

1944 (cont.)	July 31	ler; attempt fails, and Hitler thwarts conspiracy of generals to seize power
	August 18	Allies break through at Avranches
	August 25	Kluge commits suicide
	September 3	Allies enter Paris
	September 11	British take Brussels
	October 14	British enter Holland
	November 20	Rommel forced to commit suicide
		Hitler leaves Wolf's Lair and goes to new headquarters near Bad Nauheim
	December 16-	
	January 16	Ardennes offensive
1945	January 15	Red Army invades East Prussia
	January 16	Hitler arrives in Berlin
	February 4-11	Yalta Conference
	March 5	U.S. troops enter Cologne
	March 7	U.S. troops cross Rhine at Remagen
	March 23	British troops cross Rhine at Wesel
	April 12	Death of President Roosevelt
	April 14	Russian troops enter Vienna
	April 21	Russian troops reach outskirts of Berlin
	April 25	U.S. and Russian troops meet at Torgau on Elbe
	April 26	Mussolini executed
	April 30	Hitler and his wife commit suicide in Chancellery bunker

References are given in a short
Jetzinger's book *Hitlers Jugend*
which appears in the Bibliography
German edition.

Page	
7	"The undersigned witnesses:
8	"As the son of a poor cottage
10	"Don't let him think: Smith,
12	"Most Reverend Episcopate:
18	"It was the most normal thin
19	"Much romping: Mein Kampf
20	"Again and again: Ibid., p. 4
25	"But when it was explained:
26	"I well remember: Jetzinger,
27	"I owe to Karl May: Hitler, I
29	"Leonding, January 5: Jetzin
31	"Bowed in deepest grief: Ha
32	"When I was thirteen: Mein
34	"You poor, unhappy boy: Hi
36	"A bright youngster: Ibid., p
36	"And there I was: Ibid., p. 1
37	List of marks received at sch
39	"Your wife has forbidden me
39	List of marks received at sch
41	Hitler's troubles with certifi
46	"What the devil: Kubizek, p.
46	"I couldn't bear it: Ibid., p. 2
49	"He kept saying: Ibid., pp. 7
53	"Now he aspired: Ibid., p. 14
54	"In sending you: Ibid., pp. 1
54	"I cannot enthuse: Ibid., p. 1
55	"I am longing: Ibid., p. 224.

INSIDE HITLER'S
HEADQUARTERS
1939-45

WALTER WARLIMONT

Translated from the German by R. H. Barry

★
PRESIDIO

APPENDIX C

Chronology

- 1933
30 January President von Hindenburg appoints General von Blomberg Defence Minister in Hitler's Government and nominates him (though not publicly) Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.
- 1934
2 August Death of Hindenburg; Hitler becomes Führer and Chancellor of the Reich – and as such *de jure* Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.
- 1935
16 March Announcement that Germany had 'regained her liberty of action in defence matters'; universal military service, open pursuit of rearmament; Blomberg publicly appointed Reich War Minister and Supreme Commander of the Wehrmacht.
- 1938
4 February Hitler's seizure of military power; dismisses Field Marshal von Blomberg without appointing a successor; takes over *de facto* Supreme Command of the Wehrmacht; nominates General Keitel, in his capacity as Chief of his military staff, Chief of Oberkommando der Wehrmacht (OKW); Commander-in-Chief of the Army changed (Colonel-General von Brauchitsch replaces Colonel-General Freiherr von Fritsch).
- 12 March Invasion of Austria – the Anschluss.
29 September The Sudeten crisis ended by the Munich agreement; the Wehrmacht moves into the Sudetenland.

- 1939
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27 September
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26 October
7 November
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12 December
- 1940
16 January St
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- 12 March
28 March
7 April
9 April

Hindenburg appoints General von
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 (though not publicly) Supreme
 the Wehrmacht.

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 the Reich – and as such *de jure*
 leader of the Wehrmacht.

Germany had 'regained her
 in defence matters'; universal
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 appointed Reich War Minister
 Commander of the Wehrmacht.

Military power; dismisses Field
 without appointing a
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 appoints General Keitel, in his
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 Wehrmacht (OKW); Com-
 the Army changed (Colonel-
 replaces Colonel-General

Anschluss.
 by the Munich agreement;
 into the Sudetenland.

Appendix C

1939

15-16 March

Military occupation of the 'remainder of Czecho-
 Slovakia'. The Protectorate of Bohemia and
 Moravia set up.

22 May

The *Pact of Steel* between the Reich and Italy.

23 August

German-Soviet Treaty of Non-Aggression, including
 a secret supplementary agreement concerning Po-
 land and the Baltic States.

25 August

Cancellation of the initial order for attack on
 Poland.

31 August

Renewed order for attack on Poland on 1 September.

3 September

England and France declare war on the Reich.

17 September

The Red Army moves into Eastern Poland.

27 September

Hitler announces his decision to act offensively in
 the West.

6 October

Hitler's offer of peace made before the Reichstag;
 rejected by England on 12 October.

26 October

Military Government in Poland replaced by the
 'Government General'; Eastern Poland incor-
 porated in the USSR.

7 November

Offer of mediation to the belligerents by the
 Belgian and Netherlands Sovereigns – rejected by
 England and France on 12 November and as a
 result considered null and void by Hitler.

30 November

Beginning of the Russo-Finnish 'Winter War'.

12 December

First German consideration of occupation of Nor-
 way.

1940

16 January

Start of Allied preparations for military action in
 Scandinavia.

16 February

The German supply ship *Altmark* captured by British
 destroyers in Norwegian territorial waters.

12 March

End of the Russo-Finnish Winter War.

28 March

Decision by Supreme Allied War Council to mine
 Norwegian waters on 5 April and occupy bases in
 Norway.

7 April

Allied Expeditionary force embarks.

9 April

Start of German occupation of Denmark and Nor-
 way.

Appendices

10 May	Start of German attack in the West.
15 May	Dutch forces capitulate. British aircraft attack the Ruhr area.
28 May	Belgian forces capitulate.
10 June	Last Norwegian forces capitulate.
22 June	Franco-German armistice agreement.
19 July	Hitler's peace speech in the Reichstag. Rejected by England on 22 July.
31 July	Hitler's order for preparations for attack on Russia.
13 August	Beginning of air battle (the Blitz) over England.
27 September	Three-Power Pact - Germany, Italy, Japan.
23 October	Meeting between Hitler and General Franco in Hendaye.
24 October	Meeting between Hitler and Marshal Pétain in Montoire.
28 October	Italian attack on Greece.
11-12 November	Italian fleet suffers heavy loss from British carrier attack on Taranto.
12-13 November	Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, in Berlin.
7 December	General Franco refuses to agree to a German attack on Gibraltar.
9 December	Severe defeat of the Italians in North Africa, withdrawal to Tripoli (Wavell's offensive).
18 December	Issue of <i>Barbarossa</i> Directive for attack on Russia.
1941	
12 February	General Rommel arrives in Tripoli as Commander of a German 'back-up formation'.
27 March	Military putsch in Belgrade. Hitler decides to extend to Yugoslavia the Balkan campaign already planned (for the support of Italy).
5 April	Jugoslav-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact.
6 April	Start of German campaign in the Balkans.
13 April	Russo-Japanese Treaty of Friendship and Non-Aggression.
17 April	Jugoslav forces capitulate.
21-23 April	German-Italian armistice agreement with Greece.
28 April	Rommel on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.
2 May	Start of British military measures to suppress the rising in Iraq (which had broken out 3 April).

10 May	Clandestine Deputy', R
20 May	Start of Ger
24 May	Start of oper forces; destr the <i>Bismarck</i>
8 June	British and l
22 June	Opening of
25 August	Occupation
24 September	End of the I
2 October	Resumption
18 November	British offen
29 November	First major v
Early	South, inclu
December	Start of Sovi
7 December	Japanese sur
8 December	USA declar
11 December	Hitler declar
19 December	Hitler takes Army.
1942	
21 January	Renewed offi
12-13 February	Passage of f through the
April-May	Air offensive
7 June-4 July	Occupation c of Sebastopol
20-21 June	Capture of th Egypt.
28 June	Start of secon
7-8 August	Beginning of Pacific with /
19 August	British-Canac
30 August-2 September	German-Itali after failure o
August-September	Battles of the into the Cauc
23 October	Opening of B

Appendix C

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Ruhr area.
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Germany, Italy, Japan.
and General Franco in
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Minister, in Berlin.
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y of Friendship and Non-
agreement with Greece.
-Egyptian frontier.
y measures to suppress the
ad broken out 3 April).

10 May	Clandestine flight to England of the 'Führer's Deputy', Rudolf Hess.
20 May	Start of German attack on Crete.
24 May	Start of operations in the Atlantic by German surface forces; destruction of the <i>Hood</i> (24 May), sinking of the <i>Bismarck</i> (27 May).
8 June	British and Free French forces march into Syria.
22 June	Opening of attack on Soviet Russia.
25 August	Occupation of Iran by Soviet and British forces.
24 September	End of the Kiev series of battles.
2 October	Resumption of the offensive towards Moscow.
18 November	British offensive in North Africa.
29 November	First major withdrawal in the east by Army Group South, including evacuation of Rostov.
Early December	Start of Soviet counter-offensive.
7 December	Japanese surprise attack on Pearl Harbour.
8 December	USA declares war on Japan.
11 December	Hitler declares war on USA.
19 December	Hitler takes over as Commander-in-Chief of the Army.
1942	
21 January	Renewed offensive by Rommel in North Africa.
12-13 February	Passage of <i>Scharnhorst</i> , <i>Gneisenau</i> and <i>Prinz Eugen</i> through the Channel.
April-May	Air offensive against Malta.
7 June-4 July	Occupation of the whole of the Crimea and capture of Sebastopol.
20-21 June	Capture of the fortress of Tobruk, breakthrough into Egypt.
28 June	Start of second summer offensive in the East.
7-8 August	Beginning of the change in the war situation in the Pacific with American landing on Guadalcanal.
19 August	British-Canadian raid on Dieppe repulsed.
30 August-2 September	German-Italian front immobilized at El Alamein after failure of an attempt to advance further.
August-September	Battles of the approaches to Stalingrad, penetration into the Caucasus.
23 October	Opening of British offensive at El Alamein.

Appendices

2-3 November Start of Rommel's withdrawal from El Alamein.
 7-8 November Anglo-American landings in French North Africa.
 19-21 November Soviet counter-offensive at Stalingrad leading to the encirclement of the city and of the German Sixth Army.

1943

14-25 January Casablanca Conference; demand for 'unconditional surrender' of the Axis Powers.
 31 January Grand Admiral Dönitz succeeds Raeder as Commander-in-Chief Navy.

31 January-1 February

Surrender of Stalingrad.

16-20 March The greatest convoy battle of the war; 42 German U-boats sink 21 ships of a total of nearly 142,000 GRT losing only one U-boat.

13 May Collapse in Tunis; end of the war in North Africa.

24 May German U-boat offensive against convoys in the North Atlantic called off as a result of heavy losses.

5 July Last German offensive in the east (*Citadel*) - called off on 15 July after achieving nothing.

9-10 July Allied landing in Sicily.

24-25 July Revolution in Italy; Mussolini made prisoner.

8 September Surrender of Italy.

9 September Allied landing at Salerno.

12 September Mussolini liberated by German troops in the Gran Sasso.

13 October Italy declares war on Germany.

23 October Red Army breakthrough on the lower Dnieper; as a result the Crimea cut off (1 November).

3 November Preparatory directive from OKW against invasion in the West.

1944

22 January Allied landing at Anzio-Nettuno in rear of the German front in Central Italy.

19 March German occupation of Hungary.

4 June Defeat of Kesselring's Army Group in Central Italy culminates in the evacuation of Rome.

6 June Start of invasion in Normandy.

22 June

Collapse of Front.

13 July

Soviet offensive Northern Italy

20 July

Bomb attack

31 July

Allied breakthrough

2 August

Turkey breaks

15 August

Allied land

19 August

Encirclement of German forces

20 August

Start of Soviet

23 August

Group Soviet

25 August

Revolution on 25 August

8 September

Defection of

4 September

8 September

11 September

Allies march

25 September

Finland joins

3 October

Union.

11 September

The American

25 September

Trier.

3 October

Hitler's defence

5 October

Guard).

11 October

Order for the

2 November

Soviet breakthrough

16 December

encirclement

24 December

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12 January

First break

2 November

Prussia.

16 December

Completion

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Opening of

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Encirclement

12 January

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- 20 August Start of Soviet breakthrough on the front of Army Group South Ukraine.
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- 25 August Defection of Bulgaria; declares war on Germany on 8 September.
- 4 September Allies march into Paris.
- 11 September Finland gives up the struggle against the Soviet Union.
- 25 September The Americans reach the German frontier north of Trier.
- 3 October Hitler's decree setting up the *Volkssturm* (Home Guard).
- 5 October Order for evacuation of Greece.
- 11 October Soviet breakthrough to the Baltic south of Riga; encirclement of Army Group North (later called Army Group Courland).
- 2 November First breakthrough by the Red Army into East Prussia.
- 16 December Completion of the evacuation of Greece.
- 24 December Opening of the Ardennes offensive.
- 1945 Encirclement of Budapest.
- 12 January Opening of general Soviet offensive against Germany from the bridgehead across the Vistula at Baranov.
- 17 January Evacuation of Warsaw.
- 4-12 February Yalta Conference.
- 1 April Encirclement of the Ruhr area complete.

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12 April	Death of Roosevelt.
14 April	Fall of Vienna.
21 April	Collapse of the German front in Italy.
25 April	Junction of American and Soviet forces at Torgau on the Elbe.
30 April	Suicide of Hitler.
7-8 May	Signature of the unconditional surrender of the Wehrmacht on instructions from the newly-formed Government of Dönitz.
23 May	Dönitz's Government arrested and taken into captivity by the Allies.

1. DOCUMENTS

These include: 'Directives', 'Orders of the Wehrmacht as were distributed to the Staff; orders by the Commander-in-Chief of the Wehrmacht, some as teleprinter messages; military correspondence; Wehrmacht HQ's, in part the 'Situation', reports, and temporary records (personal and by others; shorthand and the majority from photos).

The directives and other documents cover limited periods have not been found and authors concerned left the records were either not or at some periods all these basic information.

The following is a more detailed list:

1937-38

(Up to 29 September 1938) The personal files of Alfred Jodl (Section Chief of the Staff) not yet been

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in Sept.*

before 1928 + before

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D for dated
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* up to where I want.
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P - Must be EY means
early years
are part of
this book.

WITH JM BEING XEROXED (**** MEANS XEROXING COMPLETE)

**** Bullock Hitler : A Study in Tyranny

EY

P

**** Gilbert Nuremberg Diary

P

**** Hitler Testament of Adolf Hitler

P

**** Hitler Mein Kampf

EY

*

P

**** Kubizek, August The Young Hitler I Knew.

D-D

EY I loved. P

**** Lifton Nazi Doctors

P

**** Spoor Inside the Third Reich

P

**** Hanftaengl Hitler, the Missing Years

EY

P

**** Friedell Cultural History of the Modern Age. II.

*send
I, II, III* P

**** Gilbert Nuremberg Diary

**** Wykes Himmler

EY

P

Heiden Der Fuehrer - 2-D front

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P

Waite The Psychopathic God : Adolf H

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Henderson Failure of a Mission

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9

TBDB Hoss ~~Death Dealer~~ ✓

SS?

Gift.
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TBDB Trever-Roper Last Days of Hitler

TBDB Sereny Albert Speer, His Battle with Truth ✓

Gift.
? sent to man?

TBDB Kersten The Kersten Memoirs

? Gift. "

TBDB ~~SS~~ Goethe Faust

Any if possible
Gift

TBDB Weitz Hitler's Diplomat

~~Heiden Der Fuehrer~~

~~Kershaw Hitler 1889-1936 Hubris~~

.EY

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TBDB MacDonald Killing of Heidrich

Gift

~~Trever-Roper The Last Days of Hitler~~

~~to be sent to JMcD~~ ~~totally removed~~
~~in process of being removed~~

1

gent to } SS
 JMcD }

Amazon books on hand/ordered as of 7 July 99
 (note--am only listing here those directly related to Castle project)

BOOKS WITH NM

Triumph of the Will (videotape) I have it

~~Speer "Spandau, the secret diaries"~~

SS

Greeley, Hjalmar Horace "Confessions of 'the Old Wizard' : The
 Autobiography of Hjalmar Horace Greeley Schacht"

Soft.

Soft

Schopenhauer "The World as Will and Idea

~~Neville Henderson~~

~~Failure of a Mission : Berlin,~~

(note?)

Soft

SS

Mitford, "Frederick the Great"

doesn't have

Ritter "Frederick the Great; A Historical Profile."

Hitler and the Occult

~~what?~~

~~Eyck "Bismarck and the German Empire"~~

~~what?~~

Gold "The Devil's Mistress : The Diary of Eva Braun, the Woman
 Who Lived
 and Died With Hitler"

Ruth-Alice von Bismarck "Love Letters from Cell 92 : The Correspondence
 Between

Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Maria Von Wedemeyer, 1943-45"

Nazism 1919-1945 : The German

~~Nazism 1919-1945 : The Rise to~~

~~Nazism 1919-1945 : Foreign Pol~~

Wagner: Lohengrin / Solti, Dom (CD)

The History of the Devil and t

Lucifer : The Devil in the Middle Ages

Mephistopheles : The Devil in

The Devil : A Visual Guide to

Hitler's Gladiator : The Life

Three Faces of Fascism : Actio

The Old Enemy : Satan and the

The Prince of Darkness : Radic

Speer

Spandau, the secret diaries

~~Lewis~~

~~The Screwtape Letters :~~

Heinrich Himmler : A Nazi in the making

Diaries, 1918-1939

Augustine

The Confessions

Holy Blood, Holy Grail

Augustine

The City of God (Modern Librar

Heinrich Himmler

Go over
all the
devil page
references
before Aug 1

3

The Secretary : Martin Bormann
Farago Aftermath

*Soft.
Soft*

Psychotherapy in the Third Reich

Blowback : America's Recruitment

Conversations With Eckermann

Children's Literature in Hitler's Germany

*to be read
in late '99*

Posner Mengele : The Complete Story

The Nazi War on Cancer

The Return of the Time Machine

*all received
in P1 tower*

Schiller Robbers and Wallenstein

Nazism 1919-1945 : The German Home Front in World War
II: A Documentary Reader (Nazism Series , Vol 4) [Paperback]
By: Jeremy Noakes(Editor), Jeremy Noakes (Editor)

SS?

Nazism 1919-1945 : Foreign Policy, War and Racial
Extermination : A Documentary Reader (Exeter Studies in
History, No 13) [Paperback]
By: J. Noakes(Editor), G. Pridham (Editor)

I of: Nazism 1919-1945 : The Rise to Power 1919-1934 a
Documentary Reader (Nazism Series , Vol 1) [Paperback]
By: J. Noakes(Editor), G. Pridham (Editor)

Soft?

ON ORDER/BEING SEARCHED FOR/EN ROUTE

For 53 ✓

Irving, David

Goring: A Biography (en route)

4
up to 1923 or 1924

done, read

Friedell, Egon

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Hitler's horoscope

Overview

This is a chart of extremes, where things are likely to go either very right or very wrong for the native. This is in many ways a very public life—all but two of the planets are in the top, public half of the chart-- where what you see is what you get-- and yet the native has an intense inner life as well., with his moon and Jupiter (in conjunction—in itself an extreme combination!) the only planets below the horizon. There is a great deal of drive, charisma and staying power in this person, coupled with curious and deep insecurities.

This is just my own opinion, but I have noticed that planets at 0 degrees of any sign seem to carry hesitation and insecurity with them—the planet has just crossed into the sign, is not yet firmly established there and seems to be “unhappy” and unsettled in that position, like someone just barely moved into a new house who hasn’t unpacked his toothbrush. This chart has several important placements at 0 degrees, which is quite unusual. Couple these insecurities with an abundance of cardinal and fixed signs, and you have a stubborn, driven person with little capacity for compromise or flexibility. The drive and the abilities are real, but so are the inner doubts—so the drive, the bravado and the intransigence become all the stronger to mask the hidden worries.

All the elements are represented in the chart, which is good, but half the planets are in earth—great practicality and executive ability but also considerable stubbornness. “Hard” aspects—i.e., aspects indicative of tension—predominate, so in many ways, this person’s inner life feels like a constant tightrope walk as he tries to balance any number of out-of-synch forces. Maybe the better metaphor would be one of constant struggle. Of course people with these “difficult” charts—and this is a challenging chart!-- often collect notable accomplishments while their contemporaries with a lot of easy aspects unquestionably have pleasanter lives but can very easily drift and do little beyond the strictly ordinary.

Finally, eight of the 12 placements are clumped together in the 7th, 8th and 9th houses – ruling, respectively, marriage, partners and open enemies—the “other” in all its important guises; the 8th house of sex, death, regeneration and other peoples’ resources; and the 9th house of religion and philosophy, so there will be an enormous emphasis on these areas of life. At the same time, the home, family, creativity, pleasures, children and service quadrant is completely empty, which might mean the absence of any conventional personal and work life.

Part 1, Sun, moon and ascendant

I always like to look first at sun, moon and ascendant as they are (if one must assign ranks) the three most important placements in any chart.

At first glance, we have here a Venus-ruled Taurus sun, trine the Capricorn moon (a very pleasant, easy aspect, usually indicating that the essential self and the emotions are harmonious.) Two earth signs give an abundance of practicality, although the Venusian rulership of Taurus often gives an earthy hedonism and an artistic flair. A deeply affectionate and usually devoted, faithful nature, given more depth by a serious Capricorn moon. Then the ascendant, the persona the person wears in public, is the second of the Venus-ruled signs, Libra, which tends to produce a physically attractive, charming, diplomatic native, often with considerable artistic flair. On cursory inspection, this all sounds wonderful—Taurus and Libra—two of the “nicest” signs possible, coupled with conscientious, highly responsible Capricorn. Sounds like we’re describing Mary Poppins or Mr. Rogers.

An accurate picture is a great deal more complex—and unfortunately not nearly so placid and positive. Sun, Moon and Ascendant are all heavily aspected (again, rather unusual) in ways that add a good deal of shadow to a sunny landscape.

One could easily write reams of nice things about a Taurus sun native—they are earthy, practical, kindly, faithful, supremely calm and comfortable people when all is going well. Most “quick and dirty” sunsign portraits of Taureans limit the bad stuff to a mention that they can be

stubborn, possessive, set in their ways and unimaginative. Still, they are the farmers and foresters par excellence of the zodiac, with an almost mystical connection to the earth in the most literal way. While there are popular notions of “raging bulls,” one has to remember all those picadors needed in the bullring to goad the poor animal into attacking. Indeed, Gautama Buddha himself was said to be a Taurus—and his philosophy, after all, is based on “avoidance of suffering” (Taureans *really* like to be comfortable!)

This, however, is far from a typical Taurus sun. First of all, it is placed at 0 degrees of the sign—it is “just barely” a Taurus and is not entirely comfortable with both the placidity and stolidity usual in the sign. To reinforce this, the sun is conjunct Mercury at 25 Aires. Mercury rules the everyday thinking processes, and an Aires mercury is impulsive, quick, and belligerent in its usual ideas and expression. While Taurus can be a plodder, normally a Mercury in Aries would give some welcome speed to the mix. Unfortunately, an Aires mercury can also be *certain* of something, only to be equally *certain* of something completely different 5 minutes later. To make matters worse, the sun/mercury conjunction is just about exactly on the seventh house cusp—directly opposite the ascendant. This means the public persona is diametrically opposed to the essential self.

In this case, the ascendant is Libra—charming, diplomatic, other-oriented. Well, the 7th house sun/mercury is also other-oriented, but in a very me-first, my-way-or-no-way fashion. This particular sun/mercury combination would insist on seeing everyone and everything as either friend or enemy—neutrality is impossible for this person to conceive of. A seventh-house sun is an innately difficult position for the sun in that the essential self only seems to find meaning/expression through the reactions of the others (friends or enemies) in his life. This is only further exacerbated by the inherent insecurity of a 0-degree sun. So the Libra ascendant is something of a sham. Whatever the front of compromise or charm this person presents, the native is a staunch adherent of “one right-way-ism” Of course, the right way is *his* way—which way, just to complicate things further, can change six times an hour.

All this is bad enough, but the sun/mercury has a further affliction, namely erratic Uranus conjunct the ascendant and therefore opposite the sun/mercury. Uranus is an essentially extreme planet—it is the hallmark of the genius and the crackpot equally, the brilliant and the simply weird.

Opposite the impulsive mercury in Aires, it reinforces the strong tendency toward lightning changes of mind and, especially when the native is under stress, can lead to real mental instability. There can definitely be unexpected flashes of insight and even genius, but it can all just as quickly turn to gibberish. This is the kind of person who could drive a travel agent to suicide—his itinerary would be changed a dozen times or more, each new plan bearing little relation to the last. More seriously, if the native reaches a position of leadership or responsibility (and there are indications in the chart this is entirely possible) he could have flashes of insight, or out-of-left-field unusual but wonderful ideas—or equally, could create total chaos. Subordinates or allies could leave a meeting convinced they have a plan or agreement, only to discover it has all been changed/undone for any or no discernible reason. In some ways, this native can be a true visionary, especially in the realm of the arts, but some of the visions are so overblown and extreme that they are likely to fall of their own weight.

The Uranus on the ascendant could even affect the native's physical appearance. Normally, Libra-rising people are very attractive—they are the screen goddesses and matinee idols who stay appealing and youthful throughout their lives. For a man, this tends to be the Robert Redford or David Niven type—suave and urbane or almost “pretty”—never the Mel Gibson rugged sort. Unfortunately, Uranus rising throws a spanner even into these works—there is usually something a bit odd or off-balance about the person's looks or manner. One moment he can seem charming and handsome and the next peculiar or even laughable. Since there are other indications in the chart that the native values and would like to project a good deal of gravitas, this tendency to be, at times, a comic figure would probably be a source of considerable anguish.

All these difficulties and we still haven't looked at the moon yet!

Sad to say, the moon/Jupiter conjunction doesn't offer much relief. Yes, Jupiter is a benefic (according to the medieval astrologers.) Yes, sun-trine-moon is usually a good aspect. But here – oh, what a moon! What an afflicted, unhappy muddle of a moon!

Moon and Jupiter are both unhappily placed in Capricorn. The moon, which rules the emotions, where the person feels “at home,” and the mother and other women in his life, is said to be in its “detriment” in Saturn-ruled

Capricorn. Where the moon is usually fluid, maternal, and nurturing, Capricorn is unyielding, rigid and authoritarian. Many moon in Capricorn folks have notably unhappy childhoods, or may even have been abused or neglected by their mothers. These are frequently children who never had a chance to be children, who were born into poverty, or orphaned, or into some kind of harsh and unkind environment. Even when overt hardship is not apparent, moon-in-Capricorn people are prone to intense self-criticism, and sometimes an unshakable melancholy, even clinical depression. Moon-in-Capricorn was probably the first person to utter "there's no free lunch in this world." No matter what kind of surface these folks project, there is a sadness at their core, a conviction that any comfort, affection or pleasure they get from life will be earned only by their most strenuous labors. The whole notion of any kind of unconditional love or acceptance seems like a cruel joke to them. No, they will be accepted or loved if and only if they "measure up." Frequently the mother was absent, neglectful, or rejecting, or perhaps an abusive or at any rate stern taskmaster. They do feel they can achieve a measure of emotional security through material position and things—oh, lots of rich, wonderful things, the more the better, and land—ah, yes, to own land will give them—finally!--unassailable security. One thing clear in the sun-moon combination (remember, Taurus is an "I want my real estate" type too) is an unusually strong drive to own land, houses, mountains, as much as humanly possible.

Shouldn't beneficent Jupiter lighten things up somewhat? Normally, a moon-conjunct Jupiter type is a pretty jolly soul but unfortunately Jupiter is also badly placed in Capricorn. Generous, kindly, philosophical Jupiter is extremely ill-at-ease in rigid Capricorn. Capricorn is the sign of the CEO, the moral accountant, the careful and measured executive. Jupiter, given a good placement, usually inclines toward benevolent monarchy, the grand gesture and noblesse oblige—the polar opposite of Capricorn. So moon conjunct Jupiter in Capricorn would serve mainly to drive the emotions to extremes—of depression, or rigidity or possibly grandiosity. Since Capricorn rules the 3rd house of communications and writing, the native might feel a strong pull toward journal-keeping or even writing for publication and while the tone of his works might be hyper-emotional, he just might earn some money that way. He would also incline to an intense style of public speaking that on occasion might be very effective. Favorite topics would include history, the past in general, authoritarian or organizational theories—things on a large but rigid scale.

Yet nothing in this chart is simple. Chiron, an asteroid symbolizing the wounded healer, is directly opposite moon/Jupiter in the 9th house of religion and philosophy in nurturing Cancer. Here we have a key, a way to “rescue” this native from his difficulties. In this chart, Chiron’s “wound” is all too obvious but he can become a healer by embracing, even promulgating a religious/philosophical view that is inclusive and nurturing, parental and benevolent. In other words, escape the sorrows of the moon/Jupiter by actively working toward healing the masses through his message, his ideas.

Chiron is even conjunct the north node, often called the “point of integration” in the chart. It is often seen as the highest life-task of the native, the thing to do to realize his highest spiritual potential. Unfortunately, that means the south node—the past life residues, good and bad, the path of least resistance, is opposite the north node and conjunct the moon/Jupiter in Capricorn. It is, unfortunately, the easiest thing on earth for this native, over and over and over, to stay stuck in the moon/Jupiter depressive, stern, judgmental morass. Instead of the more expansive, inclusive religious views, it is painfully easy for him to stay “put” in the more narrow, petty realm of Capricorn. Instead of being a “wounded healer,” it is very easy for this person to become a “wounded wounder,” the classic abused child who grows up to become an abusive parent.

I realize this is already a lot, but there is still more going on with this moon/Jupiter. It is the pivotal point in a configuration called the Yod, or finger of God. The moon/Jupiter receives quincunxes from Saturn and from Pluto/Neptune, both of which are sextile each other. This is considered a hallmark of an unusual destiny, considerable power but huge inner conflicts. The moon—this native’s already gloomy emotions—are receiving intense pressure. A quincunx is sometimes called an inconjunct—it is a bit like having equally strong urges to be both a writer of sonnets and a patient advocate in a mental hospital—two goals not even at odds but totally unrelated to each other. Balancing a quincunx is a perpetual struggle. When two of them are hitting a sensitive, depressive moon/Jupiter in this chart, it really gets difficult. First of all, the Pluto/Neptune combination is intrinsically “heavy” – the planet of mysticism, escapism, drugs and self-delusion is conjunct Pluto, the planet of death, sex, cruelty, all dark and perverse things, and self-transformation, and it is sitting in the 8th house which also rules death, sex, cruelty, etc. So while the moon wants to be

responsible and somber, the Pluto/Neptune is a full-speed-ahead, extreme goad into anything-goes magick, sex, self-probing, drugs, you name it, all in the name of self-discovery and magick. The romanticism can be intense, but it tends toward the more morbid manifestations.

At the same time, the Moon/Jupiter also receives a quincunx from Saturn which is in the 10th house of career and public life. Now here, the native wants to be a shining star, a stern leader, a taskmaster, an authoritarian, second to no one, a model of virtue and rectitude. It is actually quite at odds, this paragon of public virtue, with the moon in Capricorn who wants to indulge his considerable greed for the material. However, the Saturn is sextile the Neptune/Pluto so any perversions and excesses would somehow supply the confidence to play the Saturnine role in public.

Part 2 – the other planets

The sun, moon and ascendent have such a large number of major aspects that we have discussed all but two of the planets already. The only two left to mention are a Mars/Venus conjunction in Taurus in the 7th house. This is an unusually charismatic and sexy combination, especially in Taurus where it almost demands literal sensual expression—not just in sex per se, but in an unusual interest in material comforts—fine food, good music, lovely furnishings, etc., etc. Saturn, discussed above, also squares Mars—Mars in Taurus can be intense in rage; Saturn in Leo, a proud placement, can reinforce a violent, unforgiving temper. The concentration of planets in the 7th house of “others” virtually demands intense and prolonged recognition by friends and enemies both. This native cannot tolerate indifference—whether he wins a friend or makes an enemy, he will literally force everyone around him to acknowledge him in some fashion, and is willing to up the ante constantly until people *do* acknowledge him. This native literally does not exist to himself except through the reactions of those around him, so he must gain recognition or perish in a psychic void.

Summation

Finally one has a look at the most elevated planet in a chart and once again, we have an anomalous situation. The Saturn-in-Leo, the rigid leader full of dignity and virtue (and possible rage and cruelty) is about 13 degrees from the midheaven. The north-node/Chiron (the wounded healer who starts a nurturing religious movement) is 14 degrees from the midheaven. So it is a near-tossup which way this native will go. Yet when we look at the Moon/Jupiter/south node opposing north node/Chiron-- it seems likeliest that the Saturn in Leo will prevail.

An unusual and far from easy chart.

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