

Discards

step

Drawup
Every page
has is dated

~~SAO~~
~~1903~~

Jan + Feb 1903

Drawup

This section
news from

1903 → 1907

Keep it intact,
but have duplicates
where necessary

for each separate
year 03, 04, 05, 06, 07

* Young Adolf decides that
newspapers are full of
shit, and must be read
to great care.

THE EARLY YOUTH

BS

~~1903~~

In the days immediately following Alois' death, Klara and the children had to take care of all the numbing chores which mark the end of one era and the beginning of another. The formal announcement of death was printed and sent to relations and acquaintances. A long, laudatory obituary appeared in the Linz paper. The funeral itself was costly and ostentatious enough to usher out an Imperial Customs Official. The body was interred in the Leonding cemetery under a stone which bore a portrait of the deceased and an inscription:

So went the
cemetery

Here rests in God

Alois Hitler

Higher Customs Officer and Householder

Died 3 January, 1903, in his 65th year.¹

The formal arrangement for the funeral and burial was merely the first of the problems facing Klara. Her husband's estate had to be settled, the pensions arranged, and the legal position of herself and the children clarified. Under the standing regulations of the customs office, she received a lump-sum payment at the time of Alois' death of 605 kronen (302½ florins). She was also entitled to draw an annual pension half as large as her husband's and a yearly payment of 240 kronen for each child under twenty-four who was not self-supporting. Excluding the lump-sum payment, Klara received a first-year pension of 1,930 kronen for herself and the three children. This

¹ Jetzinger (G), p. 73; Jetzinger (E), pp. 52-53; "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland." HA, File 17, Reel 1A. A copy of the announcement is in the Veit family material, yet there is no indication of a contact between the two families during the preceding twenty-six years. HA, File 17A, Reel 1A.

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Feb 1903

THE EARLY YOUTH

Finance 1891/1895
1891/1895
1891/1895

was approximately 500 kronen less than the family had received while Alois was alive, and in view of reduced expenditures, probably resulted in no decline in its standard of living.²

The arrangements with the customs office were completed in a routine manner, but the settling of the estate involved complications. Under the law, Klara, a mere female, could act as guardian only in concert with a second, male, guardian. To meet this requirement, Alois' old friend, Josef Mayerhofer, was appointed guardian of the children.³ Mayerhofer and Klara set aside part of the estate as legacies payable to the children at the age of eighteen. Alois Junior, who was eligible for immediate payment, received the minimum required by law, 305 kronen, from his father, and the additional 1,000 kronen that his mother, Franziska Matzelberger, had left for him. Adolf, Paula, and Angela each received 652 kronen from their father, and Angela, the only other child old enough to receive immediate payment, also obtained the 1,000 kronen that Franziska had left her. The bequests for young Alois and Angela seem to have been met by using available funds, but the money due Adolf and Paula was covered by a lien on the family home. Four years earlier, Alois had paid 7,700 kronen for the house, of which 5,200 kronen had been paid in cash and 2,500 carried as a mortgage. None of the mortgage had been retired, so Klara's capital consisted of approximately 3,700 kronen (5,000 kronen, less 1,300 kronen due Adolf and Paula), assuming the value of the house had not diminished.⁴ The family emerged from the legal proceedings in a solid position, with sizeable sums set aside for the children, and an adequate income backed by comfortable reserves.

Alois' death was, of course, much more than a financial problem. After the family had struggled through the technical difficulties, the real adjustment still lay before them. They had to feel their way amid bruised emotions and the sudden and startling discovery, made a dozen times a day, that Alois was gone, and things would never be the same. We do not know what scars were left on Klara and the girls by Alois' passing, nor do we have reasonable grounds for speculation, but significant changes occurred in the framework of

² Jetzinger (G), pp. 124-25; Jetzinger (E), pp. 79-81.

³ A summary of the legal situation appears in Coldstream, p. 72.

⁴ Jetzinger (G), pp. 126-27; Jetzinger (E), pp. 81-83.

1891/1895
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Natural History were marked 5, 'below standard'. Adolf had, therefore, to remain in the First Form for another year.

It would be wrong to deduce lack of talent on Adolf's part from this report. Many boys, particularly those who had come from a country school, failed to get their remove from the lowest form in their first year at secondary school and yet ultimately became good pupils. The report shows clearly enough that Adolf lacked the will rather than the capacity to learn.

Second year, 1901-02, Form I. Age 12-13

In this year Adolf covered the same ground as in his first, and reached a pass standard in all subjects. In conduct and diligence he even managed to improve, receiving 'good' and 'very satisfactory'.

Third year, 1902-03, Form II. Age 13-14

During this school year, just before the end of the Christmas holidays, that Adolf's father died (3rd January 1903). In his report Adolf received 5, 'below standard', in Mathematics, a 3 for Conduct, and his Diligence was once again 'variable'. Before the start of the following school year he had to sit a recapitulation exam in mathematics, which he passed.

Fourth year, 1903-04, Form III. Age 14-15

Report: below standard in French; conduct, very satisfactory; diligence, again fluctuating. Dr. Huemer was in France in the autumn, when Adolf had to sit his exam in French, and so another master, Dr. G., corrected the papers. He awarded Adolf a 'Pass', on condition that he left the school. Dr. Huemer has assured me that this was so, but Adolf's bad record over the previous four years in any case makes it probable. Adolf then transferred to the nearest available secondary school, which was at Steyr. The distance from his home was about fifteen miles, and his mother therefore rented a room for him there. Hitler's boast that he 'sailed through' the entrance examination was, incidentally, an empty one, because there was no such test.

Xerox (02+)
03+04

3 + 4 pages

1901-04

REPORT AT SECONDARY SCHOOL

1901-05

1901-06

Fifth year, 1904-05, Form IV (Steyr) Age 15-16

Adolf's school report for this year is still in existence and was reproduced in the Munich magazine *Reue*, No. 42, 1922. The report, dated 16th September 1905, was as follows:

Moral Conduct	3, very satisfactory.
Diligence	4, irregular.
Religious Instruction	4, adequate.
German	5, below standard.
Geography	4, adequate.
History	4, adequate.
Mathematics	5, below standard.
Chemistry	4, adequate.
Physics	3, very satisfactory.
Freehand drawing	2, good.
Gymnastics	1, excellent.
Shorthand	5, below standard.

Thus, apart from shorthand, which was a voluntary subject, Hitler failed to reach the required standard in two subjects, namely German and Maths. If he had stayed at school, therefore, he would have remained in the same form throughout the following year. Instead, he left, no doubt on the advice of his teachers.

Judging by this report, the young Adolf must have been preternaturally lazy. The letters he wrote at this time show that his '5' in German was richly deserved. And his 'adequate' in history is interesting when compared with his statement in *Mein Kampf*, 'By far my best work was in geography, and better still in world history, my two favourite subjects in which I shot ahead of the rest of the form.' So much for the accuracy of *Mein Kampf*!

A pen-and-ink drawing has been preserved of Hitler, aged sixteen, as he was during his schooling in Steyr. It was made by his class-mate, Sturmlechner, and according to former fellow pupils in Linz, is a good likeness, though it makes Adolf look seedier than they remembered him. It shows a flat-chested youth with narrow face, sharp nose, hair unkempt and the beginnings of a moustache, staring into space. The total impression is almost

Duplicate Xerox his reports (Jure)
from pp 66 + 67
for 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04
and 1904-05
+ reinsert in file

Record

1995-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the A

Klaus Hoffmann

1900

1900
1904

The prepubertal learning difficulties and academic troubles noted by Dr. Bloß also plagued young Hitler. Through the years when he attended Volksschule (ages 8-11), Adolf's school record was excellent. Herr Lehrer Karl Mißthaler, his teacher in the little elementary school in Waisenschlag which he attended from the ages of six to eight, remembered him as the star of his school: "Full marks in every subject. Mentally very much alert, obedient but lively." Similar reports have come down from the school at Lambach (ages 8-9). Here he was an excellent student and an asset to the boys' choir of the local monastery. Young Adolf also did very well in the Volksschule in Leonding, which he attended for half a year in 1899. Edmund

But when he entered the Realschule in Linz in September 1900 at the age of 11, striking changes appeared in his behavior. He now seemed unable or unwilling to concentrate on his studies. His first year went so badly and was so far "below standard" that he was obliged to repeat the form. The second year went rather better—since he was repeating all subjects—but during the third year (1902-1903) he failed in mathematics and his diligence was "variable." By 1904 he was doing so badly that he was passed only on the condition that he leave the Linz Realschule. His mother was obliged to send him to the school at Styr, about 15 miles from his home, where she rented a room for him. His report card (dated 16 September 1905) is still in existence. On a scale with 1 as excellent, 2 good, 3 satisfactory, 4 adequate, and 5 below standard, young Hitler received the following grades:

- Moral conduct—3
- Diligence—4
- Religious instruction—4
- German—5
- Geography—4
- History—4
- Mathematics—5
- Chemistry—4
- Physics—3
- Freehand drawing—2
- Gymnastics—1
- Shorthand [optional]—5

Edmund dies in
1900
Month ?
Feb. 2, 1900

Since Adolf failed to reach the minimum standard in two required subjects, mathematics and German, he would have been obliged to repeat the form. Instead, he dropped out of school. His failure in German is not surprising to those who have read Mein Kampf or any of his adult letters in the original. His marks in history and geography scarcely support the boast in his memoirs that "by far my best work was in geography and better still in world history, my two favorite subjects in which I shot ahead of the rest of the form." 70

Thus, by the age of 11, Adolf was no longer the obedient star pupil

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The age of 11-12, a awareness, produces gre which in Adolf was almos solicitous mother had ex about his sexual developm of 11 or 12 of a frightened act of masturbation. It s anxiety and fears onto the Government Archives in it thinks that the teache and "arrogant," and that But that cannot be an i appearance at the St. Lo Adolf drew the picture (p.

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difference
V.T. Review from
Cudyle and Dr. atomcar

1995-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

*Race
Lefkowitz*

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*Edmund
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*1900
March 7
Feb. 2, 1900*

2

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difference
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In fact, we must rather assume that his father paid little attention to his son's vocational future. Certainly he did not insist upon any one course. That is apparent if only because attendance at the *Gymnasium* would have been much more to the point for a civil service career, given

~~the 2, 3, 4, 5, 6~~

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It would be wrong to deduce lack of talent on Adolf's part from this report. Many boys, particularly those who had come from a country school, failed to get their remove from the lowest form in their first year at secondary school and yet ultimately became good pupils. The report shows clearly enough that Adolf lacked the will rather than the capacity to learn.

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Xerox of 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04

3 flags

1901-04 OF AT SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Record

Karl May

the horizons, with power over all living creatures, perpetually at war with the inferior races and consigning them to their doom. Long after his boyhood was over he continued to read these novels, and he was reading them again while he fought the war against Russia, which exceeded in brutality anything Old Shatterhand ever dreamed of. Sometimes, when talking about the Russians, he would refer to them as "Redskins."

The strange moody boy who read Karl May's novels and failed in his lessons was entering a world of fantasy, which gradually closed round him. From time to time he would break out of the circle, but the world of fantasy was the only place where he felt completely at home.

Outwardly he looked like any other schoolboy, except that he was unusually pale and thin. Professor Theodor Gissinger, who taught science in the Linz *Realschule*, remembered that he looked like a consumptive and had bright, glowing eyes but otherwise left neither a favorable nor an unfavorable impression. He did, however, add one curious detail. "I remember," he said, "that he used to hold conversations with the windblown trees."

Meanwhile the boy was still waging a sullen, resentful war against his father, who wanted him to do well at school and become an official, gradually working his way up to the top and finally achieving an assured pension. One day the boy accompanied his father to the customs house. As he remembered it many years later, the customs officials were cooped up in little cages, and his determination never to become an official was reinforced. As he tells the story, he was overcome by panic when he saw the cages. In fact, the customs officials under the Habsburg Empire were not cooped up in cages but moved about freely in the customs sheds like customs officials today. It was one more of the fantasies he wove around his father.

In December, 1901, the old gentleman caught a bad cold and was in bed for several weeks. By the spring he had fully recovered. In August he felt strong enough to haul coals into his cellar and as a result suffered a lung hemorrhage. Such hemorrhages were not considered dangerous, and he was soon on his feet again. He appeared to be in fairly good health all through the later part of the year. On Saturday, January 3, 1903, he went out early to see a farmer about buying some apples. It was a bitterly cold day, and suddenly feeling unwell he made his way to the inn and called for a glass of wine. While waiting for the wine, he collapsed. There was a story that just before he collapsed someone offered him a "black," or clerical, newspaper, and he shouted indignantly that he would never read a newspaper that was full of lies, but the story is probably apocryphal. They carried him to an adjoining room, and he was dead within a few minutes.

This quiet and unspaciously and unspectacularly three times and father restlessly from place to place to suggest that typical small bureaucratic wine, without any redeeming the *Linz Tagespost* print with all the appropriate.

Leonding, January 5. I say about Alois Hitler, who was carried to his month his life came to in the Gasthaus Stiefl unwell, hoping to revive.

Alois Hitler was in] of joy and sorrow. He first learned the traditional knowledge needed for direction, and in addition Braunau, Simbach, Linz.

Alois Hitler was a and as such he was a always cheerful, not to fell from his lips could rough exterior. He was Well-informed on all kinds pronounce authoritative happier than when in sphere of beekeeping characteristics was his great all Hitler's passing has a widow and four children of his friends and acquaintances.

Although the obituary acquaintances, there were stationed in Salzburg. It provided for. That harsh he regarded himself as us, for bureaucrats habit as authorities on all subjects a man who was wholly p

42
1902

HITLER'S YOUTH

sometimes, she was very friendly, but no sooner would we start than she would be off. 'I'm sorry,' she'd say, 'I haven't got the time. My work's waiting.'

A further touch was added to this portrait of Frau Klara by a nun who told me she had been at school in Leonding with Adolf's sister, Paula. Sometimes as she was passing the Hitlers' house on her way to school, Paula would come out, followed always by her mother who would see her to the gate and then give her a kiss in parting. 'I noticed it particularly,' said the nun, 'because things were different in our family and I used to feel a twinge of envy.'

But it was Adolf who wrote his mother's truest and briefest epitaph.

'Devoted to her home and to her children whose welfare was her constant and loving concern.'

The death of Alois Hitler

The text of a picture postcard which Alois Hitler sent his friend Wührer in Hafeld on 28th December 1902 reveals that in the previous August Alois had suffered a mild stroke, induced, as he said, by over-exerting himself when unloading coal into his cellar.

On Saturday 3rd January 1903, when he had taken the first sip from his morning glass of wine in the 'Gasthaus Stiefler', Alois suddenly collapsed. He was carried into an adjoining room, but died before doctor or priest could reach him. The cause of death given in the certificate was pleural haemorrhage. He was buried on Monday 5th January.

The Linz *Tagespost*, the newspaper with the largest circulation in Upper Austria, printed the following obituary notice on 8th January 1903:

'Leonding, 5th January. We have buried a good man—this we can rightly say of Alois Hitler, Higher Collector (retired) in the Imperial Customs Service, who was borne here to his final resting place today. His life was brought to a sudden end on the third of this month in the "Gasthaus Stiefler", where he

Jan 3, 03

Jan 8, 03 (buried on Jan 8)

ALOIS SCHICKELGRUBER/HITLER AND HIS FAMILY 53

had gone for a glass of wine as he had been feeling unwell. Alois Hitler was in his 66th year and had experienced during his lifetime a full measure of sorrow and joy. Equipped with no more than an elementary education, he had originally learned the trade of bootmaker, but later taught himself the necessary knowledge for a career in the Civil Service, where he served with distinction, also achieving success in husbandry. In the course of duty, he served in Salzburg, Braunau, Simbach, Linz, amongst other places. Alois Hitler was a progressively minded man through and through and as such warmly supported the idea of free education. In his contacts with his fellow men he evinced a cheerfulness amounting to positively youthful good humour. The sharp word that fell occasionally from his lips could not belie the warm heart that beat beneath the rough exterior. At all times an energetic champion of law and order and universally well informed, he was able to pronounce authoritatively on any matter that came to his notice. Being fond of singing, he was never so happy as when performing in the company of like-minded enthusiasts, while he was an expert in the field of apiculture. By no means the least of his characteristics were his great frugality and sense of economy and thrift. All in all: Hitler's passing has left a great gap, not only in his family—he leaves a widow and four, mostly dependent children—but also in the circle of his friends and acquaintances, who will preserve pleasant memories of him.'

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Dec 1901

THE LATER CHILDHOOD

89

During his first years in the *Realschule*, Adolf drifted, indirectly affected by the political forces which surrounded him but primarily concerned with his own problems. Despite his inner torment and inability to master his father or school, life in the Hitler household was secure and tranquil. On January 3, 1903 the situation suddenly changed.

His father had not been in good health for a few years, following a severe attack of influenza in December 1901, and a lung hemorrhage in August 1902. Little alteration had been made in his manner of life, though. On the morning of January 3rd, he had gone off to the Gasthaus Stiefeler as usual. He had just taken his glass of wine, after scornfully rejecting the newspaper handed to him because it was "too black," i.e., clerical, when he collapsed. He was moved into an adjoining room, and a doctor was summoned, but he arrived too late. The 65-year-old Alois died almost immediately.⁶⁴

See the *Autobiography* 190
H. H. - "Hyperion everywhere!"

⁶⁴ Goerlitz and Quint, p. 34; Fodor, p. 687; Jetzinger (G), p. 72; Jetzinger (E), p. 52.

ER

cial cross in the middle, but four scythe blades seem to anyone who sees this strange astika.

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way from Rome!) It was the
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were rising against the Italian
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Poles, and Hungarians. Sun-
h students fought in Prague,
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's, marched through the streets
signia; in Linz, for example,
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is future profession. But his
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strian official, too. But his son

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y now half forgotten in their
more impressive rulers than the
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ly goods in abundance. Young

1903
HE IS BOTH TERRIBLE AND BAKAL

Adolf Hitler wanted to become something of this sort. The sharp, suspicious paternal eye may have penetrated the lack of seriousness of the youthful plan and wanted to anchor his son's frivolous mind in a serious profession.

This was the source of the fights between father and son — this, and probably all the other conflicts which can create strife between a twelve-year-old son and a father of sixty-four. It was Adolf Hitler's first great struggle, and by his own admission he conducted it with great fears, with lies and secretiveness, and with a degree of scheming that was almost suicidal. The struggle was not exactly glorious, but it did bring some success: '... since, of course, I drew the short end, the old gentleman began the relentless enforcement of his authority. In the future, therefore, I was silent ...' He avoided blows. And why not, he reflected twenty-five years later: 'I had, to some extent, been able to keep my private opinions to myself; I did not always have to contradict him immediately. My own firm determination never to become a civil servant sufficed to give me complete inner peace.' He did not always have to contradict immediately! He fought his father with lies and trickery; but this does not seem to have been clear to the mature Adolf Hitler when he inscribed the story of his childhood in pages full of self-praise and self-pity at the beginning of *Mein Kampf*. He decided, so he tells us, to punish his father by becoming frivolous and lazy: 'What gave me pleasure I learned; what ... was otherwise unattractive to me, I sabotaged completely.' Perhaps this is true; it is certainly true that his brilliant beginnings in school were soon reversed. In 1900, he entered a secondary school in Linz, and in the very first year made such a poor showing that he was not promoted. To judge by his son's story, the father must have been greatly grieved. One son was already in prison, and now the second was doing badly. But his weak mother took the son with the disquieting good-for-nothing propensities under her protection.

On the morning of January 3, 1903, shortly before ten o'clock, Alois Hitler suddenly collapsed in the street while taking his morning walk. A friend found him and brought him to a near-by inn, the hostess ran into the kitchen for wine and water, blood filled his mouth, and Alois died quickly and peacefully in the arms of

Jan 3, 03

Scroy 3 paper 1900 1902, 1903, 1904
1901 1902 1903 1904
BACKGROUND AND DEPARTURE 19

Leonding, a small community just
in retirement years.

us instability, the dominant feature
solidity and instinct for security.
over this background (later, with
cult, to be embellished by melo-
dramatic contrasts strongly with
poverty and domestic hardship,
these dire conditions and over the
to break the son's spirit. In order to
black into the picture, the son
tells of scolding and pleading
able shame," tugging and pulling
to bring him home.

ly victorious in battles on the vil-
the old fortress tower—nothing else
of genius. According to his story,
leader, and he was always ready
ventures and exploration projects.
Adolf developed an interest in
toward the future. In retro-
covered "two outstanding facts as
of barely eleven": that he had
"to understand and grasp the
brought to a neat and affecting
death, the privations, illness, and
departure of the poor orphaned
to go far from home and earn his

awake, lively, and obviously able
an incapacity for regular work.
and a distinct tendency to laziness,
was thus more and more inclined
matters gave him extraordinary
various grammar schools he at-
tended student. On the basis of this,
Realschule, the secondary school
classical subjects, in Linz. Here,
twice he had to repeat a grade,
after passing a special examina-
tion, he gave him the mark Four
in singing, and gymnastics did he re-
ceive all other subjects he scarcely
adequate" or "adequate." His re-

port card of September, 1905, noted "unsatisfactory" in German,
mathematics, and stenography. Even in geography and history, which
he himself called his favorite subjects and maintained that he "led the
class," he received only failing grades. On the whole, his record was
so poor that he left the school.

This debacle is unquestionably due to a complex of reasons. One
significant factor must have been humiliation. If we are to believe
Hitler's story that in the peasant village of Leonding he was the un-
contested leader of his playmates—not altogether improbable for the
son of a civil servant, given the self-esteem of officialdom in Imperial
Austria—his sense of status must have suffered a blow in urban Linz.
For here he found himself a rough-hewn rustic, a despised outsider
among the sons of academics, businessmen, and persons of quality. It
is true that at the turn of the century Linz, in spite of its 60,000 in-
habitants, was still pretty much of a provincial town with all the
dreariness and somnolence the term connotes. Nevertheless, the city
certainly impressed upon Hitler a sense of class distinctions. He made
"no friends and pals" at the *Realschule*. Nor was the situation any better
at the home of ugly old Frau Sekira, where for a time he boarded with
five other schoolmates his age during the school week. He remained
stiff, aloof, a stranger. One of the former boarders recalls: "None of
the five other boys made friends with him. Whereas we schoolmates
naturally called one another *du*, he addressed us as *Sie*, and we also
said *Sie* to him and did not even think there was anything odd about it."
Significantly, Hitler himself at this time first began making those asser-
tions about coming from a good family which in the future unmistakably
stamped his style and his manner. The adolescent pop in Linz, as well
as the subsequent proletariat in Vienna, would seem to have acquired
a tenacious "class consciousness" and a determination to succeed.

Hitler later represented his failure at secondary school as a way of
defying his father, who wanted to steer him into the civil service where
the father himself had had so successful a career. In after years Hitler
told a vivid story about being taken to the main customs office in Linz;
his father hoped the visit would fill him with enthusiasm for the profes-
sion, while he himself was filled with "repugnance and hatred" and
could see the place only as a "government cage" in which "the old men
sat crouching on top of one another, as close as monkeys." But the
description of the allegedly prolonged conflict, which Hitler dramatized
as a grim struggle between two men of iron will, has since been ex-
posed as pure fantasy.

In fact, we must rather assume that his father paid little attention to
his son's vocational future. Certainly he did not insist upon any one
course. That is apparent if only because attendance at the *Gymnasium*
would have been much more to the point for a civil service career, given

then, paper for 02, 03, 04, 05

Karl May
the horizons, with power over all living creatures, perpetually at war with the inferior races and consigning them to their doom. Long after his boyhood was over he continued to read these novels, and he was reading them again while he fought the war against Russia, which exceeded in brutality anything Old Shatterhand ever dreamed of. Some times, when talking about the Russians, he would refer to them as "Redskins."

The strange moody boy who read Karl May's novels and failed in his lessons was entering a world of fantasy, which gradually closed round him. From time to time he would break out of the circle, but the world of fantasy was the only place where he felt completely at home.

Outwardly he looked like any other schoolboy, except that he was unusually pale and thin. Professor Theodor Gissinger, who taught science in the Linz *Realschule*, remembered that he looked like a consumptive and had bright, glowing eyes but otherwise left neither a favorable nor an unfavorable impression. He did, however, add one curious detail. "I remember," he said, "that he used to have conversations with the windblown trees."

Meanwhile the boy was still waging a sullen, resentful war against his father, who wanted him to do well at school and become an official, gradually working his way up to the top and finally achieving an apprenticeship. One day the boy accompanied his father to the customs house. As he remembered it many years later, the customs officials were cooped up in little cages, and his determination never to become an official was reinforced. As he tells the story, he was overcome by panic when he saw the cages. In fact, the customs officials under the Habsburg Empire were not cooped up in cages but moved about freely in the customs sheds like customs officials today. It was one more of the fantasies he wove around his father.

In December, 1901, the old gentleman caught a bad cold and was in bed for several weeks. By the spring he had fully recovered. In August he felt strong enough to haul coals into his cellar and as a result suffered a lung hemorrhage. ~~His doctors were not considered dangerous, and he was soon on his feet again. He appeared to be in fairly good health all through the later part of the year. On Saturday, January 3, 1903, he went out early to see a farmer about buying some apples. It was a bitterly cold day, and suddenly feeling unwell he made his way to the inn and called for a glass of wine. While waiting for the wine, he collapsed. There was a story that just before he collapsed someone offered him a "black," or clerical, newspaper, and he shouted indignantly that he would never read a newspaper that was full of lies, but the story is probably apocryphal. They carried him to an adjoining room, and he was dead within a few minutes.~~

This quiet and unassuming quietly and unassuming three times and father restlessly from place behavior to suggest the typical small bureaucrat: wine, without any rede the *Linz Tagespost* print with all the appropriate

Leonding, January 5, say about Alois Hitler who was carried to his month his life came to in the Gasthaus Stiefl unwell, hoping to revive

Alois Hitler was in of joy and sorrow. He first learned the traditional knowledge needed for tinction, and in addition Braunau, Simbach, Lin

Alois Hitler was as and as such he was a always cheerful, not to fell from his lips could rough exterior. He was Well-informed on all ki pronounce authoritative happier than when in sphere of beekeeping characteristics was his great all Hitler's passing has a widow and four child of his friends and acqu him.

Although the obituary acquaintances, there were stationed in Salzburg. Tl provided for. That harsh he regarded himself as us, for bureaucrats habit as authorities on all sub a man who was wholly p

thoughts on what to plant
Joanna Polyz?

children to help him. His beehives hardly made a dent in the nine acres; the remainder of the property was neither productive nor profitable. His savings were tied up in land which yielded nothing, while the value of the property actually declined due to neglect. He could renew his efforts at least to break even, but this meant a life of drudgery in the midst of yelling, scrambling children. The Rauscher Gut had turned into something very different from a rural paradise.

The disappointments and obstacles encountered in Hafeld made Alois more crotchety and irritable. His moods increased family tensions and made life more burdensome for everyone. The oldest child, fourteen-year-old Alois, was the first to succumb. In 1896 he left home. His departure caused a violent controversy with his father; the old man stipulated that at his death young Alois would only inherit the amount required by law.²³ Alois Jr. was a cantankerous individual who was to drift through life a failure. He worked as a waiter for a while, and was jailed for theft in 1900 and 1902. In 1907 he was a waiter in Paris and two years later turned up in Ireland, where he married and started a family. In the 1920's he was living in Germany, and in the course of this sojourn he was jailed again, after which he seems to have returned to England. When his half-brother, Adolf, emerged as an important political figure in the 1930's Alois, never loath to exploit a stroke of fortune, appeared in Berlin, where he opened a cafe which became a meeting place for lower Nazi party leaders. In this era, Adolf ignored him, and even forbade the mention of his name in his presence.²⁴

At the time the younger Alois left home, however, the relationship could not be dismissed so lightly. After his departure, Adolf became the chief target of his father's anger. All the old man's toil and sacrifice had been wasted on the older son. Adolf, now the oldest boy in the household, had to assume added responsibility at a time when he already was hard pressed to meet the demands of home and school. Alois' ambition led him to promote the competitive virtues in his children, but at the same time he required absolute

²³ Jetzinger (G), p. 40; Jetzinger (E), p. 42. The legal implications are explained in Coldstream, p. 73.

²⁴ Heiden, *Der Fuehrer*, p. 43; "Hitler vs. Hitler," *Time*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 15 (April 10, 1939), p. 20; Otto Dietrich, *Hitler*, translated by Richard and Clara Winston (Chicago, 1955), p. 221.

1900
1902

a
teb

X15

(C)

bad
slut

The most outstanding trait in my friend's character was, as I had experienced myself, the unparalleled consistency in everything that he said and did. There was in his nature something firm, inflexible, immovable, obstinately rigid, which manifested itself in his profound seriousness and was at the bottom of all his other characteristics. Adolf simply could not change his mind or his nature. Everything that lay in these rigid precincts of his being remained unaltered.

for ever. How often did I experience this! I remember what he said to me when we met again in 1938 after an interval of thirty years. "You haven't changed," Kubizek, you have only grown older." If this was true of me, how much more was it of him! He never changed.

I have tried to find an explanation for this fundamental trait in his character. Influence of surroundings and education can hardly account for it, but I could imagine — although a complete layman in the field of genetics — that the biological effect of the intermarriage in the family was to fix certain spheres and that those "arrested complexes" have produced that particular type of character. It was just this inflexibility that was responsible for Adolf Hitler's causing such innumerable sorrows to his mother.

Once more the mother's heart was sorely tried by destiny. Five years after Adolf's birth, on March 24, 1894, she gave birth to a fifth child, a son, Edmund, who also died young, on June 20, 1899 in Leoding. Although Adolf had no recollection of the first three children in Braunau, and never spoke of them, he could clearly remember his brother Edmund, at the time of whose death he was already eleven years old. He told me once that Edmund had died of diphtheria. The youngest child, a girl called Paula, born on January 21, 1896, survived.

Thus, an early death had deprived Klara Hitler of four of her six children. Perhaps her mother's heart was broken by these terrible trials. Only one thing remained, the care

[illegible]

regards Dorothy Lee
 idylls of the West
 (signed) Dorothy Lee
 Her most heart
 dear

thought on what to plant?
~~children to help him. His beehives hardly made a dent in the nine acres, the remainder of the property was neither productive nor profitable. His savings were tied up in land which yielded nothing, while the value of the property actually declined due to neglect. He could renew his efforts at least to break even, but this meant a life of drudgery in the midst of yelling, scrambling children. The Rauscher Gut had turned into something very different from a rural paradise.~~

but sleep
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1900
1902

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

of guilt engendered by his wish to destroy his father. He may have tried to justify to others and to himself his bitter hatred by insisting that Alois was a cruel and vicious man who deserved a son's animosity. It may be objected that even if young Hitler was beaten by his father, many other children in rural Austria were certainly whipped without, apparently, receiving the psychic scars that Hitler suffered. "Well," one might say, "all boys in Austria were beaten on their backsides, so what's the difference?" The difference, as Erik Erikson has noted in his study of Luther, is this: with Hitler, as with Luther, a sensitive man remembered those punishments and talked bitterly about them later, showing that the whippings did indeed have an effect on his development. As Erikson wrote: "The assertion that the cause was too common to have an uncommon effect on one individual is neither clinically nor biographically valid. We must try to ascertain the relationship of caner and caned and see if a unique element may have given the common event a specific meaning." In Hitler's case, as in Luther's, the fact that the whippings were remembered and resented, and that he hated his father for giving them, indicates that they had an uncommon effect upon him.

The workings of hatred and love, of pleasure and pain, are complex. Hatred may be a distortion of love: pleasure may be sought through pain. Consciously, Adolf certainly resented the beatings and hated his father for hurting him; unconsciously, he may have desired the punishment as a way of winning his father's attention and love. We are suggesting the possibility that the sadomasochism we shall observe in the adult Hitler had its beginnings here. Clinical studies have shown that often, as children, people with masochistic tendencies baited their fathers into whipping them. "The desire to be punished or humiliated," a specialist in the pathology of masochism has written, is another way of "wanting to be loved . . . being beaten and being loved are fused into one single masochistic expression."³⁰

As with all little boys, Adolf's image of his father was heavily influenced by the picture he had of his father's sexual relations with his mother. For Hitler this memory was traumatic because, as we shall soon see, Adolf at the age of three had seen—or imagined that he had seen—his drunken father rape his beloved young mother.

THE MOTHER: KLARA PÖLZL HITLER

Unhappiness was the lot of Klara Pölzl, the woman who was to become Adolf Hitler's mother. All her life she was pushed about to accommodate the wishes of others.

At the age of 16 she left the family farm to become a member of

The Child

Alois's he
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* The
Bromberg, A
(1974). I h
Hitler's child

see this during the beating.

SECRET



every. In 1938 Goebbels said

* D. H. The secret to Alois, son was the
beating. He took it the way the Marguerite
as Gadi had a taste of it. Dig
men

also in charmed
by sound of bees

Wengler (Dorville)
Alain Fels

A for
dualta

LE
lower
echelon

1986

April - Pauline cancelled
May - Adi brought to school.
Also P. Wenzel & J. G.
June - also for boy's school
Winkles a calendar was
taken to school about 1908
July + August - around 1908

above potato & lentils - ^{last}
purchased snow boots.
5 kids in house.
Children not enough help - not
enough of - Case 1

I to XX follow
this folder page is 17

31a 1895
 "Quite tiny and primitive."
 I am led to the room which
 was his realm. Small and
 low-ceilinged. This is where
 he designed planes and
 designed the balloon... their
 evolution the genius developed.
 I'm beginning to feel quite
 sublimely solemn."
 A scene Goebbels

Alois young flight
 much taunts
 his father with
 the drinking.
 Adolf is witness
 to the disenchantment.
 The father tells him
 "I can get mad and
 that is one thing,
 but when I get
 very mad, I cross
 a point and then
 I never go back."
 1895

See things
 along Leonding
 choir

II-3

Adolf
 clear
 all the
 time
 of his
 father's
 rage
 toward
 Alois.
 I will
 also
 in your
 diary
 get
 it

check it out
 I will
 get it

German side of the border, during which time the three- to six-year-old boy acquired his peculiar Bavarian accent. The German of my youth was the dialect of Lower Bavaria; I could neither forget it nor learn the Viennese idiom.

In 1895 the fifty-eight-year-old Alois Hitler retired after forty years of service. He bought a remote estate in the hamlet of Hafeld in the community of Fischlham near Lambach in Upper Austria to try to make a living as a farmer and beekeeper. (His son recalled in 1942: Bee stings were as normal as anything at home. Mother often took forty-five, fifty stings out of my old man when he returned from emptying the honeycombs. His father, he said, had protected himself against the bees only by smoking.)²³

After a fierce fight with his father, fourteen-year-old Alois Jr. left the home in Hafeld and was disinherited. Thirteen-year-old Angela, Adolf, and Edmund, born in 1894, remained at home. In 1896, Paula, the youngest child of the family, was born.

In May 1895, six-year-old Adolf entered the one-room village school of Fischlham; which had one class. From the small antechamber, Hitler recalled, I used to listen, while I was in the lowest grade, to what the pupils of the second grade were doing, and later on, the pupils of the third and fourth grades. Thank God I left there. Otherwise I would have had to go to the last grade for two or three years.²⁴

Because the rundown farm could not be managed on a civil servant's pension and Alois's abilities as a farmer were insufficient, he sold the estate in 1897. The family moved into temporary quarters in the town of Lambach. Now the eight-year-old entered grade school in Lambach and for a short time also joined the Benedictine boys' choir school. There, he said, he had an excellent opportunity to intoxicate myself with the solemn splendor of the brilliant church festivals.²⁵ What with all his criticism of the church, even later Hitler would praise it for wonderfully exercising man's natural need... for something supernatural. It had, he said, known how to work on people with its mystical cult, its large sublime cathedrals, with blessed music, solemn rites, and incense.²⁶

The Hitler family was not pious. Only Klara went to Sunday mass regularly. The anticlerical father kept his distance and at most accompanied his family to services on holidays and on the emperor's birthday, August 18. For that was the only opportunity where he could don and display his civil servant's uniform, which the rest of the year hung in the closet unused.²⁷

At the end of 1898 the family moved to the village of Leonding, south of Linz, where for 7,700 kronen Alois Hitler acquired a small house next to the cemetery.²⁸ In 1938 Goebbels said about his visit to this place:

The secret to Alois, Sr. was the headship. He took it to the very heart of his soul. He had a taste for it.

Moved to 1898
 Leonding

31b

Alone remains
 after bee-stings
 he can grow and feel
 that the bees have
 stung him
 Hitler attack

which has
 tiny arch
 low-ceiling.
 Then they
 that the
 So this is
 and solemn

The
 was a happy
 no "pacifist"
 One of his
 recalled, a
 playing was
 found some
 play with
 shooting a
 house.³³

Around
 public trials
 The Germ
 comed, "D
 against Bri
 port of the
 hats, herri
 able.³⁴

For ye
 day I wait
 reports, hap
 tance.³⁵ Th

Dig
 much

1933, 24

The Early Years

(21)

amuse himself with such an obvious pun. Adolf, who was now living in a well-designed building at the corner of the Linzerstrasse and the Kirchengasse, could see the swastika from the window of his father's apartment, and he saw it more clearly when he went to school. Abbot Theodorich von Hagen's swastika was probably the ancestor of the Nazi Hakenkreuz.

About this time Alois Hitler's eldest son, Alois Jr., left the family roof. He was the black sheep of the family, and no good news ever came from him. In 1900 he was arrested and sentenced to five months' imprisonment for theft, and two years later he received another sentence, this time of eight months' imprisonment. He wandered to Germany and France, practicing the trade of a waiter. In 1909 we find him in Dublin, and in the following year he became the owner of a small restaurant in Liverpool, where he married an Irish girl, Elizabeth Dowling, and fathered a son, William Patrick Hitler. Shortly before World War I he abandoned his wife and settled in Germany. In 1924 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial court of Hamburg for bigamy, and when his half-brother came to power he opened a bar and restaurant in Berlin on the Wittenbergplatz. It was much frequented by Nazi officers, who were not unaware that Alois was closely related to the dictator of Germany. The restaurant and bar, called Café Alois, prospered, and Alois himself survived the war. A son, Heinz, by one of his many marriages, fought in the war against Russia and was taken prisoner. He, too, survived, returning to Germany many years later. In 1945 Alois Hitler changed his name to Hans Hiller, and nothing more was ever heard of him.

Although Alois Jr. was the black sheep, he was probably the happiest member of the family. He had an earthy robust character, charmed women, and lived by his wits. He was always inventing schemes for getting rich quickly, and most of them came to grief. Neither prison nor poverty soured him. He was unfailingly good-humored and polite, even when he was about to be sentenced by a judge or when he was abandoning his latest wife. He was one of those who enjoy life to the full.

The unhappiest member of the family was Paula, who was born on January 21, 1896. She was the last of Klara's six children, and the most docile. Quiet and easily led, she faded into the background almost from the day of her birth and spent most of her life in obscurity. She never married, and died in 1960 as quietly as she had lived.

The family at Lambach now consisted of Alois, Klara, and the four children, Angela, Adolf, Edmund, and Paula. At first they lived in a lodging house in the center of the town, but later they moved into an apartment on the second floor of a mill, where there was also a blacksmith's shop. The children appear to have enjoyed the move, but Alois

The fight with his father
You find them, you fuck them,
and then you forget them.
Maybe I am the same as you.
The father then hits him hard
enough to knock him down
Addenda - You killed my mother.
I will be famous & a great man.
Follow with a summary of his life

Judge will
never forgive you
etc.
Alois Jr. is much
like Alois in his
youth

1907 - briefs
on A's demise
1907
Alois Jr.

main
time
as
at

IV-6

Plans
Accounting
with the Department

Take

largely a mechanical operation. I have never lost that sense of awe and wonder. Indeed, it increases each year as new miracles unfold.

THREE



*The lecture
comes after
the first.*

My own package of bees arrived a short time after the demonstration. I picked up the package at the home of the couple who had given the course and was sent on my way with cheery cries of "good luck!" It was an odd and moving sight to see the bees, those small creatures I had assumed responsibility for, in the screened wooden shipping cage. They were gathered in a tight cluster, about the size of a small pineapple, huddled around the queen in her miniature individual perforated cage.

The cluster is a natural mechanism to protect the queen, keep the individual bees warm with their collective body heat, offer common security, and serve the colony's sense of unity as social creatures; they are so dependent upon the community that, if isolated, a bee will soon die, even though given the right food and correct temperature. A supreme discipline rules the hive. Bees must be part of a colony in order to survive. Unlike humans, they cannot go it alone.

FOUR



*Also: Not
Hager brother
1896
after the first*

For several months after getting my bees I belonged to an association of amateur beekeepers, one of the few organizations I ever joined. But disenchantment came soon.

participated in the

Only a small part of each session was devoted to bees. Most of the time was spent in political maneuvering, schemes and coups to overthrow those in office, and endless debates over procedural rules. The meetings were, according to the bylaws, run by Robert's Rules of Order, but there was continual debate over what Robert had really had in mind. No one ever consulted the book, if indeed there was one.

Ours was a varied membership, made up primarily of older men with a few women, mostly wives of members, and a scattering of young people. Some of our group were obviously lonely and wanted companionship, others were bored and wanted an audience, and a few seemed genuinely interested in learning more about bees; the latter generally didn't last long.

Some of our members did not keep bees at all but once had kept them, or they knew someone who did, or they hoped to at some future date. The membership was small, held together by a hard core of regulars who juggled the elected offices among themselves and periodically conspired to find some unsuspecting soul to act as corresponding secretary, the one office that had no appeal. I was once solicited as a candidate for this unglamorous post and replied that I preferred being a foot soldier to a general, a comment not held in my favor. Turnover in the association was lively.

The jewel in our crown was the county bee inspector (later defrocked by county budget cuts), who was a charter member. He was usually president, which was fitting because he also kept the most bees. When occasionally voted out of office, after Robert failed to rescue him from some parliamentary pitfall, he would bide his time or boycott meetings until a new election of officers. Occasionally a new member would reveal a power complex coupled with weak organizational skills; failing to win high office, he would drop out and join the competing beekeeping association to seek recognition there. One perennially unsuccessful candidate for vice-president resigned to start a new bee group with himself as president, going off Cape to find a following, as I recall.

8/96

14-20

*also
Keray
and Gile
and
again in*

1910

*along
w
Hansich
+
Rusmann*

found throughout nature. Chitin serves as a kind of cast or armor to protect the soft inner tissues, the opposite of a human's inner skeleton and soft outer body.

In her head are the mouthparts, set vertically in the face, with powerful mandibles, or jaws, that chew sideways instead of up and down like a person. Her tongue is a strawlike sucking tube used to extract nectar from the most delicate flowers; the length of the tongue, or tube, in sucking insects determines which flowers they can gather nectar from and pollinate; there is considerable specialization among them.

On each side of her head are two huge compound eyes, each having sixty-three hundred facets, in effect like so many individual eyes pointing in different directions, the tiny immovable lenses providing a wide area of fixed vision. There are, in addition, three simple eyes grouped together on top of a worker's head, the two sets of eyes enabling her to see near and far objects and to distinguish among the colors within her visual range, but researchers do not agree on which set of eyes performs which task, information that is probably more important to investigators than to bees.

The drone has two enormous bulging compound eyes on top of his head, giving him a somewhat comical, leering expression; each eye has an extraordinary thirteen thousand fixed lenses, presumably to help him track the queen during the mating flight, and possibly to keep a few thousand eyes on competing drones in the mating chase to see how he is faring.

The queen, who lives out her days in almost perpetual darkness within the hive, has three compound eyes, but each has only thirty-nine hundred lenses, as if nature were reluctant to waste unnecessary equipment on her. This is another example of nature's efficiency in doling out equipment; each functioning part of a colony is provided the degree of sight necessary to fulfill its role.

In the center of her head are two antennae, commonly called feelers, used not only for feeling but also for communication.

hearing, smelling, and probably other undetermined functions. With her antennae she probes the darkness of the hive, measures danger, distinguishes friend from foe, and sniffs out pollen and nectar. A bee's antennae may be the primary equipment that puts her in touch with forces that elude researchers who try to cross that fine and invisible line between science and the unknown powers she is tapped into.

A drone has 37,800 nostril-like olfactory centers in each antenna, compared to only 500 in a worker, again, probably, to aid him in the nuptial flight; at the same time it indicates how nature favors reproductive capacity over the search for food.

The acute sensory organs in an antenna not only enable a worker to fulfill her complex duties in the darkness of the hive and to sniff out fruit trees or fields of clover in bloom a mile away, but it may have another and more sophisticated role, helping bees and other insects to transmit and receive electromagnetic signals, much as humans use electronic equipment for broadcasting and receiving. If confirmed, this could explain a long-standing mystery of how insects invite their friends and relatives to enjoy the bounty of lush gardens they discover.

Completing the organs found in a bee's head are the glands that help produce the secretions with which she feeds the young, and that possibly regulate the performing of various hive functions.

Joined to the head is the thorax, or upper body, and attached to it are two pair of silvery, veined wings and three pairs of legs. On the front legs are small brushes used to wipe pollen and dust from the eyes; there are also small grooves for cleaning the antennae of pollen. Workers are forever cleaning their antennae, almost like a vain young girl combing her hair. Two hooks on the terminal ends of each foot make possible clustering, and between the hooks is a sticky pad that enables a bee to walk on slick surfaces and vertical planes.

A bee's two pairs of wings make her a powerful flyer, able

13 winter '95 — bar talk

D.T. on E.S.P.
and O.O. vs D.K.

F-4

6/96

A Short Introduction to Bees

How Bees Defend Themselves

There are always some hive bees stationed at the entrance as guards, and almost every bee that approaches is sniffed. If the guards recognize the characteristic odor of the hive, the bee is allowed to enter. A field bee from another colony that is carrying nectar or honey is allowed to pass too. Bees not carrying food may be potential robbers, however, and are driven away.

Bees hardly ever get lost trying to find their way home to the hive because in good flying weather there are not only guard bees stationed at the entry but also other workers that fan the hive scent toward the returning foragers by beating their wings fast with the rump raised high. This helps the field bees recognize their particular hive.

If wasps or hornets approach the hive entrance, their evil intentions are obvious. These insects are not only carnivorous but they also like to eat honey. Their appearance triggers instant attack. Additional hive bees quickly come to the aid of the guards. In such a battle the bees sometimes resort to their venomous stings, which they can extract again after use from the unelastic chitin shell of a wasp or hornet. If a bee stings a human or some other mammal, however, the elastic tissue of the stung victim contracts around the wound, and the barbs of the sting become embedded. When the bee flies off, she leaves the sting behind and with it usually the stinging mechanism and nerve strands. Having lost these parts of her anatomy, she dies.

If the sting with its poison sac is not removed instantly (see page 14), the venom is automatically pumped through the sting into the wound.

Also has read up on the sniffing

Inkblot

Check that it has
hasn't been
used already.

177C

WLB-176

176 • WILLIAM LONGGOOD

96

kind of weapon that makes it feared and respected, or it employs a protective strategy of defense triggered by fear; situations and protagonists change but fear is a constant.

The bee's primary weapon is her stinger, but compared to the weaponry found in many creatures, it is not terribly impressive; it does not measure up to the fatal sting of some spiders and scorpions. Bee venom is relatively mild, unless one is allergic to it, in which case it can cause severe reactions and possibly death, but this is rare.

A bee's stinger is more of a deterrent than an attacking instrument, a means of commanding respect and instilling fear rather than of obtaining food. While effective enough for the purpose intended, it does not seem especially well designed, from a bee's point of view; it is something like firing a gun in self-defense and while merely wounding or frightening the enemy the shooter is instantly killed in the act of firing. As the drone dies in the act of mating, so does the worker lose her life in stinging. It is a curious weapon indeed that, when used, is more deadly to its possessor than to the target.

A worker's stinger is located in the rear of her abdomen, at the tip of what once might have been her ovipositor, like a tiny sharp tail. When a bee decides to strike, her stinger protrudes through the sting chamber and a drop of venom appears on the tip. But in order to sting she must first get leverage by digging in her claws; if the victim is sufficiently quick, this brief warning is enough to swat the attacker before she can sting. It takes fast reflexes to beat a bee to the draw, but she loses in "winning."

Under a microscope, a worker's stinger is shown to be exquisitely shaped, delicately tapered, and polished. It is composed of twin daggers formed in a V shape, each spear lined with tiny barblike serrations. At the top of the V is a bulb, the poison sac, which holds a small amount of venom formed elsewhere in the bee's body. Venom is delivered from the sac through tubes in the lances.

THE QUEEN MUST DIE • 177

When driven into flesh, the barbs catch like fishhooks, making the stinger difficult to withdraw, at the same time spurting venom into the wound. Given enough time, a bee probably could work her stinger free without damage to herself. But stinging is usually accompanied by considerable excitement, which probably caused the bee to sting in the first place. The terrified creature panics, and in trying to free herself, succeeds only in ripping out her stinger, rupturing her abdomen, and she dies, much as the drone succumbs in mating.

A California investigator let five bees sting him to find out how long they would live without stingers. As usual, the bees didn't respond as expected. Even with their intestines trailing behind them, they would eat honey, fly, and go about their business, even grooming themselves. They lived up to five days, but that was only when separated from the colony and protected. In the hive the healthy bees attacked the injured, making outcasts of them by driving them out of the hive. They made life so miserable for the stingless bees that the latter refused to reenter the hive and died of chilling and isolation rather than of their wounds. What is a bee to think of such treatment? What are we to make of it?

Once the stinger is completely detached from the bee, a strange thing happens: it continues to work its way deeper into the wound while venom keeps pumping from the poison sac, as if it has some independent intelligence or life of its own, the thrust so powerful that it can penetrate a felt hat and even leather, the pumping action continuing for twenty minutes after the stinger is detached.

One of the first lessons a neophyte beekeeper learns is never to remove a stinger by pinching it between thumb and forefinger, because squeezing the poison sac forces more venom into the wound, making it more painful. Stingers should be removed with a quick sideways flick of a fingernail or a sharp object such as a knife blade. The sooner the stinger is removed, the less discomfort suffered.

Alain & Klara

5/96

Klara
fingers
pulling
out
the
stingerMBF
↓
prelude
to the
fight
w
also for.

196

QR-43
~~March 1979~~

3/96

Care and Management

window to the brood chamber closes tightly. Drafts are harmful to bees, and the flight entrance provides enough air exchange for the hive.

Hives that are left outdoors must be covered with roofing paper that is weighed down with laths and rocks. To keep out mice, you should plug the entrance with blocks that have $\frac{1}{4}$ inch slits in them or with wire screening. Both are available from suppliers of beekeeping equipment.

In the fall and winter, birds often catch bees that venture outside the entrance. To prevent this you can put netting in front of the hives. I myself don't use netting because so far I have found no evidence of birds preying on my bees. Often only those bees that are weakened by cold and have trouble returning to the hive are picked off by the birds.

Chores for Winter

You should inspect your hives periodically during the winter. Never open up the hives. Just look to see if the roofing paper has been damaged by storms and if the mouse blocks are still in place. Any damage should be fixed. Proceed quietly, and don't make knocking noises. On these inspection tours you will see many old, dead bees. Remove them carefully, but don't disturb the colony. Place a few of the dead bees in a small box, and keep them in a cool place until you can have them checked for nosema and acarine disease (see page 53) at your state testing laboratory (ask your beekeepers' association for the address).

Winter is the best time to build new hives and frames (see page 24). You can also repair equipment that is not in use at this time of year.

This is also the time to assemble all the current year's records you have entered on cards for each hive and analyze the information. This allows you to compare the performance of the different colo-

nies. Keeping accounts (of expenses as well as income) shows you whether you have made a profit and how much.

If you keep your bees in a bee house, throw some cloths and blankets over the hives in February. The bees begin to forage for nectar and pollen (willow blossoms) in February and start a brood nest. For them to be able to maintain a brood temperature of 95°F (35°C), they need this extra insulation. Don't remove the covers until you open up supers for honey storage.

Spring Chores

As soon as the weather is warm enough in March, it is time for the first look into the hives:

Check to see if a functioning queen is present. A colony without a queen hums restlessly; fecal droppings are near the hive entrance, and there is no sign of brood. If this is what you find, the only solution is to combine the bees with a "queenright" colony, a colony with a queen (see page 34).

If you have a weak colony with a cluster only about the size of a fist and the combs are stained with droppings, the bees must be gassed. The bees are too few in number and too sick to survive, and if they were added to a stronger colony, they would endanger those bees' health. Light a piece of sulfur (available from suppliers of beekeeping equipment), replace the hive lid, and plug the entrance. The sulfuric gases kill the sick bees very quickly.

Check to make sure that the bees have enough food close to the brood nest. Full combs should be moved over to replace the empty ones near the brood nest. Don't forget to replace the insulating lid after your examination of the hive.

The next management chores are spring feeding and various measures to prevent swarming (see page 26).

early '96
unpublished

1896-lecture to A.H.
12 WILLIAM LONGGOOD

C-12

may come down with a severe bowel disease that, left untreated, can cause a colony to weaken or lead to heavy loss of life. Worker bees are so incredibly clean that they will risk death by flying in cold weather rather than befoul their home. Only the boorish males are guilty of soiling the hive, and there are not likely to be any of them in the winter colony. Klara D12

When there is a long spell of cold and the bees can't get out to relieve themselves, on the first warm day they fairly explode from the hive; it is not unusual to see the snow splashed almost solid brown for several hundred feet in all directions. Generally bees do not go far from the hive on cleansing flights. This is sensible on their part. If they went any distance and the temperature suddenly dropped, they probably wouldn't make it back.

87erops

Bees, unlike humans, have a sound sense of their life mission. They work hard in the spring, summer, and fall, and in the winter they loaf, or take it fairly easy, like retirees at leisure. But that is not an altogether accurate statement. The bees that work so diligently from April through September are probably not the same ones that more or less knock off during the cold months. In the summer the field bees work so hard that their average life is only four to six weeks. Their wings beat about two hundred times a minute, which musicians say is in the key of C sharp below middle C. The fragile wings become ragged and torn, and finally wear out altogether so that they no longer will support flight. An experienced beekeeper can usually tell a bee's approximate age by the condition of her wings.

Hive values are such that when a bee no longer can fly and be an asset to the colony, she will remove herself from the hive rather than be a burden. If she lacks the grace to commit suicide, or to depart of her own will, she will be kicked out of the hive or killed outright by those she served so faithfully while she could. Human societies have no monopoly on ingratitude and treachery.

D13C

A.H. Broadstar talks

D Alois also

Alois is referring himself to bees

In 1943 A.H. decides they are not reasonable on bees.

2196

THE QUEEN MUST DIE 13

-D-13

There is little sentiment in a hive. The motto, indelibly and invisibly etched in bee genes, is "work or die." Every female bee, except the queen, is expected to give full measure in hard labor for her keep, and the queen has her own biological obligations. This is a completely socialistic society, the direct opposite of the competitiveness and spirit of individual advantage that governs most human societies. No goods are owned privately. The collective wealth is the pooled honey in the combs and dedication to a common goal. The individual bee owns

Alois! Every body shuts all their living. You learn to get rid of it or it kills you

D13B

Alois tells the queen to die & gives a lecture on it as if it's

Don't blow it, do as I say.

nothing, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange she is provided a place to live and work while she is a productive member of the community.

Many human communes could have used bees as models, but such experiments seldom come off. Humans rarely are capable of the self-sacrifice and dedication of bees. On the other hand, bees are not wracked and diverted by sexual desire as humans are, and such wholehearted fidelity to ceaseless work may be a questionable virtue: is this drive motivated by pleasure or compulsion? Is it socially useful or only for personal gain?

In a beehive every effort is directed toward the common good. Every individual, except the queen, is expendable, but under

*after lecture by Alois, A.H. who he will never be wracked in that manner

D13E

death is no fence

early 196
unpublished

12 WILLIAM LONGGOOD

1896-lecture to AGH

12

✓ may come down with a severe bowel disease that, left untreated, can cause a colony to weaken or lead to heavy loss of life. Worker bees are so incredibly clean that they will risk death by flying in cold weather rather than defecate their home. Only the boorish males are guilty of soiling the hive, and there are not likely to be any of them in the winter colony. K14-a D12

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87.0000

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D13C

AH Broadwater

D13B also

Colony interfering
himself
to hear

In 1943 AH Charles they are not
serious honorable bees,

2.196

THE QUEEN MUST DIE 13

-D-13

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1*

→ Alois Every body sluts
All things D13A
living. You
learn
how to
get rid
of
or if living
we you

D13B

Alois
tell
the queen
to die
& give a
lecture on
her as a result.

Don't do as I do, do as I say.

nothing, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange she is provided a place to live and work while she is a productive member of the community.

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D13E AH went there

In a beehive every effort is directed toward the common good. Every individual, except the queen, is expendable, but under

* after lecture by Alois, AH
wonder he will never be
wracked in that manner D13E

death
to hear

D
D-11

1 96 [WL-3] see next page

In pg. order

Late 96
after the
first.

the script
encourages
him to sell.

~~Seperate out
all the 1996 pages
from the others
to insert as a
group in the 96
folder.~~

OK

This page is probably
not relevant
any longer.

1903

* Things are quiet compared
to 1903. "He did lose
his father after all."

1903
pg

Note:

the only good
conversation AH
had was w. Elsie
is about bees.

2/96 ONE

perhaps to them.
at all of the funeral
+ so is able to escape a little.

1896
1903

The bees are flying today and that is not according
to the book. Bees usually don't fly unless the air
temperature reaches fifty-five degrees Fahrenheit. This is a
winter day, in late December, and the temperature is under
fifty. The sun must have been shining directly on the hives
and driven the temperature up inside, deceiving the bees. It
must be a bit of a shock to them to venture outside, expecting
benign warmth, and getting a blast of chilling air. It may be
that the bees were not deceived but are merely being perverse.
Bees almost never follow the rules laid down for them by their
tenders. Beekeepers are forever grumbling about "those damned
bees." But we have only ourselves to fault because we wrote
the book, not the bees. We created our own false expectations.

Apparently, once outside and on the wing, the bees decide
to complete the business that made them leave the hives. The
snow is soiled with their droppings. It is startling how many
brown spots there are; they dapple the snow and white hives
as if someone had flicked a wet paintbrush.

Every couple of weeks the bees need a "cleansing flight" in
the winter to rid themselves of accumulated wastes or they

JJ-2

1897

See bottom of page 1897

11196

196 → Alois Jr. and A.H. Fly into a rage over trivialities (after coming in from game). Inferior. Klaus would take Crayest returns (p 542)

Parity {
Thun
195
Bees - lives painted bright pink
clean yellow tasteless. Mer food of note.
Season of flight to flowers.
Also told - enough string, separate class.
(Obeys lines.) Like an of center. Remains.
Alois remains fix in heart of Egyptian tomb.
Also - becomes a queen the rage of power.
Alois on Alo's behalf religion. Can
understand nothing for him at last - he
can't do nothing back. But pay for
gold, etc. The sun. You can't live in them.
Dangerously, but possibly - bees.
Smaller technique (at the end of line was smoke)

Maxwell

1976

(P27) ~~Maxwell~~ - lot of people in. All
Alois says in clump. turning round,
dark little person all with alois
with back to him.

Second
bartall
1976 Nov
26

Alois in bar. Many of
experiment. Conclusion of bees. Fly
Alois says I will never be weak.
Alois feels like a philosopher. Bartall →
Queen bee mother of all. Married
dances in the full of the sun waiting
tend to the queen. House - bees who
who heat the house cool it using their
wings as fans. Sang. Or even for
the house. To alois of course.
lover. (P51) Maxwell + (P83) 72
Singing of bees p 54. made from honey
with some other things. (P57) Bartall is
see P 1104.

1933 24

The Early Years

(21)

amuse himself with such an obvious pun. Adolf, who was now living in a well-designed building at the corner of the Linzerstrasse and the Kirchengasse, could see the swastika from the window of his father's apartment, and he saw it more clearly when he went to school. Abbot Theodorich von Hagen's swastika was probably the ancestor of the Nazi Hakenkreuz.

About this time Alois Hitler's eldest son, Alois Jr., left the family roof. He was the black sheep of the family, and no good news ever came from him. In 1900 he was arrested and sentenced to five months' imprisonment for theft, and two years later he received another sentence, this time of eight months' imprisonment. He wandered to Germany and France, practicing the trade of a waiter. In 1909 we find him in Dublin, and in the following year he became the owner of a small restaurant in Liverpool, where he married an Irish girl, Elizabeth Dowling, and fathered a son, William Patrick Hitler. Shortly after World War I he abandoned his wife and settled in Germany.

he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial court of Hamburg for bigamy, and when his half-brother came to power he opened a bar and restaurant in Berlin on the Wittenbergplatz. It was much frequented by Nazi officers, who were not unaware that Alois was closely related to the dictator of Germany. The restaurant and bar, called Café Alois, prospered, and Alois himself survived the war. A son, Heinz, by one of his many marriages, fought in the war against Russia and was taken prisoner. He, too, survived, returning to Germany many years later. In 1945 Alois Hitler changed his name to Hans Hiller, and nothing more was ever heard of him.

Although Alois Jr. was the black sheep, he was probably the happiest member of the family. He had an earthy robust character, charmed women, and lived by his wits. He was always inventing schemes for getting rich quickly, and most of them came to grief. Neither prison nor poverty soured him. He was unfailingly good-humored and polite, even when he was about to be sentenced by a judge or when he was abandoning his latest wife. He was one of those who enjoy life to the full.

The unhappiest member of the family was Paula, who was born on January 21, 1896. She was the last of Klara's six children, and the most docile. Quiet and easily led, she faded into the background almost from the day of her birth and spent most of her life in obscurity. She never married, and died in 1960 as quietly as she had lived.

The family at Lambach now consisted of Alois, Klara, and the four children, Angela, Adolf, Edmund, and Paula. At first they lived in a lodging house in the center of the town, but later they moved into an apartment on the second floor of a mill, where there was also a blacksmith's shop. The children appear to have enjoyed the move, but Alois

*the fight with his father
You find them, you fuck them,
and then you forget them.*

*Maybe I am the same as you.
The father then hits him hard
enough to knock him down
Addenda - You killed my mother.
I will be famous & a great man.
Follow with a woman of Trieste*

*A judge will
never forgive you*

*etc.
Alois Jr. is much
like Alois in his
youth*

1897

same
time
as
1897

IV-6

*Heaven
is
with
the
Hitlers*

Heaven

8/96

G57

Summer '96

The Swarm

has its own code of morals. There are some that are very virtuous and some that are very perverse; and a careless bee-keeper will often corrupt his people, destroy their respect for the property of others, incite them to pillage, and induce in them habits of conquest and idleness which will render them sources of danger to all the little republics around. These things result from the bee's discovery that work among distant flowers, whereof many hundreds must be visited to form one drop of honey, is not the only or promptest method of acquiring wealth, but that it is easier to enter ill-guarded cities by stratagem, or force her way into others too weak for self-defence. Nor is it easy to restore to the paths of duty a hive that has become thus depraved.

Also, Jr.

51

197

also
to
also

'96

Proth

mess

may be

Agitation

G

✓

bar
talk?

✓

Substitute

7/96

Care and Management

diameter and 3 feet long; see drawing on page 21). To provide a good grip, the upper third of the stirrer should be rounded.

If you have several buckets of honey to stir, you can use an electric drill equipped with an adapter (available from bee supply firms) and a honey stirrer made of metal. The adapter allows you to gear down the drill's speed to the much slower speed required for stirring honey.

Forest honey and honey from evergreen trees don't start crystallizing until much later, often not for months or even years after harvest. These kinds of honey therefore don't need to be stirred.

Packaging and Storing Honey

You can package honey for sale in large buckets or assorted retail-sized glass, tin, or plastic jars. For consumer-size packages (under 4 pounds or 1 gallon), the label should include the beekeeper's name, the declaration of net quantity of contents in ounces (with identification of weight of fluid measure), followed by the weight in pounds if the contents exceed 1 pound or 1 pint, and the beekeeper's control number.

If the honey has crystallized during storage, it must be liquefied before packaging. Heat the honey, but not above 104°F (40°C) because the quality of the honey suffers if it is overheated. You can melt the honey either in a thermostat-controlled heating cabinet (homemade or available for about \$200 to \$300 from beekeepers' supply firms) or with an electric immersion heater, also equipped

with a thermostat (cost about \$300). The immersion heater can be placed directly on the solidified honey. Since jars and buckets are usually of uniform weight, you need to weigh only one jar and enter the tare in the scale before you fill and weigh all the jars of that size.

The packaged honey should be stored in a cool, dry room at about 60°F (15°C) until it is sold (see Different Kinds of Honey, page 52).

Honey for the Bees' Use and Interim Feeding

July is often a hard month for bees. In areas with early honey flow the food sources tend to become sparser at this time, and in areas with late honey flow the honeydew (see page 9) from fir and spruce doesn't start flowing until mid-July at the earliest.

If the bees cannot find more food than they need for their immediate use, no honey is stored in the honeycombs, but the queen keeps laying and the colony stays healthy. When you weigh your hives, check to see if there is sufficient food. The hives will show neither a gain nor a loss of weight if the bees gather just what they need to survive.

If there is no natural food supply (loss of weight!), you must start interim feeding. Before you do, however, you must remove or close off the supers or honey chambers because:

- Supers or honey chambers are not needed since nature is no longer supplying food.
- Some of the substitute food you offer may be stored in the honey chambers and adulterate the honey that may yet be produced.
- If the hoped-for late honey flow fails to materialize—because of inclement weather—the fall brood nest can be started right now.

Until the honey starts flowing again, give each colony half a pint of sugar water (one part sugar to one part water) every other day or 2–4 pounds of bee candy every two weeks.

Above, left: Bee larvae, about four days old, surrounded by fluid food. Right: A nine-day-old, fully developed larva being fed by a nurse bee.

Below, left: A fully developed worker bee is hatching after 21 days. She is chewing through the cell cap and crawling out of her cell. Right: A queen hatching. On her left front leg one can clearly see the hooks that she will later use to hang onto the cell edges when she lowers her abdomen into the cells to lay eggs.

** sells it thru his neighbor, feels cheated*

*Der alte
tater beer*

V I-18 1894 The Young Hitler 1895 87 II-8 50a

May to a cure for cancer June 1906 after war in Sept 1905

thoughts about his acquisition. He was a peasant at heart, and he enjoyed the prospect of farming his own land and keeping bees. Adolf vividly remembered the bees and said later: "It was the most normal thing in the world to be stung by bees. My mother would pull out as many as forty-five or fifty stings from the old gentleman when he returned from clearing the hives. He never protected himself in any way, except by smoking all the time. In other words it was a good excuse for another cigar!" Adolf's "forty-five or fifty stings" was probably an exaggeration, but there was no doubt that the old man was a passionate beekeeper.

His decision to retire caused no surprise in the family. He was simply going back to the traditions of his ancestors: he enjoyed physical work and hated idleness. It has been suggested that he was suffering from some unidentified sickness, or alternatively that he was disliked by the senior customs officials who forced his early retirement, but there is no evidence that he was either ill or unpopular. He retired on June 23, 1895, shortly after his fifty-eighth birthday. He was a strong, rugged man, devoted to his family, his farm, and his bees. He hoped the farm would pay its way, but if he failed as a farmer, he could always fall back on his substantial pension. There is nothing in the least surprising about a man wanting to retire early before old age settled on him. Alois had evidently been planning his retirement for some time.

Hafeld was one of those villages which look larger than they are because the farmsteads are widely scattered. Alois's cottage stood on a slight elevation and was completely invisible from the road because it was hidden by an orchard. There were stables for the farm horses and cows, and there was a hayloft where the children played. Everything about the new property was pleasing, except the most important thing. It was not good land, and though Alois worked hard, he could not make it pay. More than a year passed before he realized that he was farming unproductive land, but with the stubbornness of an old peasant he continued to farm the land for some time before abandoning it.

Young Adolf's life of leisure came to an end on May 1, 1895, shortly after his sixth birthday, when he went to school for the first time. Since Hafeld had no school of its own, he attended the little country school at Fischlham nearby, walking across the fields every morning and afternoon. One of his teachers, a man called Mittermaier, remembered him as a lively, bright-eyed, and intelligent six-year-old who came to school hand-in-hand with his twelve-year-old sister Angela. Both children were neat and orderly, and Mittermaier was of the opinion that they had been well trained at home. Adolf was always at the top of his class, and it was noted that he received the highest marks for deportment.

In Mein Kampf the importance because i

Much romping in the companionship of unusual, but this did not home. And although future career, I had career had taken. I was being developed fellows. I had become well, but was otherw

No doubt he was goes to school inevitably suffering was perhaps panions claimed his: He was discovering it being a ringleader in been allowed to leave ence of new faces and ing that the spirit of merely going through

What is chiefly significant attack on his father in age of six or seven his customs official, when and was a pensioner, left the house early in at hand, a formidable children. It was not n it was enough that spent at Hafeld he was coming to know his fa

Inevitably the high settled opinions on all with, for he was by He was disappointed and showed no promise with Adolf's education the property at Hafeld satisfied with the opp

Hafeld farm

1 year also women about in Kampf

Hafeld

Sept 1905 J-18

School 1899

The peasant shame of being taken on a deal involving lands

June 96 J-18 A

How it eats at him. It contradicts to the fight w Alois Jr. Alois Jr is aware of how he got taken June 1906 J-18a Alois + Adolf. Adolf's mother is the 1st market man in the world. Alois Jr. He is not. He was fooled by these peasants. Adolf tells Alois Jr.

G-2 7/96

7/96

What Needs to Be Done in July

After the summer solstice the bees enter their declining phase (see drawing on page 45). By the middle of July the danger of swarming is past. Colonies that have a young, healthy queen drive away the drones (see page 7). From mid-July on you can expect firs (*Abies alba*) to start producing honeydew.

Abies
releases
this queen
far is
gone

45
7
26
34
39
40
41

Abies
girl chasing
like crazy.
Abies keep
a handy
a shotgun
& sell
the honey.

- Continue measures to prevent swarming until the middle of July (see page 26).

- Rear a late crop of queens.

- If necessary, get ready to requeen colonies during the second half of July (see page 34).

- Where the honey flow is late, you may be able to take a second honey harvest in mid to late July.

- If nature doesn't offer enough food, you may have to resort to interim feeding (see page 39).

- Make sure the bees get enough pollen (see page 40), especially if they forage in the forest; put back the combs full of pollen that you removed in the spring.

- Take precautions against robbing (see page 40).

- Check over the combs; rearrange the brood nest and remove unneeded combs (see page 40); store light colored combs in your comb storage cabinet.

- Cut out dark combs and combs with drone cells; melt them down, or exchange them for comb foundation (see page 41).

- Check the weight of the scale colony daily.

- Enter appropriate data on record cards.

discussion w/ Dr. Abbe.

VI-18 J-18 1894 The Young Hitler 1895 8-II 50a

not to
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June
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war
in
Sept 1905

Hafeld
farm

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J-18

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1 Xerox
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Hafeld

The peasant shame of being taken on a deal involving lands

June
96
J-18
A-7

How it eats at him.
It contributed to the fight w Alois Jr.
Alois Jr is aware of how he got taken
June 1906 J-18a
Alois + Adolf. Adolf may be the other to make us
Alois Jr. He is not. He was forced by them to leave
Adolf told Alois Jr.

Bk 3 Feb 04-1 temp printing cc ch25-6 second pass 3/12/04

334

Alois now gave Der Alte what he considered his largest, warmest

smile. "I respect your cautions," he said, "^{we must move now} but now let us go to the other side

of the question. ^{Can we} Let us talk of what you ^{will} can do for me, and ^(what I can do) I for you?"

"Yes, Having warned you, I now feel free to speak to our other mutual interests," he

Der Alte nodded, in turn. "Forewarned, forearmed, yes! Maybe the ^{I am sure for the} ~~smiled, however, at Adolf, "But for all that it true? —~~ ~~boy would like to look into one of my hives."~~ ~~might~~

"I would like that," said Adolf.

^{you are} "You are not, after all I have said, not the least bit afraid?"

"I am afraid," said Adolf, "but you know, I am ^{also} feeling so curious."

"A wonderful boy," said Der Alte.

10.95

Conditions for Keeping Bees

Also in throwing evaluates
PRACTICAL ADVICE

The Right Location for Your Bees

Where will you put your bees? This is a question you must settle before you embark on beekeeping. The hives should be away from human dwellings. A place near an orchard, the edge of woods, or some wooded land is ideal—somewhere where the colonies are undisturbed and have access to good forage within a radius of 1 or 2 miles (1.6–3.2 km) and where you can perform the necessary chores undisturbed. If you plan to keep bees in your garden (which should be at least about an acre), the hives must be placed at some distance from a neighbor's land. A visual barrier about 6 feet (2 m) high made up of bamboo mats or, better yet, a hedge of tall bushes or other plants will keep the bees from being a nuisance to your neighbors. If your garden includes fruit trees and thus offers a ready source of food for your bees, this is of course a great advantage. Setting up a small pond to satisfy the bee's need for water is also a good idea. Most states require registration and have laws regulating honeybees and beekeeping. For more details, please contact the U.S. Department of Agriculture and your county extension services, which publish pamphlets on various aspects of beekeeping.

A colony of bees uses up about 120 pounds (50 kg) of nectar or honeydew and about 45 pounds (20 kg) of pollen from March through September for its own needs (see page 8). The plants that provide this food are sometimes called forage or honey plants. You can assist your bees' labors and enhance the strength of the colonies by sowing nectar-producing plants in your own garden or on land nearby that is not being used for anything else. (Discuss the idea first with the owner of the land and get whatever permission may be necessary from local authorities.) When you pick the spot for your hives, try to find an experienced beekeeper to advise you. You will also want this person's advice if you decide to plant a forage crop for your bees.

Practical Training

Before you acquire bees you should spend a season helping an established beekeeper look after his or her colonies. Sometimes weekend courses are offered by state agricultural colleges or by beekeepers' organizations, in which you can get some firsthand experience working with bees. For more theoretical learning you can turn to a number of textbooks. If your ambition is simply to keep some bees in your backyard and perhaps make a little money from selling honey—which is the case for the majority of beekeepers—you will not need any further training. A professional beekeeper, however, must go through more extensive preparations. In Germany an apprenticeship of 3 years plus 5–10 years of experience as an apiarist are required before an individual is allowed to operate a professional beekeeping operation. To become a professional apiarist you must also be willing to accept some risk and not be afraid of hard physical work.

Bee Stings and Allergies

Bee breeders in our day are particularly intent on producing nonaggressive strains, of which the Americanized Italian bee, the carniolan bee, and the caucasian bee are the most popular. Carniolan bees, which are the race I mainly work with and which I recommend to any beginner, are exceptionally gentle. Still, bee stings cannot be avoided altogether. Since bees sting only when they feel threatened, however, you can modify your behavior to minimize the chances of being stung. Whenever you work with bees, you should avoid abrupt or hectic movement. You should also make sure you're not wearing perfume or using toiletries that are perfumed because these scents arouse the bees. Wearing appropriate clothing (see page 22) also helps protect against bee stings.

about refusing
to go to the hospital
actually it's a waste of time

13

A will
sell it.

men's labor to Adi
want for Alor's.

2 Xerox

rective devices, such as rugosities, hairs, spines, and scales, as well as the folded wings; the many legs; the ability to lose and even to regenerate certain appendages without greatly interfering with life and reproductive processes; the protective waxes, resins, and offensive glandular materials; poisonous body fluids and gases; stinging hairs and other devices; the specially constructed living quarters in plant tissue, in water, soil, debris; the enveloping and protecting cases of wood, earth, waxes, paper; the webs, cocoons, spittle, nests, galls; the internal parasitic habits on other hosts; the innumerable other means of protection and of escaping natural enemies through the complicated processes of development; the methods of escape by protective coloration and mimicry, death feigning, jumping, snapping, and flight; the aggressiveness exemplified by ants, mosquitoes, bees, wasps; the ability to bite and sting; the ability to reproduce in such numbers as to overcome almost every opposing factor, even including larger animals and human beings. . . .

The list of bee enemies is long, and includes woodpeckers and some other birds, opossum, hedgehogs, shrews, moles, toads, frogs, spiders, wasps, ants, termites, rodents, squirrels, skunks, bears, and polecats. One of the more treacherous foes of bees is the crab spider, which crawls into a flower where it lurks in ambush; when a bee enters, the spider sinks its fangs into the bee, sucks out her life juices and casts out the dry husk.

The digger wasp is an even more imaginative and formidable predator, known in Germany as the *bienswolf*, or bee-wolf, according to von Frisch. She pounces on a honeybee about to enter a flower, sinking her stinger in the bee's soft throat, then clasps that part of the bee's abdomen which contains the honey bag, squeezes out the nectar it contains through its mouth and consumes it." Having dined, the digger wasp carries the paralyzed bee to her underground nest where she parasitizes it; digger wasps are known to line up a half-dozen paralyzed bees and lay a single egg in just one of them. When the egg hatches

Fig 1A

into a maggot-like larva, it systematically eats up all of the bees placed at her disposal, their bodies preserved by the wasp's fatal venom, like so much fresh meat.

Kingbirds, martins, and swallows are notorious killers of bees, accounting for large numbers of victims taken on the wing. Toads lurk under hives waiting to devour the unwary, ill, or old who have been expelled, as well as workers who make navigational errors or arrive overloaded and miss the landing board. The greater wax moth, previously discussed, can devastate a weak hive. Skunks scratch on the front of a hive until bees come to investigate and are devoured in large numbers; these wily predators can be such a menace that wire fences are sometimes erected as protective barriers around hives.

Bears shot by hunters have been found with their mouths and throats matted with stingers after robbing bee nests. The invisible webs of spiders are a menace to bees and other flying insects; spiders leisurely wrap the snared victim in silk filaments, as if tying it up, then inject their own venom, dissolving the bee's flesh so the juices can be sucked out.

Ants and mice nest in hives, and in some cases are tolerated as tenants if they confine themselves to areas away from the combs and not in contact with the colony; in the south ants may viciously attack and ruin hives. Mice do great damage, chewing combs, stealing honey, and building a nest for the winter, a mouse equivalent of going to Florida for the cold months; a strong hive will sting an invading mouse to death, but the corpse is too big to move so the bees cover it with propolis, like a tomb, and go about their business as if it didn't exist.

Wasps and hornets bent on stealing honey occasionally tangle with bees, but a single wasp can usually defeat a single bee by stinging it to death with no ill effects to the wasp. Epic battles have been witnessed between marauder wasps and defending bees. As mentioned before, bees do not go to the aid of a comrade being mauled or slaughtered, but stand by as if

Also E 190A, in 190A, who found sleep, in 190A, you will be H. King's Guard

E 190

2/96

7/15

E 190A

Talk to Ali

E

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Bar talk BT from nana

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WILLIAM LONGGOOD

2 Xerox

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Also E190A, let woman
who can't sleep
You will be in King's Guard

Talk
w/ Ali

E190A

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E190A

E190A

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Further bees -

early 1960s
unpublished

1896-lecture to AH

12. WILLIAM LONGGOOD

✓ may come down with a severe bowel disease that, left untreated, can cause a colony to weaken or lead to heavy loss of life. Worker bees are so incredibly clean that they will risk death by flying in cold weather rather than befoul their home. Only the boorish males are guilty of soiling the hive, and there are not likely to be any of them in the winter colony. Klara Diz

When there is a long spell of cold and the bees can't get out to relieve themselves, on the first warm day they fairly explode from the hive; it is not unusual to see the snow splashed almost solid brown for several hundred feet in all directions. Generally bees do not go far from the hive on cleansing flights. This is sensible on their part. If they went any distance and the temperature suddenly dropped, they probably wouldn't make it back.

Bees, unlike humans, have a sound sense of their life mission. They work hard in the spring, summer, and fall, and in the winter they loaf, or take it fairly easy, like retirees at leisure. But that is not an altogether accurate statement. The bees that work so diligently from April through September are probably not the same ones that more or less knock off during the cold months. In the summer the field bees work so hard that their average life is only four to six weeks. Their wings beat about two hundred times a minute, which musicians say is in the key of C sharp below middle C. The fragile wings become ragged and torn, and finally wear out altogether so that they no longer will support flight. An experienced beekeeper can usually tell a bee's approximate age by the condition of her wings.

Hive values are such that when a bee no longer can fly and be an asset to the colony, she will remove herself from the hive rather than be a burden. If she lacks the grace to commit suicide, or to depart of her own will, she will be kicked out of the hive or killed outright by those she served so faithfully while she could. Human societies have no monopoly on ingratitude and treachery.

1896
✓ AH bloodraw this
D12B Alois also
Alois is forcing himself to read

In 1943 AH declares they are not serious, reasonable or bees,

2196

THE QUEEN MUST DIE * 13

There is little sentiment in a hive. The motto, indelibly and invisibly etched in bee genes, is (work or die). Every female bee, except the queen, is expected to give full measure in hard labor for her keep, and the queen has her own biological obligations. This is a completely socialistic society, the direct opposite of the competitiveness and spirit of individual advantage that governs most human societies. No goods are owned privately. The collective wealth is the pooled honey in the combs and dedication to a common goal. The individual bee owns

→ Alois Every body shuts all their living. You learn to live to get rid of it or if living we join

D13B Alois told the queen to die + gives a lecture on special something, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange she is provided a place to live and work while she is a productive member of the community. AH says first this Many human communes could have used bees with models, but such experiments seldom come off. Humans rarely are capable of the self-sacrifice and dedication of bees. On the other hand, bees are not wracked and diverted by sexual desire as humans are, and such wholehearted fidelity to ceaseless work may be a questionable virtue - is this drive motivated by pleasure or compulsion? Is it socially useful or only for personal gain?

D13B AH went to place
Every individual, except the queen, is expendable, but under * after lecture by Alois, AH hopes he will never be wracked in that manner D13B

early '96
unmarked
12 - WILLIAM

early 1960s
1896-lecture to AGT
WILLIAM LONGGOOD

12 • WILLIAM LONGGOOD

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FAH broadcast

It is also

Alvin drops himself to hear

In 1943 AH declares they are not
economically honorable or good,

THE QUEEN MUST DIE • 13

There ~~is~~ ^{is a} ~~little~~ ^{is} ~~continued~~ ^{continued} in a hive. The motto, indelibly and invisibly etched in bee genes, is work or die. Every female bee, except the queen, is expected to give full measure in hard labor for her keep, and the queen has her own biological obligations. This is a completely socialistic society, the direct opposite of the competitiveness and spirit of individual advantage that governs most human societies. No goods are owned privately. The collective wealth is the pooled honey in the combs and dedication to a common goal. The individual bee owns

- → Alois Every body shuts
 all their D13A
 living. For 2/96
 learn
 I want to
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 of
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* after lecture by Albin, AH1
w/after he will never be
cracked in that manner

early '96
unpublished

WILLIAM LONGGOOD

1896-lecture to AH

D-12

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→ Alois! Everybody shuts.
All things D13A
living. You?
learn
how to
get rid
of
or if living
we you

D13B

Alois
tell
the queen
to die
& give a
lecture on
her as special.

Don't do as she, do as 2 say.

nothing, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange she is provided a place to live and work while she is a productive member of the community.

Many human communes could have used bees as models, but such experiments seldom come off. Humans rarely are capable of the self-sacrifice and dedication of bees. On the other hand, bees are not wracked and diverted by sexual desire as humans are, and such wholehearted fidelity to ceaseless work may be a questionable virtue: is this drive motivated by pleasure or compulsion? Is it socially useful or only for personal gain?

In a beehive every effort is directed toward the common good. Every individual, except the queen, is expendable, but under

* after lecture by Alois, AH
wonder he will never be
wracked in that manner

D13E

early '96
unreadable

12 - WILLIAM LONGGOOD

✓ may come down with a severe bowel disease that, left untreated, can cause a colony to weaken or lead to heavy loss of life. Worker bees are so incredibly clean that they will risk death by flying in cold weather rather than befoul their home. Only the boorish males are guilty of soiling the hive, and there are not likely to be any of them in the winter colony. Klara D12

When there is a long spell of cold and the bees can't get out to relieve themselves, on the first warm day they fairly explode from the hive; it is not unusual to see the snow splashed almost solid brown for several hundred feet in all directions. Generally bees do not go far from the hive on cleansing flights. This is sensible on their part. If they went any distance and the temperature suddenly dropped, they probably wouldn't make it back.

Bees, unlike humans, have a sound sense of their life mission. They work hard in the spring, summer, and fall, and in the winter they loaf, or take it fairly easy, like retirees at leisure. But that is not an altogether accurate statement. The bees that work so diligently from April through September are probably not the same ones that more or less knock off during the cold months. In the summer the field bees work so hard that their average life is only four to six weeks. Their wings beat about two hundred times a minute, which musicians say is in the key of C sharp below middle C. The fragile wings become ragged and torn, and finally wear out altogether so that they no longer will support flight. An experienced beekeeper can usually tell a bee's approximate age by the condition of her wings.

Five values are such that when a bee no longer can fly and be an asset to the colony, she will remove herself from the hive rather than be a burden. If she lacks the grace to commit suicide, or to depart of her own will, she will be kicked out of the hive or killed outright by those she served so faithfully while she could. Human societies have no monopoly on ingratitude and treachery.

196

D13C
AH broadway
Dalois also

Albin is helping himself to beer

In 1943 AH declares they are not
deserving honorable or worse,

2196

THE QUEEN MUST DIE * 13

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Albin Every body slits
all their living. You learn
D13B
Albin
telling
the queen
to die
& give a
lecture on
let's speak
D13A
learn
to get rid
of it
or it kills
you

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D13E

early 1960s
underline 1896-lecture to AH
12 WILLIAM LONGGOOD D-12

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✓ AH blood starts
D13C also
Alois is referring himself to bees

In 1943 AH thinks they are not lower moral than bees.
[2/96] THE QUEEN MUST DIE * 13
-D-13

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→ Alois: Everybody shits. All things D13A living. You? learn. Honey to get rid of. Or it's honey we you.



D13B Alois: I don't like the queen to cede & give a lecture on sex or special.

Don't close doors, do as I can. nothing, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange she is provided a place to live and work while she is a productive member of the community. All new part this D13C. Many human communes could have used bees as models, but such experiments seldom come off. Humans rarely are capable of the self-sacrifice and dedication of bees. On the other hand, bees are not wracked and diverted by sexual desire as humans are, and such wholehearted fidelity to ceaseless work may be a questionable virtue: is this drive motivated by pleasure or compulsion? Is it socially useful or only for personal gain? D13D AH: I understand it better.

In a beehive every effort is directed toward the common good. Every individual, except the queen, is expendable, but under * after lecture by Alois, AH hopes he will never be wracked in that manner D13E

death is to bees.

early 1960s

1896-lecture to AG

12 • WILLIAM LONGGOOD

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and treachery. ^{D 13 C}
 (MH broadsword)
 also also

It is also

Calvin himself
to hear

In 1943 AH checked they are red
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THE QUEEN MUST DIE • 13

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Alois! Everybody shits,
 All they DIB
 living. You learn
 Alois
 What
 the queen
 to feed
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 betwix
 her as queen
 Don't do as she, do as I say.
 nothing, and owes full allegiance to the colony. In exchange
 she is provided a place to live and work while she is a produc-
 tive member of the community. All new broods to

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* after lecture by Alvin, A#1
w/pe he will never be
washed in that manner

Repeat

Discussion [A] ~~fire~~
burning of bees.
188 • WILLIAM LONGGOOD

ual darkness in the hive. Remove the cover and there is a sudden burst of brilliant sunlight that must be much like having the roof of your house abruptly ripped off at night with a powerful light beaming in.

Bees are especially upset if the hive is opened when the weather is cold or damp and their brood might chill; they respond in the only way they know, charging toward the source of danger, ready to sting the invader, their sole means of protest and protection. If intercepted by bursts of smoke, they turn tail and take refuge among the friendly, reassuring frames of comb and honey, standing by to protect their threatened home, ready to sacrifice their lives if necessary.

I do not pretend to know how smoke affects bees, but I have observed an odd reaction to it. If the smoker is left unattended, smoke barely curling out of the funnel, the bees show great curiosity about it, as they do about any unusual activity or new equipment near their hive, and hover over the plume of smoke. I have seen several suddenly dart into the mouth of the smoker to die in the flames. How is this fatal attraction for that which repels and kills to be explained?

The effect of smoke on bees may be more profound than we suspect: fire is considered one of the original elements of life, part of the heritage of all life, embedded in instinct. The sun, itself a mighty inferno pulsing deep in space, provides energy and largely controls the rhythms of life. When exposed to smoke, bees are responding not only to an immediate danger, but to events that go back millions of years in time and strike deep memories that have slipped beyond our reach, as we have fallen out of touch with most forces of nature.

While smoke is the most reliable means of subduing irate bees, there is a little-known defense that is an even more effective way to escape avenging bees. It is to take refuge in a dark place. Bees will not venture into darkness except within their own hive; like most other species, they fear the unknown and the darkness with the mysteries and threats that lurk within.

Ende August 1896 on 13.9.97

1896 on 13.9.97

Feb 1906

SIXTY-SEVEN

* A1 → A

14-189



clois to Ali. near forest

Within the great commonwealth of fear administered by nature, bees have their share of enemies.

They are preyed upon by others but prey upon none themselves, prized for their flesh by some, for their honey by others, a few merely wanting to move into their hives for shelter and warmth. Their primary defense, as in all things, consists of acting in numbers, compared to the individual techniques of offense and defense that abound throughout the insect world, a world of hunters and hunted, kill or be killed, eat or be eaten, of strange symbiotic alliances, parasitism, indifference, and ingenious strategies but most of all ancient enmities in the unending and deadly struggle for existence.

E. O. Essig describes some of the armaments and defenses employed by insects, pointing out that "for some 250 million years insects have been able to flourish on land and water, in Arctic barrens and tropical jungles, in deserts and grassy prairies because they have developed special and wonderful adaptations to meet all the varied conditions of this earth. Not just a few but literally thousands of species, representing practically every order, live together in nearly every ecological niche.

"They have survived so long without being greatly altered in size and form or reduced in numbers. In direct competition with all other higher forms of life on land, they stand supreme in numbers of species and individuals. Only some lower microscopic forms like bacteria may outnumber them."

Their survival, he continues, is based on many qualities of insect fitness:

... the hard, elastic, tough exoskeleton with its powers of renewal and its resistance to corrosive chemicals; the many pro-

reject

The Life of the Bee

exists is certain, but it is certain also that its memory is exceedingly short-lived. Dare to replace in her kingdom a mother whose exile has lasted some days, and her indignant daughters will receive her in such a fashion as to compel you hastily to snatch her from the deadly imprisonment reserved for unknown queens. For the bees have had time to transform a dozen workers' habitations into royal cells, and the future of the race is no longer in danger. Their affection will increase, or dwindle, in the degree that the queen represents the future. Thus we often find, when a virgin queen is performing the perilous ceremony known as the "nuptial flight," of which I will speak later, that her subjects are so fearful of losing her that they will all accompany her on this

questions that deal with life, we can draw one conclusion only: that, till better obtain, curiosity still must rule in our heart.

108

H-108

Der alte
Remains
on this
in Feb.
Alois
thinks
of
Habsburg

196

bar

~~* Alo to Alo 196~~

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Alois thinks
of Crown Prince Rudolf's success
in war?
His responsibilities
at the top

31 ml repeat

4 Xerops

2/96

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to this reference 31

195 Also been like people and
Adi. I will never be vocal.

On the Threshold of the Hive

or cold, but of loneliness. From the crowd, from the city, she derives an invisible aliment that is as necessary to her as honey. This craving will help to explain the spirit of the laws of the hive. For in them the individual is nothing, her existence conditional only, and herself, for one indifferent moment, a winged organ of the race. Her whole life is an entire sacrifice to the manifold, everlasting being whereof she forms part. It is strange to note that it was not always so. We find even to-day, among the melliferous hymenoptera, all the stages of progressive civilisation of our own domestic bee. At the bottom of the scale we find her working alone, in wretchedness, often not seeing her offspring (the Prosopis, the Colletes, etc.); sometimes living in the midst of the limited family that she produces annually (as in the case of the humble-bee). Then she

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~~two days~~ ~~the bee~~
~~about~~
~~until it dies.~~

31

4 Xeroxes

5

2/96

attached
to this expression 31

195 Also been like people who
Adi. I will never be weak.

On the Threshold of the Hive

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31B

After the
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to the
living.
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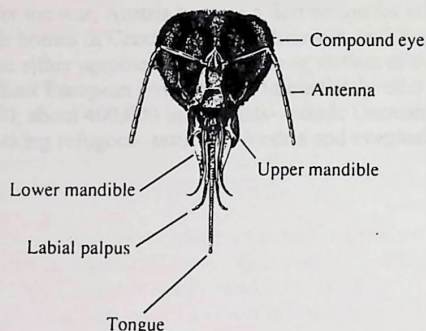
* ~~Ch. 1~~ ^{31c} ~~make a superimposed~~
~~backtable~~ '95 ~~two hairs~~ ^{Karpen}
~~two hairs~~ ^{the hair}
^{about}
^{until it dies}

Duplicate *Letter to Adi on division of labor* **A Short Introduction to Bees**

tween 46 and 50°F (8–10°C) on the outside. The stronger a colony is when the winter sets in (10,000–20,000 bees), the easier it is for the bees to maintain the needed temperatures.

In January and February, if the outside temperature in the northern, eastern, and midwestern states rises to 50 or 55°F (10–12°C), the workers take two or three cleansing flights. The winter cluster breaks up temporarily, and the bees fly outside to eliminate their feces. Bees of a healthy, undisturbed colony relieve themselves only outside, never in the hive. The small, yellowish squirts are quite easy to see in the snow.

Most winter bees survive until spring. A few older ones die in the course of the winter and are carried out of the hive on mild days. In February the queen resumes egg laying, and in March the bees start foraging for the first nectar.



The head of a worker bee. With their large compound eyes bees are able to perceive ultraviolet as well as polarized light. The upper and lower mandibles are used to chew honey and pollen and to knead wax. Bees feel for the nectaries of flowers with their labial palpi, and they have sensory receptors in the antennae that register odors and outside temperature. The tongue, or proboscis, with its taste buds is used to suck the nectar from the nectaries.

Feeding and Pollination

When a worker bee is about 15 days old, she begins to make some orientation flights to become acquainted with the surroundings of the hive. By the time she is 20 days old, she is ready to work as a field bee and starts collecting nectar, honeydew, and pollen whenever the weather is warm enough (60°F, 15°C) and dry.

Nectar is a sweet secretion produced by a flower's glands, which are called nectaries. To get at the nectar, the bee must penetrate deeply into the corolla, where the nectaries usually lie buried. In this process the hairs on her body pick up pollen grains, and since individual bees specialize in particular flowers, visiting only one kind of blossom on any one flight (flower fidelity), they automatically pollinate the flowers with the pollen that clings to them.

The bee absorbs nectar by means of her tongue, or proboscis, and sucks it into her honey sac or stomach, which is connected by a funnel-shaped valve to the digestive tract (see drawing on page 7). The bee absorbs only as much nectar into her digestive system as is needed for her survival.

On the way back to the hive, water begins to be eliminated from the nectar in the honey sac and passed to the intestines. At the same time the nectar is enriched with substances produced by various glands of the bee. When the field bee returns to the hive, she unloads the processed contents of her honey sac into empty cells of the comb by means of her proboscis or passes on the nectar to hive bees, which also process the nectar and then store it in empty cells.

Other hive bees pick up the unripe honey, which is still very thin, process it with enzymes they produce, and then deposit it in other cells. This procedure is repeated over and over until the nectar has turned into honey. Some bees are located between the honeycomb and the hive entrance, beating their wings very fast to move the water that is evaporating from the honey out of the hive (see

** Adi watches this after school*

Demographic Development

Between 1900 and 1991, the country's population grew from 6,004,000 to 7,795,800. War deaths and birth deficits during each of the world wars and the consequences of the Great Depression profoundly influenced the development of Austria's population. Approximately 190,000 men were killed in action in World War I. Increased mortality among the civilian population as a result of the hardships of war and the immediate postwar period and extremely low birth rates resulted in a population decrease of 100,000 between the censuses of 1910 and 1923. Postwar immigration of German-speaking and Jewish populations from the successor states of Austria-Hungary to the Republic of Austria and emigration from Austria after the war basically offset each other. Economic and political crises in the 1930s caused 72,000 Austrians to emigrate to non-European countries. The largest contingent of emigrants, 37,000, were from the province of Burgenland and went primarily to the United States, mainly for economic reasons.

After Austria was annexed by Nazi Germany in March 1938, an estimated 130,000 Austrians, the great majority of whom had Jewish origins, emigrated from Austria. More than 65,000 Austrian Jews died in the concentration camps and prisons of the Third Reich; 35,000 non-Jewish Austrians shared a similar fate or were executed after trials. An estimated 250,000 Austrians were killed in action during World War II; 25,000 civilians were killed as a result of bombing or military action in Austria. Some of these losses were offset by Nazi population policies that promoted motherhood and large families for racial reasons.

After the war, Austria became a destination for ethnic Germans, who fled from or were driven out of their homes in Czechoslovakia, Romania, and Yugoslavia. Other refugees and "displaced persons," who were either uprooted by hostilities or victims of the expulsions sanctioned by the Allies and carried out by East European governments immediately after the war, also came to Austria. Between 1945 and 1950, about 400,000 immigrants--ethnic Germans from Eastern Europe and other non-German speaking refugees--settled in Austria and eventually became Austrian citizens.

Austria

ECONOMY

Gross National Product (GNP): US\$174.8 billion in 1992 with 2 percent growth rate; US\$22,110 per capita with 2.4 percent growth rate.

Agriculture and Forestry: Agriculture and forestry accounted for 2.8 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) and 7.4 percent of labor force in 1991. Principal crops: grains, fruit, potatoes, sugar beets, sawn wood, cattle, pigs, and poultry. About 80 to 90 percent self-sufficient in food.

Industry: Major sector with 36.3 percent of GDP and 36.9 percent of employment in 1991.

Services: Services accounted for 60.9 percent of GDP and 55.8 percent of employment in 1991. Largest growth sector; 10 percent growth in share of GDP and 14 percent growth in share of labor force since 1970.

Major Trading Partners: Most trade with European Union (EU). Germany largest single trading partner (in 1993 accounted for 38.9 percent of exports and 41.5 percent of imports), followed by Italy and Switzerland.

Imports: US\$48.6 billion in 1993. Major imports: machinery and equipment, manufacturing products, chemical products, fuels and energy, and foodstuffs.

*Mostly From
Linz
Region*
Exports: US\$40.2 billion in 1993. Major exports: machinery and equipment, paper and paper products, transport equipment, metal manufactures, and textiles and clothing.

Balance of Payments: Current account deficit US\$900 million in 1993. Persistent trade deficit. Per capita income from tourism strongest in world; helps balance deficit.

General Economic Conditions: Stable economy with generally good rates of growth; high living standards, comparable with other countries of Western Europe. In 1992 real GDP growth 1.6 percent, inflation 4.1 percent, and unemployment 5.9 percent; in 1993 real GDP growth -0.3 percent, inflation 3.6 percent, and unemployment 6.8 percent.

Currency and Exchange Rate: Schilling. In March 1994, exchange rate US\$1 = S12.1.

Data as of December 1993

10/95

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2xerox

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rective devices, such as rugosities, hairs, spines, and scales, as well as the folded wings; the many legs; the ability to lose and regenerate certain appendages without greatly interfering with life and reproductive processes; the protective waxes, resins, and offensive glandular materials; poisonous body fluids and gases; stinging hairs and other devices; the specially constructed living quarters in plant tissue, in water, soil, debris; the enveloping and protecting cases of wood, earth, waxes, paper; the webs, cocoons, spittle, nests, galls; the internal parasitic habits on other hosts; the innumerable other means of protection and of escaping natural enemies through the complicated processes of development; the methods of escape by protective coloration and mimicry, death feigning, jumping, snapping, and flight; the aggressiveness exemplified by ants, mosquitoes, bees, wasps; the ability to bite and sting; the ability to reproduce in such numbers as to overcome almost every opposing factor, even including larger animals and human beings.

a *stinging spider*
who is *evil*

The list of bee enemies is long, and includes woodpeckers and some other birds, opossum, hedgehogs, shrews, moles, toads, frogs, spiders, wasps, ants, termites, rodents, squirrels, skunks, bears, and polecats. One of the more treacherous foes of bees is the crab spider, which crawls into a flower where it lurks in ambush; when a bee enters, the spider sinks its fangs into the bee, sucks out her life juices and casts out the dry husk.

The digger wasp is an even more imaginative and formidable predator, known in Germany as the bienwolf, or bee-wolf, according to von Frisch. She pounces on a honeybee about to enter a flower, sinking her stinger in the bee's soft throat, then "claps that part of the bee's abdomen which contains the honeybag, squeezes out the nectar it contains through its mouth and consumes it." Having dined, the digger wasp carries the paralyzed bee to her underground nest where she parasitizes it; digger wasps are known to line up a half-dozen paralyzed bees and lay a single egg in just one of them. When the egg hatches

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THE QUEEN MUST DIE • 191

E191A

into a maggot-like larva, it systematically eats up all of the bees placed at her disposal, their bodies preserved by the wasp's fatal venom, like so much fresh meat.

Kingbirds, martins, and swallows are notorious ^{BT} killers of bees, accounting for large numbers of victims taken on the wing. Toads lurk under hives waiting to devour the unwary, ill, or old who have been expelled, as well as workers who make navigational errors or arrive overloaded and miss the landing board. The greater wax moth, previously discussed, can devastate a weak hive. Skunks scratch on the front of a hive until bees come to investigate and are devoured in large numbers; these wily predators can be such a menace that wire fences are sometimes erected as protective barriers around hives.

Bears shot by hunters have been found with their mouths and throats matted with stingers after robbing bee nests. The invisible webs of spiders are a menace to bees and other flying insects; spiders leisurely wrap the snared victim in silk filaments, as if tying it up, then inject their own venom, dissolving the bee's flesh so the juices can be sucked out. ^{BT} *also*

Ants and mice nest in hives, and in some cases are tolerated as tenants if they confine themselves to areas away from the combs and not in contact with the colony; in the south ants may viciously attack and ruin hives. Mice do great damage, chewing combs, stealing honey, and building a nest for the winter, a mouse equivalent of going to Florida for the cold months; a strong hive will sting an invading mouse to death, but the corpse is too big to move so the bees cover it with propolis, like a tomb, and go about their business as if it didn't exist.

Wasps and hornets bent on stealing honey occasionally tangle with bees, but a single wasp can usually defeat a single bee by stinging it to death with no ill effects to the wasp. Epic battles have been witnessed between marauder wasps and defending bees. As mentioned before, bees do not go to the aid of a comrade being mauled or slaughtered, but stand by as if

also E190A
who can't sleep
in 1895
You will be the King Guard
Return to house

Bar the kees

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in
visit

Bee

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**Online Publication of the
American Apitherapy
Society.**



Please read our disclaimer

Bee Venom Treatment of Rheumatic Disorders

Updated
May 2000

President's Letter

The Society

Editor's Letter

Office Coordinator's Letter

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Discussion Forum

Diseases and Apitherapy

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Our Address

Summary of paper presented concerning apitherapy at the International Apicultural Congress of Apimondia in Bucharest, Romania. Original article in German.

The curative properties of bee venom have a very long tradition. In Old Egypt many diseases were treated with ointment made from bees. Similar treatment has been reported by Pliny and Galen. Charlemagne and Ivan the Terrible suffering from joint disease, were cured by bee venom as well. *-Prof. Schuster*

Likomskiy 1864 and Terc 1888 published the first clinical studies dealing with the influence of bee-sting upon rheumatism.

However, the very expansion of the bee venom therapy of rheumatic diseases started only in the twenties of this century and soon the use of bee venom spread throughout Europe. In America it was Beck who initiated a similar wave of apitherapy through his monography of 1934. In recent years we are witnessing a new thrust of bee venom treatment in the West, thanks to Saine, Broadmann et al. Nevertheless, bee venom treatment had also its period of decline, both in Eastern Europe and the Western countries. Thus in the majority of classic handbooks on rheumatology many authors consider it a dubious method, admitting at most its histamine-like and counter-irritant effect.

The cause of this decline is to be seen in the undue expectations put in this method and its excessive extension under not sufficiently exact indications. The disrepute brought upon this method is due to the fact that whereas the pharmacological and chemical research of bee venom developed along strictly scientific and laboratory lines, the clinical research remained encumbered, on the one hand, by an almost mystical enthusiasm and, on the other hand, by a stubborn unwillingness of clinicians to believe blindly in the natural forces hidden in the bee-sting. Moreover, many preparations of bee venom made up till now had very often a purely commercial character and doubtful content of efficient substance, or their composition was kept secret by the makers.

If we want to achieve a certain clinical evaluation of apitherapy, we must not consider it a panacea for every kind of rheumatism but rather an efficient adjuvant to the basic classical treatment of rheumatic diseases. This circumstance in itself points out difficulties in evaluating the results of bee venom therapy and explains the

A black marker obscures a portion of the page, likely covering a signature or sensitive information. A red box is drawn around this area.

INTRO?

6/20/19
 But it
 is so.
 D.T.
 1/2/19

~~This entry goes under
Ray and Zane to
Aunt Sarah's family~~

1 of 5

01/27/2001 5:38 PM

⊕ Alan knows how much
Dorothy will cheat him, so he
delays till October & is charged more than
talking to Clara.

last words

III

22C

2/96

10/95

Bee Hives, Equipment, and Colonies

If you are clever with tools you can also build a pollen feeder (similar to a small birdhouse) and the worktable for a leaf hive (see drawing on page 20) yourself.

Clothing

Overalls made of a light, white material have proven useful protective clothing for working with bees. To keep the bees from crawling inside the clothes, the suit is equipped with a zipper in front, and the cuffs of the sleeves and pants have elastic bands in the seams. Don't wear dark or woolen clothes; dark colors and wool seem to irritate bees.

To protect your face, head, and hands from being stung wear light-colored gloves and a beekeeper's hat with a veil. Once you feel more comfortable handling bees you can dispense with the gloves, but there is no need to test your courage as a beginner.

Choosing the Right Race

For a beginner I recommend starting out with the Italian bee, *Apis mellifera linguistica*, America's most popular race, or, my favorite, the Carniolan or Austrian bee, *Apis mellifera carnica* (see photo on page 55). The latter, which are characterized by gray bands on the abdomen but are very similar to the Italian bee, offer a number of advantages:

- They are so gentle that you will be able to work with them soon without wearing gloves.
- They remain on the combs without becoming excited when you work with the hive. This is a particularly useful trait when you are looking for the queen. More excitable bees may retreat to the hive walls or some dark corner as soon as you remove a comb.
- Carniolan bees develop brood quickly, and the colonies therefore grow rapidly.
- Through selective breeding, this race can be

adapted well to existing conditions, such as the size of the hive and the location.

The Right Time to Get Started

The best time to buy bees or take over colonies in their hives is the spring. With this timing you will be able to harvest some honey the first year. Colonies with or without queens (see pages 30 and 34) and swarms (see page 7), that is, bees without hives, can be bought in June or July. If you attend beekeepers' meetings, you can ask around about who is selling new or established colonies, or you can consult beekeepers' magazines.

Transporting the Bees

It doesn't matter whether a novice starts with an established colony, a colony without a queen, or a swarm. There are a few rules that must be observed, however, both in transporting bees and in getting them established in their new location. The best time to move bees is evening. Hives with bees in them must never be left in the full sun. It is essential that the bees get enough oxygen because they panic if the oxygen gets low. In their agitation they use up more oxygen, which in turn excites them more, and gradually the temperature in the hive begins to rise. If it reaches 140°F (60°C) the wax begins to melt, the combs collapse, and the colony perishes.

So if you plan to move a colony in its hive, make sure to replace the inner insulating lid with a ventilation grid (see drawing on page 16). An even better way is to use hives with transport floors, that is, bottom boards with rims about 5 inches (10 cm) high and with the wire screening on two opposite sides. During travel, the bees can leave their combs and hang in clusters from the bottom bars of the frames, where they get plenty of fresh air through the screening.

The together remove

If you heating chamber with w In man panel t drawin should attach the be betwe hang

If the be an im the co they

A whic on at

(over)

1894

1. p30a March 24, 1894 Edmund born. Died, 1900
4. p 30a, 40a A.H. loves his situation. Angela and Alois Jr. to school all day. Loves ~~pages~~ ^{Pagan} architecture.
5. p. 49a How important his father seems. "Mommie, are you the most beautiful woman in the world?"

p39a Near year long separation of Family when Alois is assigned to Linz in April 1894.

p43/894 reference
to be taken in Wallach. - near Pagan
Due major reason
for returning
miss that
in living.

Note: on p49a at
bottom is a
reference to
Alois in Nov-1895
It may also
be in 1895 file

cont on pp 44-47.
material on Alois at Pagan
refer Safeld purchase

I-1

III + IV

Birth
of Edmund.

follow-up to the
distance between
them after the
3yr old episode
in toilet training

Hears about it
in June 1893
+ Klara celebrates

Freedom
for Adolf

Loves it
except for
the death
wish
against Edmund.

pre-A

1894

Edmund
conceived
in June
of 1893.

almost
5 years
after Adolf

Passau
to
Linz

300

standing of children and a minimum of interest in their development, was not one to appreciate a boy's attempts at self-expression. Adolf began to encounter increasing numbers of sobering confrontations with his father from which he was less and less able to slip back into a protected position.

In the early summer of 1893, Klara became pregnant again. Her condition undoubtedly reduced her effectiveness in acting as a shield for the boy. During this time, he was particularly exposed to paternal attention. Much of Klara's worry about her previous pregnancies assuredly returned at this time and further clouded the relations between mother and son.

Klara gave birth to a boy on March 24, 1894. The appearance of this child, who received the name of Edmund, immediately cost five-year-old Adolf what was left of his privileged position as mother's darling and the baby of the household.¹³ The situation called for the boy to make a rapid adjustment which should have produced closer ties between father and son or more independent responsibility to compensate for the loss of his protected position. Responsibility had not been forced upon him consistently up to this time. Edmund's birth provided the perfect circumstances under which to make the change, but at the last moment Adolf escaped again. On April 1, 1894, one week after the birth of Edmund, Alois was transferred to his new post at Linz, and left for the new assignment. The family, however, apparently fearing the risks of traveling with the new baby, stayed behind in Passau.¹⁴ For twelve months the family lived apart from the father, who made only occasional visits to maintain the lines of authority. During the year, everyone in the family was busy in Passau; Klara had her new baby to care for, while Angela and young Alois were involved in the last phases of their elementary education. Adolf was busy, too, doing exactly as he wished with almost total freedom. Everyone was too occupied to watch him; he was too young for school, and his awesome father was living fifty miles away. Instead of renewed demands for conformity, he had been presented with the gift of freedom.

For one whole year, Adolf lived in a five-year-old's paradise.

¹³ Birth record of Edmund Hitler. HA, File 17, Reel 1; Jetzinger (G), p. 57; Jetzinger (E), pp. 56-57.

¹⁴ Jetzinger (G), p. 88; Jetzinger (E), p. 37.

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¹⁸ Jet

playing games and roughhousing with the children of the neighborhood. Miniature wars and fights between cowboys and Indians appear to have been his favorites, and they were to continue as his major diversions for many years. Since Passau was in Germany, war games would have pitted French against German in the spirit of 1870, yet there was no particular importance in the nationality of the victims. Europe was full of heroic little boys who massacred all national and ethnic groups impartially. This year of childhood combat was important in Hitler's life not because it was spent on German soil and added a Bavarian touch to his speech, but because it was a year of escape into almost complete freedom.¹⁵ At home he began to assert himself more and probably displayed the first signs of consuming anger when he did not get his way. Outside, play, without limit to action or imagination, reigned supreme.

Happy as the year was, it could not last forever. The reckoning came in April 1895, when the family was reunited in Linz. In February 1895, Alois had purchased a house and nine acres called the Rauscher Gut in Hafeld near Lambach, approximately thirty miles southwest of Linz. The family settled on the farm, and Adolf was abruptly required to make a transition from freedom to new responsibilities. This was undoubtedly a serious challenge for the boy to meet, as it would be for any child of six, but it was only the beginning of limitations on his independence. A month after his arrival in Hafeld, he was enrolled in school for the first time at the little country school at Fischlam bei Lambach, which he entered on May 1, 1895.¹⁷

On June 25, 1895, Alois retired after forty years of service and came home to the Rauscher Gut to devote himself to a life of leisure and beekeeping.¹⁸ It must have seemed the golden moment he had sought for years. Finally he could do what he wished and play the gentleman farmer to his heart's content. He was only fifty-eight at the time, and although retirement at this early age had been justified on the basis

¹⁵ *Mein Kampf*, p. 126; Jetzinger toys with the idea that the German character of Passau exerted a special influence on Adolf. Jetzinger (G), p. 88; Jetzinger (E), pp. 56-57.

¹⁶ Jetzinger (G), pp. 65-67; Jetzinger (E), pp. 47-48.

¹⁷ Munich police report of 1924. HA, File 1760, Reel 25A. Statement on earlier schooling in Leonding school records. HA, File 65, Reel 13A.

¹⁸ Jetzinger (G), pp. 64-67; Jetzinger (E), pp. 47-48.

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1894 + 1895

PASSAU

1944 17

The Early Years

19a

boy was called Edmund. A week later Alois Hitler, who had evidently satisfied his superiors, was appointed to an even higher post in Linz. Because Edmund was too young to travel, Klara and the children remained for another year in Passau.

In this way Adolf came to enjoy another year of paradise, for he was permitted to do whatever he wanted by his indulgent mother, and there was no father to warn and chastise him. He says nothing about the years spent in Passau in *Mein Kampf*, but one does not write about childhood in a book devoted to revolutionary struggle and invective. Nevertheless it was here that he encountered Gothic and Baroque architecture in their fullness, and saw the Renaissance flowering around him. During the last year at Passau, when his father was absent in Linz and Alois and Angela were off to school, he had his mother to himself, for Edmund was too young to challenge his hold on her affections.

Adolf was a mother's boy, a *Muttersöhnchen*, one of those who are incurably devoted to their mothers and therefore capable of latent and sometimes open hostility to the father. He was perfectly aware of it and seems to have thought it was a natural state of affairs, not to be questioned. For his father he possessed a respect amounting to awe, because he was so old and so powerfully built, because he was so obviously an authoritarian figure whose instant commands must be obeyed. To the very end of his life, when he was living in a subterranean bunker in the heart of burning Berlin, he kept his mother's photograph with him and found himself continually gazing at it. He did not keep a photograph of his father, and on the rare occasions when he spoke about his father, it was usually with suppressed fury.

Already the seeds of many future disasters were being sown. By being so devoted to his mother, Adolf was ensuring that he would find no woman equal to her, for she alone represented the ideal. All women would be compared with Klara, and most of them would be found wanting. From his father he inherited the authoritarian temper, the stern dogmatic approach to all problems, and a sense of purpose.

Early in 1895 Alois Hitler made one of the most important decisions in his life. He decided to retire from the customs service and bought property in the village of Hafeld, some thirty miles southwest of Linz. It was a small village with about two dozen houses and about a hundred inhabitants, and there was a fine view of the Salzkammergut mountains. The village was on a high ridge, and there were orchards and nut trees in abundance.

There were serpents in this paradise, but the first impression was one of serene beauty. Later when the autumn rains came and the sharp winds blew from the mountains, Alois Hitler would have second

* with Geli, he remembers the partition in colors he saw Alois + Klara.

I-5

* pregnant the most beautiful woman in
Klara's world reaction

* when his father is not present his
sense of relief is heightened re: the authoritarian

✓

1894 + 1895

The Early Years

1944 17

✓

194

1-1

crucial
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1944

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Passau
Architecture

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perfection in colors he saw
Alois + Klara.

* ~~recognition the most beautiful woman in~~
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65

B

* When his father is not present, his
sense of relief is Katefeci re: the architecture

HITLER 1889-1936

98
97
1898 IV - 6a II *Reichsbank*

The childhood years were also punctuated by the instability caused by several changes of home. Alois's promotion in 1892 brought the move to Passau. Klara remained there with the children, now including the new baby Edmund, when her husband was assigned to Linz in April 1894. The separation from the family, interrupted only by brief visits, lasted a year. With his mother taken up by the new baby, and his stepsister and stepbrother Angela and Alois Jr busy with their schooling, Adolf had for a time the run of the house. He showed in these months the first signs of tantrums if he did not get his way.⁶⁶ He would remark much later that even as a boy he was used to having the last word.⁶⁷ But for the most part, he was free to play cowboys and Indians or war games to his heart's content.

Adolf
in 6

In February 1895 Alois had bought a small farm in the hamlet of Hafeld, part of the community of Fischlham, near Lambach, some thirty miles away from Linz, and two months later the family joined him there. It was at the tiny primary school at Fischlham that Adolf began his schooling on 1 May 1895, and for the next two years he made good headway, attaining high marks for his schoolwork and behaviour.⁶⁸ Outside school, Adolf continued to have fun with his friends in outdoor games. At home, however, the tensions increased once Alois took retirement in June 1895 after forty years in the service of the Austrian state in order to devote himself to bee-keeping. ~~Alois was the presence in the home more than ever before. The farm was too much for him and also a financial liability, the children now with the further addition of baby Edmund. His nerves when Alois Jr left home at this time, incurring the wrath of his father, Adolf became, apart from baby Edmund, the only boy in the household and more directly exposed to his father's irritability.~~

Adolf
in 6

In 1897 Alois sold the Hafeld property and the family moved to temporary accommodation in the tiny market town of Lambach, moving house within Lambach again in early 1898. Adolf's ~~schoolwork~~ Lambach continued to produce good reports from his teachers, though he later claimed that he was already becoming 'rather hard to handle'.⁶⁹ At this time Adolf also went to the nearby monastery at Lambach for singing lessons - probably at the prompting of his father, who enjoyed choral singing. According to his later testimony, he was intoxicated by the ecclesiastical splendour and looked up to the abbot as the highest and most desirable ideal.⁷¹

Alois Hitler had always been a restless soul. The Hitlers had moved

39a (52)

house several times within Braunau subsequently been uprooted on a final move for Alois took place of attached land in Leonding, a village on the family settled in the Linz at bunker in 1945 - looked upon Linz of the happy, carefree days of his mother. And it was the most 'Ge' evidently symbolized for him the image he would throughout his come to know, and derest: Vienna. of making Linz the cultural counter city on the Danube. He would pour: With the Red Army at his portal constructed by his architect, Herr where he had intended to spend his

Adolf was now in his third element himself rapidly with a new set of leader.⁷⁵ in the game of cops and the woods and fields around their favourite.⁷⁷ Adolf himself was thrilled Prussian war, which he had come a broke out, the games revolved around whom the village boys fervently became gripped by the adventures of the Wild West and Indian wars (enthralled thousands of youngsters from the Karl May adventures and they grew up. For Adolf, however faded.⁸⁰ As Reich Chancellor he set them, too, to his generals, whom I Adolf later referred to 'this happily easy, leaving me so much free my room', when 'meadows and the ever-present "antagonisms"' came to a head.⁸²

In 1900, however, the carefree around the time when important future, and the secondary education

*He became and the...
some...*

*music, discipline, and love
and obedient ecstasy*

*Adolf Hitler
of Alois, Jr.
+ the end.*

*when in the house
in the cell
sold 7.1997*

1996

*fall
swarm
tree*

in tall trees, and it takes a bit of daring, or perhaps insanity, to pursue them. But there is something about such a prize that makes the average sensible beekeeper come unhinged. He will climb tippy ladders to lethal heights, clinging to a tree with one leg wrapped around the trunk while trying to saw loose a branch with a few clinging bees. I have seen frustrated beekeepers saw down huge trees to collect a few bees. I am convinced that bees have a sense of humor, enjoying nothing so much as taking off the instant they are about to be captured.

It is a disservice to the average beekeeper to infer that he is motivated by frugality or greed alone. A free swarm is only part of the attraction. The beekeeper clings perilously to a branch, balancing on his fragile perch in a display of cunning and reckless courage, eye to eye with a pulsing, humming swarm of bees about to take wing; in that instant he captures not just a few transient insects intent on changing abodes, but a part of himself that he lost long, long ago.

Alevis has a fall

FIFTY-TWO



It is probably not our successes that remain with us so much as our failures, those dark blotches of inequity that mar the canvases of our lives. One of mine occurred shortly after I began keeping bees. I had one hive and was hoping a swarm would come along so I could expand. I asked the local police to notify me if anyone reported a swarm. Similarly alerted friends and people I knew.

There were several calls, one from the police; a woman reported a swarm in a tree in her yard. I went immediately carrying a ladder, homemade swarm box, saws, poles, and various paraphernalia. The woman said the bees had arrived

XVIII

previous afternoon, remained overnight, and took off about fifteen minutes before I arrived. "They just left!" she cried, "What a shame!"

Another swarm had taken up quarters high in the eaves of an old house. The owner was determined to get rid of them at once. He was not dissuaded by my argument about what good neighbors bees are, but came around when I pointed out that bees were preferable to the cost and inconvenience of having the house dismantled to get to them, and someone possibly getting hurt and suing him; I have learned that economics carry weight where principles fail. I had two or three calls from strangers, and the "bees" turned out to be yellow jackets.

Finally I had a call from an acquaintance named Charlie. He formerly kept bees commercially but had sold them and was now in construction. "Are you still looking for a swarm?" he asked. I said I was. "I have one for you," he said, and told me where to meet him.

The swarm was near the center of town, conveniently on a low bush in a front yard. It was disappointingly small, apparently an after-swarm. Charlie must have noticed my disappointment. "There aren't enough to start a new hive," he said, "but you can unite them with the one you have."

I told him I didn't know that two strange colonies could be put together. "Oh sure," he replied. "You use the newspaper method."

"What's that?"

"Simple, I'll show you."

He professionally snipped off the branch the swarm clung to and popped them into the swarm box I had brought. As we drove to my hive, he explained that often when a colony is too weak to make it through the winter it is united with a second to make one strong colony.

The day was overcast, not at all suitable for working with bees, but Charlie assured me that the newspaper method was foolproof and there would be no problem with the weather.

Friday, '95
- house purchase
is concluded

Hafsløp

Doug

City started on first business
in October 1895. (K)



Boys in April 1895
also moved at that time
to the house for beer

Paula is concerned in fit the plan
well-sited to buy the house in Hafsløp
She is born Jan 21, 1894. Concerned April 10.

In April 1895, family move to Hafsløp
Adolf arrives from the King to
concern Paula.

May 5 Adolf enters 1 room school house
at Fruelid's

See pages 500, 312, 512, 533, 329, 417

June 25 - retirement ceremony
Adolf is a
from school

rides the
horse

Adolf is home for the summer in a
vacation of trouble - has started out

Adolf is content in the brightest

In summer of '95, a lot of time is
spent by Adolf in the tavern. Much
talk of beer. Lady to see the place
leaving from the school. And the lady
to not go. I don't want it for
the land but for the neighbor
in trouble in beer.

Adolf, Jr. shows a few girls. There is
almost trouble as a neighbor's farm.
The father enters the room, but the son
is in the back of the

George Mayhofer in town. See.

Confidentially the problem of the farm
the couple has been by Mayhofer
Adolf in the room on the back but the
Frank is in the room in full regard

Summer of '96 - Paul is Adolf. (400) (123)
See 1897, woman about Adolf's wife

Adolf is paying for his
sins & should be a
theater, accounting
actually lost. (332)

312
K

After birth, his brother Adolf. wife is
1897 - the fall from the 138 Longgaf

Sells on June 4

In the winter of '97 Jan 21 - the head of
Adolf is the head

tells keep
in '95 about
reels.
P 190-91 Longgaf

on 1896
April 1896

definition
+ definition
(1896)

P 92

Spring 96
see 1895
Longgaf

1895

* 1895-1905

1873-83

33a

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the Man

XII

mentary school education. After continually uprooting his family, often leaving attractive homes for no apparent reason, Alois finally moved in retirement to a little house in the village of Leonding just south of Linz. In that village, on 23 January 1903, while sipping his morning quarter liter of wine at the *Stammtisch* of the *Gasthaus Stiefler*, he died without benefit of medicine or clergy at the age of 66.

It is difficult to get a balanced picture of Alois Hitler. Contemporaries who knew him well had differing impressions of him. His sexual exploits, for example, drew mixed reviews. Some villagers were shocked by his infidelities, others indifferent, others a bit envious.

We know that during his 30's he fathered a child by a country girl named Thelka, whose last name is lost to history. A few years later, in 1873, he advanced his career by marrying Anna Glassl, the daughter of a governmental inspector. The bride was physically unattractive and 14 years older than Alois, but the dowry was generous enough to provide a maidservant named Antonia Mayr who had attracted his attention. While married to Anna, Alois also had liaisons with another teen-aged maid, Franziska Matzelberger—commonly called Fanni—and also with Klara Pölzl, his 16 year old niece who would become the mother of Adolf Hitler. Klara had left the farm to come to work in the Braunau inn where Alois and his wife were then living. Apparently Alois's overtures to Fanni were sufficiently clumsy as to arouse the suspicions of his wife; in 1880 Anna Glassl Hitler won a separation. Alois then took Fanni to live with him, but only after he had agreed to send her rival, Klara Pölzl, packing—apparently off to Vienna. Fanni gave birth to a son, also called Alois. (This Alois Hitler, Jr.—Adolf's step-brother—later became something of a black sheep, married an Irish girl, and fathered William Patrick Hitler, the nephew who reportedly tried to blackmail his famous uncle in 1930.) Alois married Fanni on 22 May 1883, the groom was 46, the bride 22. Two months after the wedding, Fanni gave birth to a daughter, Angela, who would later play a rather important role in the life of Adolf Hitler. When Fanni became ill with pulmonary tuberculosis, Alois shifted his attention back to Klara Pölzl, who had been brought back to take care of Fanni and her two children. As soon as Fanni died and he had received a papal dispensation for the wedding, Alois married Klara early one bleak winter morning in January 1885 in the parish church at Braunau. The pregnant

During his 21 years of service in Braunau, where Adolf was born, the household was changed at least 12 times; during two years at Passau, the family moved twice, while posted at Linz, Alois bought a house, he had bought attractive property in the neighboring village of Fischlham. This purchase of some nine acres of land allowed Alois to indulge his favorite pastime of beekeeping; chickens and a cow helped provide for family needs; there were also fruit trees and a lovely view. But after only two years of occupancy Alois sold the place and moved his family to the village of Lambach, where they lived first in the Leingartner Inn, and then in an old mill—two changes in one year. No financial crisis seemed responsible for all these moves. Alois's income was steady, secure, and on the rise, and these were peaceful, economically stable times in rural Austria.

* look for the note about how he feels spooked by the intense heat of his adolescence + present time

Only Angela is good as the eggs. Alois Jr. breaks an egg on Adolf's head and turns

1896 fight

Important note

bride was 25, the groom 48. six in the morning and by again." After the marriage, other "uncle" and "niece." ¹⁶

Everyone agreed that Alois was a fault. He was a family and left them comfort his son's fantasies—that he w been respected in the villages gave him a generous obitua passing has left a great gap circle of his friends and a memories of him." ¹⁷

Yet there were some les who were interviewed by the to put the father of the Führe tations about his character. F after his second wife died, te a terrible temper. ¹⁵

Alois' colleagues in the village *Stammtisch* found hi person with a temper that fl. his promotion, he insisted up cial "Herr" and was furious "Herr Official." He was not a chimney," and even a friendl about his addiction. While in subordinate to smoke white or

Adolf Hitler's lifelong ri hatred of the habit, seems t father's tobacco pipes. In th the symbol of paternal autho that even after Alois Hitler h. presence continued to be felt entire flat, and "on the kitch carefully arrayed the long pi almost a symbol in the fami when talking of him. Frau pointing to these pipes as tho fully she carried on the father'

Hitler's efforts to discregu nected with his father. Every, pedantic punctuality. Indeed, ; nau recalled that among pun a real "demon on time." Even he would never allow his assis time on any occasion. ¹⁹

Goerlitz and
de La Rue

§ The tension of being

* All his life he had
had an immense sense
of himself as
terribly important
and destined for
great things. (Recall
to say, since he was
not made this
phenomenon appears
only in his Omega.)
But the restlessness
was the compromise. To
stay in one place was
to cease to advance.

FIGHT Seeborn 1895

ADOLF HITLER'S EARLY CHILDHOOD

57

On January 21, Klara gave birth to a daughter, Paula.²¹ The boy was thereby pushed farther out of babyhood and along the road which would make him a miniature adult. There were now five children in the house, ranging in age from fourteen years to a few days. Everywhere Alois looked, there were children under foot. He was no longer able to issue general directives and await their execution. With seven people under one roof, it was necessary for him to be involved in the rough-and-tumble of everyday family life. The old man fled the turmoil as often as he could, leaving behind the echoes of his rumbling and roaring, to the sanctuary of the local inn, where he was able to find relaxing companionship, papers to read, a chance to chat over a soothing glass of wine or beer. As the weeks followed one another in unending succession with nothing to break the routine and no hope of permanent escape from the chaos at home, his drinking seems to have increased.²²

Somehow all his hopes and dreams about retirement had worked out wrong. Alois had been a restless soul all of his life, pushing onward, advancing himself and his family, and constantly seeking something new. He had moved frequently, and even when he had stayed in a duty station for an extended period, as at Braunau, he had resided in inns and temporary quarters as if attempting to preserve the atmosphere of movement. All of this had been justified by the great dream: at the end of his career there would be an arcadia in which he would be a gentleman farmer in the peace and tranquility of the countryside. Security and stability would prevail, while he tended his bees and puttered in his garden. He's getting old

As a dream, the picture was alluring, but its translation probably had no chance of success under ideal conditions, and the situation in Hafeld was far from ideal. The noisy, troublesome children were ever-present, the farm a far more serious undertaking than Alois had anticipated. Nine acres presented weighty obstacles to successful cultivation by a man whose farming experience lay thirty-five years in the past. His strength was limited, and he had only the

²¹ Jetzinger (G), p. 57; Jetzinger (E), p. 43.

* Wagner, pp. 22-23; Jeltzinger (G), p. 66; Jeltzinger (E), pp. 58-61; Hans Frank, *Im Angesicht des Galgens. Deutung Hitlers und seiner Zeit auf Grund eigener Erlebnisse und Erkenntnisse* (Munich, 1953), pp. 30-31. Jeltzinger discounts his drinking, while Frank stresses it.

-H+ Even before Adolf was born, Alois could recognize that he was that ~~that~~
and this knowledge went into his sperm only to meet R's ovaries.

14211
The instrument, and of the paper to the instrument, developed in the same manner and

II-1

1895
Bernini
attitude

s a cripple and maximum sums able amount of uld still fall far t intervened be ie property, he costs, such as olved in Fran- t two children. idfall gains, it e saved about onal source of 0 florins figure ller, the extra Hiedler. This s. Henceforth izeable sum of

major element in social position it was on his nily primarily in 1885 and d between an (2,000-2,700) sisting of his nsensate him the service, is a form of ion to those luty stations. dy, but after government s, as well as rom time to .³⁰ Although

it is difficult to state Alois' income in modern terms, an estimate of his relative financial position can be made. At the peak of his earning power, he received considerably more than the average elementary school principal, and his income placed him in approximately the center of the salaried middle class. He was far removed from the status of a great entrepreneur, but he was also well above the position of all blue collar and the majority of white collar workers. Even in retirement, Alois' financial position was excellent. In the 1890's, his pension was approximately twice the income of a factory worker. At the time of his death in 1903 his 1,000 florins income was still six times the income of a lower Austrian day laborer who worked regularly.⁴⁰

In terms of income, assets, expenditures and standard of living, the family nearly epitomized the middle class. A steady income was backed by substantial savings, with the sure prospect of a comfortable pension and widow's and orphan's benefits if needed. Wild extravagance was not possible, but there was also no need for oppressive self-denial. All the trappings of middle-class existence, from paid education for the children to plenty of big black cigars, were readily obtainable in the Hitler household. Only Alois' age and the youthfulness of his family marred the classic picture. In retirement he was to find that raising young children on a pension was not altogether easy, because his income declined just at the point when the costs of child rearing rose. This was irritating and required some adjustments, but the family continued to receive a comfortable income.

Throughout the period between the middle of the 1880's and Alois' death in 1903, the family's security and standard of living were never in danger.⁴¹ When Klara became pregnant again in the winter of 1888-1889, the prospect of increased expenses created no alarm in the Hitler household. Klara was apprehensive, but only because she feared another tragedy such as those which had overtaken her first three children. If her fourth child lived, his economic well-being was assured.

⁴⁰ Jetzinger (G), pp. 122-24; Jetzinger (E), p. 79; Drage, p. 68.

⁴¹ Statement by Frau Rosalia Hoerl. HA, File 17, Reel 1.

(1895) (money)

1895-1903

32a

995

\$40,000

\$60,000

?

32a

III ✓
1895

Done

2. April—Moved to Hafeld

9. Hafeld purchase. The farm is called Weis. Pd. 5 to 6,000 gulder

11. two 3 tier hives made by Alois from poplar.

One of the
first things
he does.

15. Alois retires age 58. 40 years of service.

19. May. Adolf enters one room village school of Fischham. Soon knows that he is the brightest. Hears and learns what pupils of the second, third and fourth grades are learning.

31. With Alois working in Linz and Klara in Passau, the family lives apart from the father for 12 months, in '94. Now, all are together.

10/95

Klara + Angela

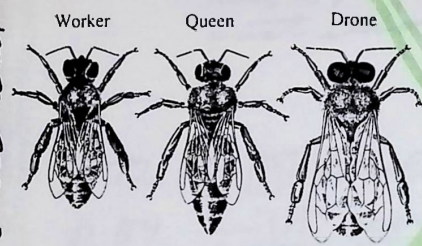
5 May 96

A Short Introduction to Bees

Division of Labor in a Honeybee Colony

I-18A

Honeybees are social insects and could not survive as single organisms. In the summer a typical colony is made up of a queen, some 50,000-70,000 worker bees, and up to 2000 drones (male bees). Division of labor determines everything, and each of the three castes specializes in performing its particular tasks.



The three kinds of occupants of a beehive—worker, queen, and drone—shown in relative size. The tripartite structure (head, thorax, and abdomen) of the insects is clearly visible. Three pairs of legs are attached to the thorax and are equipped with combs and brushes used by the worker bees to brush pollen from the hair on their bodies into the pollen baskets on their hind legs. The two pairs of wings also grow from the thorax.

Daddy told me.

The queen is the sole female with fully developed ovaries. From March until October she lays between 1000 and 2000 eggs a day—under extraordinary circumstances up to 3000—an output that represents about twice her own weight. The queen also secretes a pheromone (the so-called queen substance) from the mandibular gland in her head. This scent secretion, which is taken up by the worker bees attending to the queen and passed on in minute quantities to all the bees in the hive, stimulates and inhibits certain basic behaviors and physiologic processes and thus significantly affects the life and social order of a colony.

Worker bees live only about 40 days, and the first half of their lives is spent working inside the hive, attending to the brood (see page 6). Worker bees act as nurses, build and renovate comb cells, feed the queen and drones, which are unable to feed themselves, and guard the entrance to the hive (see page 11). The young bees that work within the hive are called house or hive bees. When they are about 20 days old, they start leaving the hive to forage for nectar, honeydew, and pollen (see page 8) and are then called field or forage bees.

The sole function of drones is to mate with the virgin queen (see page 7), although their presence in the hive may also help maintain the temperature necessary for the proper development of the brood, that is, about 95°F (35°C).

Comb Building

Bees live on combs where they raise their brood and store food. The beekeeper (or apiarist) places rectangular wooden frames with thin sheets of beeswax (comb or wax foundation; see page 24) inside the hive. As soon as the house bees are 10 days old, they settle on the comb foundation and secrete wax to build, or draw, cells. The wax appears in the form of small flakes or plates between the segments of the bee's abdomen. It is then picked up with the mandibles and masticated before being used for the building of comb cells.

The hexagonal honeycomb pattern of the cells is embossed on the wax foundation, and this facilitates the bees' job of drawing the comb. The bees build cells on both sides of the foundation. These cells are tilted upward slightly and measure about 1/8 inch (5.37 mm) across. They are used for rearing new workers and for storing honey and pollen. The bees would build cells of the right size and the same regularity without the pattern on the foundation. Having the pattern to follow saves them time, however, and also forces them to build cells exclusively for worker larvae. As the beekeeper knows

From this clayey Aditi, Klara was told of Angela's pheromone

* Klara can't help it. She laughs when she sees her bees. (P5)

Summary of pages

(2)

22. Vinea [A] Alois + decidua

Description of winter bees and spring
[A] In the spring I will warm up again.
Do not ever leave alive in the sun.

21. Equipment needed.

JJ-4 Pking, Calen, etc. w [A] other veyers
[A] to receive

13 [A]

Intro - intro
also goes of afternoon at home
away from the house. I know that
near a pond

First season - invitation from [A]
Repeated, also feels
[A] it's need for friendship
then brass
avoid hectic movement
I know that

P 72 - [A] to Adi.

P 54 - [A] ground of society
(personal speech)

P 48 July note in October
warning of summer
Very last speech
It's like a curse
on Alois' dream

31 Kind of bees he will sell.

P 83 Description
Base of [A]

bees E 180 E 28 P 4

Klara + Alois P 5

22, Alois lecture to children 16F

21 [A] - on the way E 24, E 27

21 [A] talking 29, 50, 49, 13, 12

Adi at school J-18, 2

Alois - intro - Personal
Walnut

[A] P 72 to Adi, P 54, P 48, 31, 83

[A] E 24, E 27, 48

29, 50, 49, 13

22, 21, JJ 4, 72, 54, 83

E 24, 27, JJ 4

21, 22, 23, 29, 31, 48, 49, 50, 54,

72, 83

VI 18 J-18 10/15
 more to June 1896
 The Young Hitler
 II-8 50a 10/95
 In Men Kamp the in 10/95

May to
 a cure for cancer
 June 1896
 after war in Sept '95

Hafeld farm

thoughts about his acquisition. He was a peasant at heart, and he enjoyed the prospect of tilling his own land and keeping bees. Adolf vividly remembered the bees and later: "It was the most normal thing in the world to be stung by bees. My mother would pull out as many as forty-five or fifty stings from the old gentleman when he returned from clearing the hives. He never protected himself in any way, except by smoking all the time. In other words it was a good excuse for another cigar!" Adolf's "forty-five or fifty stings" was probably an exaggeration, but there was no doubt that the old man was a passionate beekeeper.

His decision to retire caused no surprise in the family. He was simply going back to the traditions of his ancestors: he enjoyed physical work and hated idleness. It has been suggested that he was suffering from some unidentified sickness, or alternatively that he was disliked by the senior customs officials who forced his early retirement, but there is no evidence that he was either ill or unpopular. He retired on June 25, 1895, shortly after his fifty-eighth birthday. He was a strong, rugged man, devoted to his family, his farm, and his bees. He hoped the farm would pay its way, but if he failed as a farmer, he could always fall back on his substantial pension. There is nothing in the least surprising about a man wanting to retire early before old age settled on him. Alois had evidently been planning his retirement for some time.

Hafeld was one of those villages which look larger than they are because the farmsteads are widely scattered. Alois's cottage stood on a slight elevation and was completely invisible from the road because it was hidden by an orchard. There were stables for the farm horses and cows, and there was a hayloft where the children played. Everything about the new property was pleasing, except the most important thing. It was not good land, and though Alois worked hard, he could not make it pay. More than a year passed before he realized that he was farming unproductive land, but with the stubbornness of an old peasant he continued to farm the land for some time before abandoning it.

Young Adolf's life of leisure came to an end on May 1, 1895, shortly after his sixth birthday, when he went to school for the first time. Since Hafeld had no school of its own, he attended the little country school at Fischlham nearby, walking across the fields every morning and afternoon. One of his teachers, a man called Mittermaier, remembered him as a lively, bright-eyed, and intelligent six-year-old who came to school hand-in-hand with his twelve-year-old sister Angela. Both children were neat and orderly, and Mittermaier was of the opinion that they had been well trained at home. Adolf was always at the top of his class, and it was noted that he received the highest marks for deportment.

School

1 year

also women about in Hanger

Hafeld

Much romping in it
 panionship of unusu-
 ing, but this did not
 home. And although
 future career, I had
 chess had taken. I l
 was being develop
 ellows. I had becom
 well, but was other

No doubt it was
 goes to school invita
 suffering was. Many
 panions claimed.
 He was discover
 being a ringleader in
 been allowed to leave
 ence of new faces an
 ing that the state of
 merely going through

What a charming
 attack of his father's
 irage of six or seven h
 customs official, nei
 and was a pensioner
 left the home early in
 at hand. The formidable
 children. It was not
 it was enough that
 spent at Hafeld he v
 coming to know his fa
 eventually the high
 settled opinions on al
 with, for he was by
 He was disappointed
 and showed no promi
 with Adolf's educatio
 the property at Hafel
 satisfied with the opp

Sept 195
 J-18

School 1895

The peasant shame of being taken
 on a deal involving land.

June 96
 J-18
 A-7

Hofwit eats at him.
 It contributed to the fight w Alois Jr.
 Alois Jr is aware of how he got taken
 June 1996 J-18a
 Alois Jr + Adi. Alois Jr father to the knowledge was
 Alois Jr. He is not. He was forced by his peasants.
 Adi told Alois Jr.

② In the letters with a
disquisition on odor.
+ description of
hives for the bee
keeper

Preface

10/95

Anyone who keeps bees is performing an important ecological service because many plants are dependent on bees for pollination. Of course, concern for the preservation of nature is not the only reason that more and more people are becoming interested in bees. Beekeeping is a satisfying and exciting hobby that demands that the beekeeper—to be successful—be familiar with the life cycle of bees and perform the necessary tasks at the appropriate time in the course of the changing seasons.

Beekeeping has a long tradition. It is likely that people used the products of wild bees as far back as the Bronze Age. During the Middle Ages, beekeepers, who tended wild bees that lived in hollow trees, were important because they provided both light (beeswax) and sweetener (honey). They were directly responsible to the local sovereign and were allowed to carry a crossbow to defend themselves against the honey-marauding bear. In time, these medieval beekeepers started to move the hollow trees, inclusive of bees, closer to home, and this was the beginning of apiculture.

This little handbook is designed primarily for the beginning beekeeper. In order to describe all the many tasks that have to be performed in the course of a year of beekeeping, I had to choose a simplified form of presentation, and some of my explanations may strike the more experienced reader as unusual.

I begin with a short introduction to bees, which describes the life cycle of bees and the many activities that take place inside the hive, activities that a beekeeper must understand fully to do his or her work. Then the beginner is told exactly what the necessary conditions for beekeeping are; only if these conditions are met is success with bees likely. The next chapter discusses how to choose the right kind of hives and other necessary equipment. This is followed by advice on buying, transporting, and establishing bee colonies.

Proper care and management (pages 24-43) of bees, including all the necessary manipulations, is probably the most important part of beekeeping. Anyone who does not look after the bees conscientiously is bound to suffer repeated setbacks. I have attempted to describe as lucidly as possible how to work with movable-frame hives, such as the Langstroth hives (popular in the United States), which usually accommodate 10 frames, as well as leaf hives (which are in common use in Germany). I also cover the subject of harvesting honey, starting with the removal of honeycombs from the hive and then describing how to extract and store the honey properly. Since it is often necessary to build or repair parts of the equipment oneself—where practical carpentry skills come in very handy—I have also included some instructions in this area. The chapter on the yearly work cycle (pages 46-50), in which all the chores are organized chronologically by month, should serve as a useful guide and reminder for any beekeeper but is needed especially by the novice.

The new beekeeper is also given all the necessary basic information about the different bee products and about diseases, pests, and dangers, including bee and brood diseases and damage caused by pesticides and herbicides. To aid the beginner in mastering the beekeeper's lingo quickly, a short glossary of beekeeping terms has been included. The appendix contains the addresses of beekeepers' associations and a list of books and publications for further study.

The instructive drawings and color photos will help the inexperienced beekeeper understand the activities of bees and facilitate working with them. I want to express my thanks to Mr. Walter Berghoff for his drawings and to all the photographers who have contributed their pictures, especially to Mr. Donat Waltenberger.

Werner Melzer

* Also to read

Duplicates

HITLER'S YOUTH

paradise to the Hitler children, but one cannot help feeling surprised that a gregarious town-dweller like Alois Hitler should have chosen such solitude for his retirement. His longing for a house and some land of his own, noticed by Emanuel Lugert, must have been powerful indeed.

After some trouble I succeeded in obtaining a copy of the relevant extract from the Land Register and this reveals the date of purchase (already given), the place, namely Wels, and the fact that the property was registered in the joint names of Alois and Klara Hitler. The actual Deeds of Sale and Purchase were unfortunately unobtainable, having presumably been confiscated by the Nazis, and a rough idea of the purchase price must therefore be obtained from similar transactions concluded at that time. These suggest that Alois Hitler must have paid not less than 5000 gulden for the estate (about £440), of which four-fifths was probably in cash. How did he raise the money? Presumably from his wife's dowries. Carefully invested, these would have supplied almost the whole of the sum required.

Suitable though it was, no doubt, for apiculture, the nine-acre property could hardly thrive, or pay its way, on bee-keeping alone. In fact, to make a profit from the land, as he intended, Alois would have needed long experience of farming and a considerable capital. But he possessed neither, and so from the start lost money. Within two years, however, his business sense triumphed and, though it meant the end of his long-cherished dream of landed proprietorship, he decided to sell, finding a purchaser in the spring of 1897 and concluding the sale of the freehold on 21st June in that year. The Land Register records that the new owner was a Dr. Conrad Ritter von Zdekauer. Thereafter the estate changed hands no less than eleven times in twenty years, until ultimately, in 1938, the ownership was vested in Martin Bormann as trustee of the National Socialist Party.

In a letter dated 29th December 1901, addressed to his former neighbour in Hafeld, a wood-pulp supplier by the name of Wührer, Alois Hitler wrote:

A mention in passing in
"You have no idea, my Führer, how much this means to me," said Bormann

95,97,38 01

ALOIS SCHICKLGRUBER/HITLER AND HIS FAMILY

"... I have heard that Frau von Zdekauer is proposing to sell the Rauschergut again—to yet another party from Vienna. It provides a pleasant change for such people for a year or two and they are the richer by one lesson at any rate, namely that everything has got to be learnt. But she will not find it easy to sell in the winter-time. Should the lady, as I believe, no longer be keeping bees, but still retain the empty hives, among them two three-tier hives which I made in Hafeld from poplar wood, you might buy them back for me, just as a memento of my activities there."

In early July 1897 the Hitler family moved into lodgings in Lambach, at first to the Schmiedmühle, so called, and then, as soon as they could find better accommodation, to that in the centre of the town. In those pleasant and, at that time, prosperous surroundings, they lived for eighteen months. But Alois Hitler had not lost the desire for a house of his own, nor did he overlook the fact that real property was the safest form of investment.

The sole surviving documents in Alois Hitler's own hand

The following letter was addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue in Linz and dated 19th September 1895. The handwriting is even and accurate. The grammar, spelling and syntax of the German original are beyond reproach. A glance at the original, or a photostat copy, is enough to disprove the tenacious legend that Alois Hitler drank too much; obviously a man of fifty-eight who could write so neatly cannot have been a drunkard. The text reads:

"The most respectfully undersigned was transferred to permanent retirement by order Z 931/F.Pr. of 25th June 1895.

As the undersigned was not an official accountant, he takes the liberty of requesting approval for the release and return of his caution money which is the property of Johann Murauer, householder of No. 7, Theatergasse, Braunau-on-Inn.

D

I speak like
no ordinary
trustee.

57a

Church
Chair 20

School and 1942 ✓
The Young Hitler

at Fischlham, and because the farm was not paying its way. In July, 1897, he sold the property, which was to exchange hands a dozen times in the next twenty years.

As soon as the farm was sold, the whole family went into lodgings at Lambach, the nearest town of any size. Lambach was halfway between Linz and Salzburg, and like Passau it had an ancient and distinguished history. There was a great Benedictine monastery, which had been founded in the eleventh century. Byzantine frescoes and many paintings by medieval masters were still preserved in the monastery. Lambach had many other churches, including the famous Paura Church, built in the form of a triangle with three towers, three gates, three windows, and three altars.

Adolf was admitted to the school attached to the Benedictine monastery and was immediately fascinated by the new world of church ritual, the black-robed monks, the abbot ruling his flock with all the authority of an earthly king. He did well in the school and was overwhelmed by the beauty of the services. Ecclesiastical music fascinated him, and in his spare time he took singing lessons so that he could sing in the choir. "Again and again I enjoyed the best possibility of intoxicating myself with the solemn splendor of the dazzling festivals of the Church," he wrote later. "It seemed to me perfectly natural to regard the abbot as the highest and most desirable ideal, just as my father regarded the village priest as his ideal." There was thus no trace of anticlericalism in the family. For two years Adolf contemplated the possibility of one day joining the community of monks, eventually rising to the rank of abbot, with supreme authority over all the monks. But while he enjoyed the church ceremonies and looked upon the abbot with awe and veneration, he remained a quite normal schoolboy with a schoolboy's capacity for mischief. One day, when he was about nine years old, a priest caught him smoking a cigarette. This was a serious matter, and for a while he was receiving exemplary punishment. The danger passed, for the priest quickly forgave him, and he resumed his schooling as though nothing had happened.

Visitors to the monastery have observed one curious and memorable detail. In six or seven places—over the ornamental gateway, over a stone well, and over some of the stalls in the abbey—a swastika appears. The swastika was included in the coat of arms of Abbot Theodorich von Hagen, who ruled over the monastery in the fifties and sixties of the last century. In German a swastika is a Hakenkreuz, and evidently the abbot regarded it as a pun on his own name, the difference between Haken and Hagen being so small that it might pass unobserved. The abbot's swastika inspires no fear: it was carved delicately and simply, and the only emotion it conveys is one of surprise that an abbot should

amuse himself with such a well-designed building. Kirchengasse, could see it in the street, and he said it was the abbot's Hakenkreuz.

About this time Alois died. He was the black-robed monk who came from him in 1900. Imprisonment for theft, this time of eight years and, France, practised him in Dublin, and in a small restaurant in Blyth, Dowling, and fathered a World War I he abandoned he was sentenced to six years of Hamburg for bigamy, opened a bar and restaurant, much frequented by Nazi leaders related to the di. Alois, prop. by one of his Russian and taken in 1945 and nothing more was heard of him.

Although Alois was member of the family, women, and lived by his getting rich quickly and poverty soured him. He when he was about to be his latest wife. He was

The unhappy member, January 21, 1896. She was quiet and easily, the day of her birth and married, and died in 1960.

The family at Lambach children, Angela, Adolf, lodging house in the second apartment on the second smith's shop. The child

* Obviously from Mein Kampf. He doesn't miss a political tip. (1924 - pub in 1924)

Adi learns accumulation

III-5

1995-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the M

The prepubertal learning difficulties and academic troubles noted by Dr. Blos also plagued young Hitler. Through the years when he attended Volksschule (ages 6-11), Adolf's school record was excellent. Herr Lehrer Karl Mittermaier, his teacher in the little elementary school in Hosenstein, which he attended from the ages of six to eight, remembered him as the star of his school: "Full marks in every subject. . . . Mentally very much alert, obedient but lively." Similar reports have come down from the school at Lambach (ages 8-9). Here he was an excellent student and an asset to the boys' choir of the local monastery. Young Adolf also did very well in the Volksschule in Leonding, which he attended for half a year in 1899. *Edmund*

But when he entered the Realschule in Linz in September 1900 at the age of 11, striking changes appeared in his behavior. He now seemed unable or unwilling to concentrate on his studies. His first year went so badly and was so far "below standard" that he was obliged to repeat the form. The second year went rather better—since he was repeating all subjects—but during the third year (1902-1903) he failed in mathematics and his diligence was "variable." By 1904 he was doing so badly that he was passed only on the condition that he leave the Linz Realschule. His mother was obliged to send him to the school at Styr, about 15 miles from his home, where she rented a room for him. His report card (dated 16 September 1905) is still in existence. On a scale with 1 as excellent, 2 good, 3 satisfactory, 4 adequate, and 5 below standard, young Hitler received the following grades:

- Moral conduct—3
- Diligence—4
- Religious instruction—4
- German—5
- Geography—4
- History—4
- Mathematics—5
- Chemistry—4
- Physics—3
- Freehand drawing—2
- Gymnastics—1
- Shorthand [optional]—5

*Edmund
dies in
1900
Munich?*

Since Adolf failed to reach the minimum standard in two required subjects, mathematics and German, he would have been obliged to repeat the form. Instead, he dropped out of school. His failure in German is not surprising to those who have read *Mein Kampf* or any of his adult letters in the original. His marks in history and geography scarcely support the boast in his memoirs that "by far my best work was in geography and better still in world history, my two favorite subjects in which I shot ahead of the rest of the form." 70

Thus, by the age of 11, Adolf was no longer the obedient star pupil

of previous years. Indeed period, described him as gumentative, self-opinion had obvious difficulty in his fellow pupils their u the role of leader. Dr. Gissinger, reported str said emphatically that he distinctly remembered "I the wind." One of Hitler He said his friends all co that he liked to climb a audiences." Many other fantasies (including belie monorchids) are recorde during his mature years.

The age of 11-12, a awareness, produces gr which in Adolf was almo solicitous mother had ex about his sexual develop of 11 or 12 of a frighten act of masturbation. It se anxiety and fears onto th Government Archives in c it thinks that the teache and "arrogant," and that But that cannot be an i appearance at the St. Le Adolf drew the picture (p.

In order to help mas defect, disturbed monorci missing testicle. In addit concerned about eyes. Hit and others began to not school teacher, Dr. Gissin Kubizek first met him, he compelling eyes and reca. As we have noted, the ad ticed "piercing stares" in with his eyes. He would s would stare them down, and to himself, "See, I do can penetrate and domin. dusa of the piercing eye might also consider Hitler substitute for flawed gen:

*Di T. Adw feels great
guilt after Holocaust
death— which I
encouraged to foster
and became inflexible
Guilt is an essential tool
to be disposed as it is to the Cudgyle*

concerned while the German position in Austria was seriously threatened. ~~These events and the reactions they created occurred during the years that the Hitler family lived in Hafeld.~~ They provided a discouraging counterpoint to the souring experience with the farm and retirement. Alois also became convinced that he could not obtain a decent education for his children in backward Hafeld.²⁵ Confused, frustrated and angry, he threw in his hand in July 1907, three months after the Badeni language decrees were issued. He sold the Hafeld farm and took up residence in the town of Lambach.²⁶

During the first months in Lambach, the family lived in temporary quarters at #58 (the later *Gasthof Leingartner*). In the early part of 1898, they moved into a set of rooms on the second floor of a mill run by a miller named Zobl. The mill was still being used, with Zobl working in the forward part of the ground floor and a blacksmith named Preisinger practicing his trade in the rear. The Hitlers lived in the mill for approximately a year, over half the time they resided in the town. Lambach was a little settlement of 1,700 inhabitants, but it probably appeared comparatively large after the years on the farm. Little change occurred here in the pattern of the family's life, however, largely because Klara took charge of the household with her customary efficiency.

The new surroundings and the relief from the financial losses in Hafeld seem to have encouraged Alois temporarily, and the first months in Lambach may have found him easier to live with. Before long, however, the old problems of restlessness, frustration and irritability returned and increased. The close quarters and the increasing assertiveness of his offspring made Lambach an even less congenial environment than Hafeld. There was no farm or beehives to which Alois could flee. The tavern, therefore, saw too much of him, but even this was not enough to insure peace for the children. The little

²⁵ Reich, p. 16.

²⁶ Jetzinger (G), pp. 68-69; Jetzinger (E), p. 48. Part of a newspaper series on Hitler's youth "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland" by Firtz Chelius, which is preserved in HA, File 17, Reel 1A, begins at this point. It appeared in a Rhenish newspaper in April 1933 (?) and contains some solid facts mixed with omission and error.

²⁷ Goerlitz and Quint, p. 22; "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland," HA, File 17, Reel 1A.

tots, Paula at Klara's protest arrival in Lambach to hold organize immunity from had no security, yet too at

At ten, Adolf content, appeal responsibilities: growing need to be spared to assail children tively modern remained except provided the in school in the lo thought of becoming could r with his own a dreaming of a smoking a cigarette caused problem trouble at home Neither this incident was important It was on the expeditions that his place as an The frustration

²⁸ Erikson, pp. 2
²⁹ Mein Kampf,
³⁰ Mein Kampf, this monastery on and played no part (London, 1934), p. mee "... Illustra.
³¹ Reich, p. 17.
³² "Aus Adolf Hi

attention to Paula
You will be my darling.
And out of a tough, retarded
boy of cultural insignificance

1995-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the Me

The prepubertal learning difficulties and academic troubles noted by Dr. Blos also plagued young Hitler. Through the years when he attended Volksschule (ages 6-11), Adolf's school record was excellent. Herr Lehrer Karl Mittermaier, his teacher in the little elementary school in Pöschlham which he attended from the ages of six to eight, remembered him as the star of his school: "Full marks in every subject. . . Mentally very much alert, obedient but lively." Similar reports have come down from the school at Lambach (ages 8-9). Here he was an excellent student and an asset to the boys' choir of the local monastery. Young Adolf also did very well in the Volksschule in Leonding, which he attended for half a year in 1899. Edmund

But when he entered the Realschule in Linz in September 1900 at the age of 11, striking changes appeared in his behavior. He now seemed unable or unwilling to concentrate on his studies. His first year went so badly and was so far "below standard" that he was obliged to repeat the form. The second year went rather better—since he was repeating all subjects—but during the third year (1902-1903) he failed in mathematics and his diligence was "variable." By 1904 he was doing so badly that he was passed only on the condition that he leave the Linz Realschule. His mother was obliged to send him to the school at Styr, about 15 miles from his home, where she rented a room for him. His report card (dated 16 September 1905) is still in existence. On a scale with 1 as excellent, 2 good, 3 satisfactory, 4 adequate, and 5 below standard, young Hitler received the following grades:

- Moral conduct—3
- Diligence—4
- Religious instruction—4
- German—5
- Geography—4
- History—4
- Mathematics—5
- Chemistry—4
- Physics—3
- Freehand drawing—2
- Gymnastics—1
- Shorthand [optional]—5

Edmund dies in
1900
March 7
Feb. 2, 1900

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Thus, by the age of 11, Adolf was no longer the obedient star pupil

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The age of 11-12, a awareness, produces great which in Adolf was almost solicitous mother had exp about his sexual developme of 11 or 12 of a frightened act of masturbation. It sec anxiety and fears onto the Government Archives in C it thinks that the teacher and "arrogant," and that h But that cannot be an ic appearance at the St. Lo Adolf drew the picture (p. 1

In order to help maste defect, disturbed monorch missing testicle. In addition concerned about eyes. Hitle and others began to notice school teacher, Dr. Gissinger Kubizek first met him he compelling eyes and recall As we have noted, the adul ticed "piercing stares" in with his eyes. He would sl would stare them down. I and to himself. "See, I do can penetrate and domina dusa of the piercing eyes might also consider Hitler's substitute for flawed genit

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Dr. T. Adl feels great
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and became inflamed
Guilt is an essential
tool, disposed as it is to the Cudgyle

Discussion
of the
difference
V.T. Resentment
Cudgyle's or. atomcat

1995-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the Me

Klaus
Hoffmeyer

1900

1900
1904

The prepubertal learning difficulties and academic troubles noted by Dr. Bloß also plagued young Hitler. Through the years when he attended Volksschule (ages 6-11), Adolf's school record was excellent. Herr Lehrer Karl Milfermayer, his teacher in the little elementary school in Walsdorf, which he attended from the ages of six to eight, remembered him as the star of his school: "Full marks in every subject. . . . Mentally very much alert, obedient but lively." Similar reports have come down from the school at Lambach (ages 8-9). Here he was an excellent student and an asset to the boys' choir of the local monastery. Young Adolf also did very well in the Volksschule in Leonding, which he attended for half a year in 1899.

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1900

Dr. T. Adolf's great
guilt after Edmund's
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Dr. T. T. Resnick
Cudgils

1895-1900

1905

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

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Discrimination of the difference (V.T. Dennis & son) Cudglo's great Dr. atonement

Obrigkeit - authority

1902/1902

1902

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

Transfer to 1908

GERMANY WITHOUT A REICH, 1806-1871

Napoleon and the "War of Liberation"

Xerox + put copy in 1908.

It was at this time that Germany departed from the mainstream of European political thought.

—Hajo Holborn

Germans had mixed reactions to Napoleon, the man who conquered their lands and dissolved their first Reich. He was hated as the "Enlightenment on horseback" who brought with him Western ideas of liberty and equality, constitutions, codes of law, and other concepts foreign to the German experience. Yet there was grudging admiration for this man of power and Obrigkeit. "Rattle your chains as you will," said Goethe, "he is too strong for you." Hegel hailed him as a "world historic hero." The most influential historian of the day, Johannes von Müller, extolled him as "a hero whose equal is not to be found in the memory of the centuries." After receiving a personal audience with the French conqueror of his native land, Müller wrote ecstatically, "It was one of the most remarkable days of my life. By his genius and his unconstrained kindness, he has conquered me."²¹

The "war of liberation" against Napoleon illustrates the tenacity and power of myth in history: what is formative in the life of a nation—as in personal lives—is not so much what actually happened as what people believe took place. And what generations of Germans believed about their Befreiungskrieg was pretty much what Germany's most popular historian told them it was. Heinrich von Treitschke, "Schoolmaster of Germany," enjoyed an influence over his countrymen unmatched by any other modern historian. For generations, the history taught in German schools was Treitschke's History of Germany. Indeed, his book was so widely accepted that it was often cited as the Deutsche Geschichte, without the name of the author being given. In every school and university lecture hall the message was proclaimed: Prussia and the "North German stock," through glorious victories over Napoleon, had won the moral right and historic mandate to unite the Fatherland and impose the Prussian system on a new and militantly powerful Germany. Treitschke hailed the glories of Prussian power in memorable—if not always accurate—prose:

The common people . . . had, amid need and suffering, rediscovered their love for the Fatherland. Their souls were stirred . . . they stormed forward irresistibly and then they broke loose the old furia tedesca, the savage wrath of the Northern berserkers.

What a wonderful sight it was when the peasants rushed upon the compact square of the French infantry at Hagelberg, advancing silently, pitilessly, a horrible heap of corpses piled up to the level of the roof of the walls, with the brains soaring out of the gullashed skulls of the dead.

²¹ For Treitschke's influence on other aspects of German thought, see pp. 272–

As a kid, in the year-fights after school, we kept Treitschke's words in his head. 1902 1904 1908

Reads Treitschke in Vienna in 1908

1908 - now a duplicate of this page to 1908

after being into 1908 moved to 1908

1806 (1902)

The Past As Prologue

silently, pitilessly, of the musketry ce up to the level of the smashed skulls

It was a scene that

German Romanticism

Smashing military Romanticism. Although ment, as it developed attracted political consequence arresting aphorism.

As in all acts of played an important role this child. For Prussia have wide popular application, yearning, and my manticism. She, according the more important partment.

Among others who man Romanticism while Nazis was the poet Er the power of song to fo truth of the Scottish b country and I care no Germany's most popular later in the century. Vaterland (1813) gave nationalism. It raised Fatherland by saying t German-speaking people German nation.

1901

What is it The Pruss Where R Where cu

The most influen personal importance to A directly shaped his life the level of the of the walls, with the brains soaring out of the gullashed

calm self-assurance and conscious ease. A photograph taken in the following year, when he was attending the *Realschule* at Linz, shows him looking glumly and moodily at the camera, and there is no trace of his former self-assurance.

Quite suddenly something had snapped within him: a sickness of the soul or a sickness of the flesh. Exactly what caused this abrupt change in his character must remain unknown, but the death of Edmund was probably the main cause, outweighing all others. ~~Whenever he looked out of the bedroom window, he would be reminded of Edmund, for the grave lay just behind the high cemetery wall. Alois and Klara, too, were inconsolable, for they had lost four of their children and cared for the remaining two.~~

Years later, when Adolf had become famous, journalists would sometimes descend on Leonding and ask the villagers what they remembered about him. They remembered him climbing the apple trees, or playing at Red Indians, or pretending to be a Boer soldier fighting against the English, ~~for the Boer War had broken out in 1899.~~ Many people remembered him standing on a hill near Leonding, ~~this time waving as he commanded his followers to attack.~~ They remembered how old Alois Hitler would sometimes put two fingers to his mouth and there would come a shrill whistle. Immediately Adolf would stop whatever he was doing and run to his father, whose broad shoulders, fierce drooping mustache, and air of authority exacted instant obedience. And they remembered that in the presence of his father he was quiet and humble. But they also remembered a curious detail that had nothing in common with their other memories. ~~They said Adolf was sometimes seen at night sitting on the cemetery wall, gazing up at the stars.~~

~~The Linz Realschule, which Adolf entered in September, 1900, when he was eleven years old, provided a four-year course of education, equivalent to a high school. Unlike the Gymnasium, which emphasized a classical education and prepared the student for the university and a professional career, the Realschule emphasized science and modern languages and prepared the student for a career in technology and engineering. In the Gymnasium a student learned Latin and Greek until he could write those ancient languages almost as well as his native German. The Realschule had no courses in Latin and Greek, or ancient history, or philosophy, or art, and the teaching was severely practical.~~

~~Adolf sometimes made the journey from Leonding to Linz on foot, but more often he went by train. The journey on foot, lasting about an hour and a half, was not unpleasant for there were rolling meadows and watchtowers left over from the days when the Austrians feared the approach of Napoleon's army and there were also some ruined castles.~~

March, April?

1899

HITLER'S YOUTH

paradise to the Hitler children, but one cannot help feeling surprised that a gregarious town-dweller like Alois Hitler should have chosen such solitude for his retirement. His longing for a house and some land of his own, noticed by Emanuel Lugert, must have been powerful indeed.

After some trouble I succeeded in obtaining a copy of the relevant extract from the Land Register and this reveals the date of purchase (already given), the place, namely Wels, and the fact that the property was registered in the joint names of Alois and Klara Hitler. The actual Deeds of Sale and Purchase were unfortunately unobtainable, having presumably been confiscated by the Nazis, and a rough idea of the purchase price must therefore be obtained from similar transactions concluded at that time. These suggest that Alois Hitler must have paid not less than 5000 gulden for the estate (about £440), of which four-fifths was probably in cash. How did he raise the money? Presumably from his wife's dowries. Carefully invested, these would have supplied almost the whole of the sum required.

Suitable though it was, no doubt, for apiculture, the nine-acre property could hardly thrive, or pay its way, on bee-keeping alone. In fact, to make a profit from the land, as he intended, Alois would have needed long experience of farming and a considerable capital. But he possessed neither, and so from the start lost money. Within two years, however, his business sense triumphed and, though it meant the end of his long-cherished dream of landed proprietorship, he decided to sell, finding a purchaser in the spring of 1897 and concluding the sale of the freehold on 24 June in that year. The Land Register records that the new owner was a Dr. Conrad Ritter von Zdekauer. Thereafter the estate changed hands no less than eleven times in twenty years, until ultimately in 1938 the ownership was vested in Martin Bormann as trustee of the National Socialist Party.

In a letter dated 29th December 1901, addressed to his former neighbour in Hafeld, a wood-pulp supplier by the name of Wührer, Alois Hitler wrote:

A mention in passing is
"You have no idea, my Father, how much this means to me." (Bormann)

95,97,38 01

ALOIS SCHICKLGRUBER/HITLER AND HIS FAMILY

I have heard that Frau von Zdekauer is proposing to sell the Rauschergut again—to yet another party from Vienna. It provides a pleasant change for such people for a year or two and they are the richer by one lesson at any rate, namely that everything has got to be learnt. But she will not find it easy to sell in the winter-time. Should the lady, as I believe, no longer be keeping bees, but still retain the empty hives, among them two three-tier hives which I made in Hafeld from poplar wood, you might buy them back for me, just as a memento of my activities there.

In early July 1897 the Hitler family moved into lodgings in Lambach at first to the Schmiedmühle, so called, and then, as soon as they could find better accommodation, to the centre of the town. In those pleasant and, at that time, prosperous surroundings, they lived for eighteen months. But Alois Hitler had not lost the desire for a house of his own, nor did he overlook the fact that real property was the safest form of investment.

The sole surviving documents in Alois Hitler's own hand

The following letter was addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue in Linz and dated 19th September 1895. The handwriting is even and accurate. The grammar, spelling and syntax of the German original are beyond reproach. A glance at the original, or a photostat copy, is enough to disprove the tenacious legend that Alois Hitler drank too much; obviously a man of fifty-eight who could write so neatly cannot have been a drunkard. The text reads:

"The most respectfully undersigned was transferred to permanent retirement by order Z 931/F.Pr. of 25th June 1895.

As the undersigned was not an official accountant, he takes the liberty of requesting approval for the release and return of his caution money which is the property of Johann Murauer, householder of No. 7, Theatergasse, Braunau-on-Inn.

D

Appelbille
no signature
trustee.

Deep Are the Roots

1899

13

ter's theaters, opera house and imposing government buildings. The local companionship was more congenial.

With Alois, Jr., gone from home, it was Adolf who bore the brunt of the father's discipline. It was he, recalled Paula Hitler, "who challenged my father to extreme harshness and who got his sound thrashing every day. He was a scrubby little rogue, and all attempts of his father to thrash him for his rudeness and to cause him to love the profession of an official of the state were in vain. How often on the other hand did my mother caress him and try to obtain with her kindness, where the father could not succeed with harshness!"

In a show of rebellion Adolf decided to run away from home. Somehow Alois learned of these plans and locked the boy upstairs. During the night Adolf tried to squeeze through the barred window. He couldn't quite make it, so took off his clothes. As he was wriggling his way to freedom, he heard his father's footsteps on the stairs and hastily withdrew, draping his nakedness with a tablecloth. This time Alois did not punish with a whipping. Instead he burst into laughter and shouted to Klara to come up and look at the "toga boy." The ridicule hurt Adolf more than any switch and it took him, he confided to Frau Hanfstaengl, "a long time to get over the episode."

Years later he told one of his secretaries that he had read in an adventure novel that it was a proof of courage to show no pain. "I then resolved never again to cry when my father whipped me. A few days later I had the opportunity of putting my will to the test. My mother, frightened, took refuge in front of the door. As for me, I counted silently the blows of the stick which lashed my rear end." ~~From that day on, Hitler claimed, his father never touched him again.~~

Even at the age of eleven there was something in the thin-faced youngster's look that set him apart from his fellows. In the class picture that year of the Leonding Volksschule he sits in the center of the top row, several inches taller than his comrades, chin up, arms crossed. With his glint of rebellion, his cocky assuredness, he is patently the top boy. He was breezing through school with little effort and had already discovered another talent. He could draw. A picture of Wallenstein dated March 26 of that year, 1900, indicates a budding talent as an artist. In the classroom he would spend some of his study time surreptitiously sketching. A boy named Weinberger once watched in wonder as Hitler recreated from memory the castle of Schaumburg.

At recess and after school he remained the leader. He had already resided in more places than most of his comrades would visit in their lives

March, 1900

72 20645

1899-1900

P.T. & Alois playing
on the smoking
Alois for it, P.T.
against

A.H. is aware
that the devil
enters him while
smoking. *The priest tells him so.*

For the rest of his
life, he believes that
not smoking keeps
the devil at bay.
I huger devils, poling
we did our best to
keep him thinking that
way. "I do not smoke,
I am honorable." *Smug,*
smug, smug, smug,
smug, smug,
smug, smug,
smug, smug.

seriously
occurred
hey pro-
with the
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Hafeld.²⁵
ly 1897.
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File 17.

tots, Paula and Edmund, were bothersome, but safe enough under Klara's protective wing. Angela, fourteen at the time of the family's arrival in Lambach, was preparing for the role of mother and household organizer; she was able to slide in alongside Klara and achieve immunity from the sharpest clashes with her surly father. Only Adolf had no secure haven. He was still too young to stand on his own feet, yet too advanced to enjoy the security of Klara's apron strings.

At ten, Adolf, although still a constant victim of his father's discontent, appears to have devised ways of making life bearable. His responsibilities as the oldest son may have served as an outlet for a growing need to participate in the adult world. He seems to have been spared the intense feelings of jealousy and guilt which often assail children at this age.²⁸ He continued his schooling at the relatively modern elementary school in Lambach, and his record there remained excellent. His father, who enjoyed singing, seems to have provided the incentive for the boy to take voice lessons at the choir school in the local monastery.²⁹ During this period Adolf temporarily thought of becoming a monk, but the mood passed quickly. Such ambitions could receive no sympathy from his father; they also clashed with his own aggressive and competitive temperament.³⁰ Even while dreaming of a monastic life, he was caught by a priest in the act of smoking a cigarette, the great boyhood crime.³¹ The indiscretion caused problems at school, but it is unlikely that it made serious trouble at home. Alois appreciated smoking more than he did priests. Neither this incident nor the passing attraction of the religious life was important in Adolf's development. In Lambach as in Hafeld, it was on the childish campaign trail or the make-believe scalping expeditions that he came to life. No matter what the game, he took his place as an enthusiastic participant.³²

The frustrations and conflicts experienced by Alois made commu-

²⁸ Erikson, pp. 225-26.

²⁹ Mein Kampf, p. 6; Jetzinger (G), p. 73; Jetzinger (E), p. 53.

³⁰ Mein Kampf, p. 6. The existence of a stylized swastika above the door of this monastery once caused a great flurry of interest, but it was a coincidence and played no part in Hitler's development. Heinz A. Heinz, Germany's Hitler (London, 1934), p. 18: "La premiere rencontre d'Hitler avec la croix gammée..." Illustration, November 4, 1933, pp. 322-23.

³¹ Reich, p. 17.

³² "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland," HA, File 17, Reel 1A.

Alois is
jealous about
the smoking

(*)

For the
Alois
and
Adolf
it
Alois
must
that the
was
referred
Lester

the thrill

626

isocracies to use the formal form of
to demand that they too—with the
ress him formally, with "Sie" and "Herr
L—his first impression, recorded in his
as frequently absent and had an average
in 1906 to attend university, his spelling

later affirm,⁶⁷ pupils of Jewish descent,
at the high school in Linz, especially
participated in religious instruction as
s, at that time only 17 pupils in the
atholics, 19 Protestants, and a visiting
Orthodox.⁶⁸

urdly have played a major role, and Hit-
robably correct: At the Realschule, to be
was treated by all of us with caution . . .
thoughts on the matter. Only at the age
ountered the word Jew with more fre-
litical discussions.⁶⁹

s lived in all of Upper Austria, 587 of
s than one percent of the city's popu-
umbers for 1910 were 1,215 in Upper
hr.⁷⁰ The Linz Jews for the most part
m Bohemia and were assimilated into
4 Jewish heads of household living in
professionals, or manufacturers.⁷¹ Some
honoratory federal posts; April 7, 1907,
Rabbi Moriz Friedmann the Franz Josef
nn's twenty-five years as a member of

then, stayed approximately the same
e into the little provincial city. In the
s came to town. Most of them were
luded in official statistics. In any case,
d thus against the Czechs, dominated
king town far more than anti-Semitism
. In the twenty years before 1914 the
topic for discussion in the Linz City
ipers—and the schools.

d the native Linzers' fear of over-
count of cheap competition, of "sell-

1905 One colonel to kill him - as a Czech
he would have been killed

he often speaks

ing out" their native soil, and of a soaring crime rate. According to the
pan-German Linzer Fliegende, Linz's main square had long been a
"reservoir" of "Czech boys": "Every night you can see a number of Czechs
on the asphalt pavement—who speak Czech rather loudly and march up
and down in tight circles. That way they simply want to prove that they
have already conquered downtown Linz."⁷³

The "defense battle against advancing Slavdom" was a "central top-
ic" among students, according to a former classmate of Hitler: "To be
sure, we didn't look at the Slavs as an inferior ethnic group, but we fought
against the curtailing of our rights."⁷⁴ Frequently, we are told, there was
some wrangling between young "Slavic" and "Germanic" men. Another
schoolmate stated, "The competition between the languages and the fric-
tions in Parliament made a great impression on us pupils. We were totally
against the Czechs and the ethnic Babel."⁷⁵

Hitler was to tell Albert Speer that almost all his Linz schoolmates
had rejected "Czech immigration to German Austria." He hadn't recog-
nized the "danger of Jewry" until he was in Vienna.⁷⁶ And in Munich in
1929 he said, "I lived my youth enmeshed in the border struggle for German
language, culture, and thought, of which the great majority of the German
people had no idea during peacetime. Even when I was thirteen, that fight
incessantly pushed itself on us, and it was fought in every high school class."⁷⁷

Yet the Linz Realschule did not really have a nationality problem: of
359 pupils in the academic year 1902-03, 357 named German as their
mother tongue, and only two Czech.⁷⁸ It was not much different at the
other schools of higher education in Linz: the Czech inhabitants of Linz
were almost exclusively railroad workers who could not afford to send
their children to advanced schools, or seasonal workers whose children
lived in Bohemia.

Hitler was fourteen when in 1903 a language fight broke out in Linz:
when the bishop permitted a Czech sermon in a Linz church, the city
council requested in a unanimous, urgent motion "to cancel the Czech
service, which has been misused for Czech demonstrations," and at the
same time advised all Linz businessmen in the future only to hire
"German assistants and apprentices."⁷⁹ In March 1904 German national
pupils and students broke up a concert by Czech violinist Jan Kubelik.
Thus the national question continued to be pushed into the foreground.

The question of whether someone was "Germanic" or "Slavic"
played an important role even among the high-school students of Linz.
According to a statement by his schoolmate Josef Keplinger, young Hitler
diligently studied the alleged differences between races. One day he ap-
parently told Keplinger, "You are not Germanic, you have dark eyes and

A.H. & Kubelik are afraid of them.

later w Kubizak, he feels
safer.

Sept. 1905

Part of the rage
A.H. throws in 1906
at the old school mate
is so he won't want
have to introduce
Czech, Kubelik, to avoid schoolmate

(4)

1902

card 186

August 1901

~~1902~~The nickname for Adolf is Adel (nobility). Klara ~~Meine~~-Adel*She tells him this about the time he is
feeling at his lowest in school.**Change from Adv to Adel.**It was the reason for
amateur or noble*~~It~~ *In summer of 1901,
He has to repeat.
He is at his lowest.*

an eager reception from the younger village children who were anxious to resume their play with him.²⁷ Here he was the undisputed master, and the old round of conflicts and games continued as if there was no Realschule and no problem of maturity. When left to his own devices, he played and read as he had done before, with only a few new activities. He spent time painting and drawing and may also have had a passing contact with Wagner's music.

There were repeated difficulties between father and son. In addition, Adolf's relations with his sisters cooled, which is not surprising in a twelve-year-old. However, he retained his low opinion of them even during his years of power, when he dismissed them as "stupid geese."²⁸ The bonds that tied him to Klara were not severed so easily. Edmund's death increased her concern for the remaining children. She tried to hold them as tightly as possible, but she was unable to interfere effectively in the conflict between Adolf and his father. The boy was withdrawing. It became increasingly difficult to keep the lines of maternal communication open.

The academic side of Hitler's first year in Realschule was at best spotty. His diligence was "variable," and he failed both mathematics and natural science. Though he was enthusiastic about drawing outside of school, his classroom work in this subject was merely "adequate," rather than "outstanding." The drawings of the leading art students were hung in the drawing classroom to serve as examples for boys in future classes, but none of Hitler's found their way there. He did not excel in any subject, and this, combined with his failure in two courses, did not permit him to advance to the second form.

During the year 1901-1902 Adolf repeated the first two semesters of Realschule. His work improved somewhat, and he managed to obtain passing grades in his courses along with favorable marks in diligence and conduct.²⁹ He was still working far below capacity, however, and his improvement did not occasion any relaxation of tension at home or increase his enthusiasm for school. In 1902-1903, he struggled through the second form of Realschule, but again the

²⁷ Jetzinger (G), pp. 100-101; Rabitsch, p. 30; Heinz, p. 27.

²⁸ Zoller, p. 46.

²⁹ Rabitsch, p. 74; Jetzinger (G), pp. 101-102; Jetzinger (E), pp. 65-66.

³⁰ Jetzinger (G), pp. 101-102; Jetzinger (E), p. 66.

results were mediocre and he failed mather examination in this : passing it, was peren 1904.³¹

If Adolf's record w school and its staff, finding them unsymp about their appearan dirty collars, unkempt some middle-class fas to lessen teacher inte "cantankerous" and ' reproof. His pranks w enough to be charact not reveal anything u at the time of his tri: serious trouble. The i current in Germany v in Realschule were c heroic encounters had the ineffectiveness of tales probably represen the necessary freedom

Despite his uncoop a special interest in French and was the a: tunately, Adolf did pe sor never got beyond a

³¹ Jetzinger (G), pp. 101

³² Picker, p. 273.

³³ Jetzinger (G), p. 105; HA, File 1760, Reel 25A;

³⁴ Huemer's case is comp of Hitler which he sent t (G), pp. 104-106; Jetzinger, many, he backtracked an letter, NA, T-84, Roll 4, 1 humiliating glorification c

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1913

except during the period when he was homeless, Hitler was officially registered. The authorities could have found him if they had wanted to.

Yet Hitler's plans to emigrate reveal that he had indeed no intention of serving in the Austro-Hungarian military. There was only one major obstacle that kept him from acting on his plans: his paternal inheritance, which he urgently needed, was not going to be handed over to him until his twenty-fourth birthday, on April 20, 1913.

Even long before that, Hitler was ready to leave for Munich. He diligently studied its architectural history, and had for years—for example, in 1910 to Hanisch and Neumann, and in 1912 to Anonymous—talked enthusiastically about Germany in general and Munich, which he was to call the most German of all German cities,⁵¹ in particular. Anonymous reports: "He was full of praise for that city and never forgot to mention its great galleries, beer parlors, radishes, etc." Hitler had been dismissive of Austria: "He said that all they ever did there was to suppress talent out of envious competition and through its bureaucracy. Whenever a new talent arrived, Austrian bureaucracy had immediately smothered it. In Austria, he said, they put problems in the way of anyone with talent so he would be in trouble. All talented people and all inventors in Austria had found recognition only abroad, that's where they found fame and honor. In Austria—Hitler always said Clostria—patronage and a distinguished background was all that counted." "Clostria" was an anticlerical term the Schönerians liked to use.⁵²

By comparison, Anonymous reports that Hitler praised American freedom of competition and Northern German preciseness. He had always complained: *If only I could soon get a better wardrobe. I can't wait any longer until I can finally rid myself of the dust of this country, especially since I might have to go to the military call-up. But under no circumstances do I want to serve in the Austrian Army.*

Rudolf Häusler

A.H. 274

On February 4, 1913, a nineteen-year-old pharmaceutical apprentice moved into the men's hostel. Rudolf Häusler was from a Viennese middle-class family. His father was a "chief commissioner for fiscal supervision" at the customs office in Sievering, and his older brother was going to college. Rudolf was the black sheep of the family. Due to a gross prank, he had been expelled from school, and on his eighteenth birthday his tyrannical father threw him out of the house to boot. Since that time he had lived in various shelters in Vienna.⁵³

He met Hitler, who was four years his senior and whom he described as a quiet, diligent man wearing conspicuously old-fashioned clothes, in the reading room of the men's hostel at Meldemannstrasse. As usual, Hitler was sitting and painting, and because Häusler also liked to paint, they started talking to each other. Gradually the older of the two began to look after the younger one, who was handicapped by bad eyesight and a thick pince-nez. Hitler, whom his protégé soon started calling "Adi," had sympathy for "Rudi"'s story, which was very much like his own. Häusler too had to suffer from his strict, dominant father, who even had the same profession as Alois Hitler.

Häusler had close ties to his mother as well. Because his father had forbidden him to enter his house, he would surreptitiously visit his mother whenever his father was not home. As a sign that he could come, Ida Häusler put a light in a certain window of the apartment. She provided him with everything he needed, particularly food and clothing.

Soon Häusler took his friend Adi along to Döblinger Sommergasse to visit his mother and three younger siblings. Ida Häusler, who was fifty at the time, a self-confident, educated woman from a good family, was glad that her unruly son had found a well-bred older friend, trusted Hitler, and was supportive of their friendship. Furthermore, she generously invited the obviously destitute young man to eat with them. Häusler's seventeen-year-old sister Milli soon had a crush on Adi, who liked the comfortable, clean bourgeois atmosphere which resembled that of his former home in Linz. Father Häusler remained invisible.

Rudolf Häusler was to tell his family again and again that he had learned a great deal from Adi. He had talked to him about the books he was reading and, above all, opened up the work of Richard Wagner for him. In his only written statement about his relationship with Hitler, Häusler said in 1939 that Hitler took him under his care, "enlightened me politically, and thus laid the foundation for my political and general education."⁵⁴ The nineteen-year-old apparently saw in the twenty-three-year-old a sort of father substitute. Hitler once again had an audience for his oratory exercises.

Later on Häusler also liked to tell about his first visit to the opera, when his friend Adi took him along to Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*. It was the somewhat modified and shortened Mahler/Roller production, and the main cast was still the same as during Hitler's first Viennese *Tristan* on 8 May 1906: Erik Schmedes sang *Tristan*, and Anna Bahr-Mildenberg sang *Isolde*.⁵⁵

According to Häusler, they had stood in line at 2:00 P.M. and then spent the long evening in the standing room. Hitler had been very excited

BEFORE THE GREAT WAR

1913



Rudolf Häusler



Ida Häusler

that night and during the performance also kept explaining to him the various musical motifs. Häusler, however, barely made it through the evening, for he was not only exceedingly tired but also extremely hungry. According to the playbill, the performance lasted from 7:00 until 11:30 P.M., and so the two did not return to the men's hostel until long past midnight. Still, Hitler's attempts at educating Häusler turned him into a lifelong lover of Wagner.

In Häusler's presence, young Hitler also raved about Germany. His departure date was getting closer and closer, and Hitler persuaded his friend to join him on his move to Munich, just as he had persuaded his Linz friend Kubizek to accompany him to Vienna. And just as he had convinced Kubizek's reluctant parents at the time, he now convinced Ida Häusler. Rudi had just finished his pharmaceutical apprenticeship and also wanted to go to Germany, a country that sounded so fascinating in his friend's descriptions.

On May 16, 1913, the Austrian District Court Linz decreed that the paternal inheritance be disbursed to the "artist" Adolf Hitler in Vienna, Meldemannstrasse, with the remark: "The cash amount will be sent by mail."⁵⁶ With interest, the 652 kronen per annum in 1903 had increased to 819 kronen and 98 heller, which was a considerable amount of money.

Hitler accompanied Rudi on his farewell visit to his mother, who gave her son plenty of clothes and linen. Hitler promised her to take care of Rudi in Munich. On May 24, 1913, Hitler and Häusler properly notified their police precinct that they were moving, without, however, indi-

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Namen und Alter der Gattin und Kinder	Ida Hitler	Gasse	
Frühere Wohnung	Bezirk Gasse Nr.	Nr.	
Wien.		Männerheim XX	

Anmerkung: Die Bes. oder Anmeldung bei einem 24 Stunden zu geschehen und wird die Meldeanmeldung nach dem aufstehenden Verordnungen mit Geld bis zu 200 K oder mit Arrest, dagegen werden nicht Folgen nach § 200 St. G. B. mit Arrest von 2 Tagen bis 1 Monat bestraft.

Registration slip

cating where they were going. Hitler's new registration file has the entry "unknown" as his new place of residence. The next day Honisch and other colleagues from the men's hostel accompanied the two emigrants on part of the way to the Western Railway Station. *I had set foot in this town while still half a boy and I left it a man, grown quiet and grave*, Hitler writes in *Mein Kampf*.⁵⁷ Departing from Vienna, he had significantly less luggage than when he had arrived. At that time Kubizek had mentioned four heavy suitcases with many books, but now, Honisch tells us, he only had "one small briefcase." Among other things, this must have contained some watercolors with views of Vienna, those pictures Hitler had painted with particular care and did not sell but kept all his life.⁵⁸

Before his departure, Hitler got himself a completely new wardrobe. Honisch still mentioned Hitler's "worn-out" suit in the men's hostel, but shortly later Hitler's landlords in Munich met a well-dressed, clean-cut young man, whom they immediately accepted as a tenant. The tailor Popp and his wife report that Hitler had not had a single worn-out piece of clothing at the time, and that his suits, coats, and underwear had been tidy and taken care of.⁵⁹

In short, Hitler left Vienna the way he had arrived: as a neat young bourgeois who had inherited money from his father and now wanted to

become an architect in Munich, the city of his dreams. *I was very happy going to Munich; I wanted to study for another three years; I planned to go to Heilmann & Littmann as a draftsman at twenty-eight; I would participate in the first competition, and then, I told myself, people would realize, This guy's good. I had privately participated in all competitions at the time, and when the designs for the Berlin Opera were published, my heartbeat started racing when I had to admit to myself, Much worse than your own designs! I had made theater my specialty.*⁶⁰ In *Mein Kampf* Hitler writes about Munich: A German city! *What a difference from Vienna! I grew sick to my stomach when I even thought back on this Babylon of races.*⁶¹

Hitler and Häusler shared a room in the apartment of tailor Popp at 34 Schleißheimer Strasse. When they registered with the police, Häusler produced his Viennese residence certificate.⁶² Hitler, however, falsely stated he had no nationality. He doubtless did so to escape being reported to Austria and avoid proceedings against him there for evading the draft. He stated "artist" as his profession, which he later changed to "writer according to passport."⁶³

Later Häusler would say that the early days in Munich had been very difficult. Hitler's money was quickly spent. Neither of the two men found a job. Again Hitler had to paint postcard pictures. Deft and energetic, Häusler tried to sell them, but the income was minimal. So they were frequently hungry and accepted any job, no matter how small. For example, they painted signs for a nearby dairy in return for milk and bread: "Curdled Milk," "Closed," "I'll be back soon," and the like. Häusler, who was good at building things, tried to make picture frames.

Soon their contact with Vienna and their fellow residents in the men's hostel petered out. Honisch says: "Two or three times, there was a letter or a postcard from Munich. Then I didn't hear from him for a long time."

Ida Häusler, who had waited for word from her son for quite some time, finally turned to Hitler, asking him to tell her how her son was. He responded with a two-page letter to calm her down. In the fragment of this letter which has survived as a photograph—the bottom part of the first page—we read: *tried extremely hard to find just a halfway decent job, this will certainly be no harder for him here, but rather, easier. Opportunities in the German Reich with its almost fifty cities with over one hundred thousand people and its gigantic global trade are surely infinitely better than in Austria. I dare say he shouldn't feel sorry to be here even if he couldn't work his way up, for in that case he'd be even worse off in Austria. But I don't believe that at all. In a country*⁶⁴

This fragment also tells us how much Hitler's handwriting developed

1913, 1914

bizek had been. He increasingly rebelled against his older friend's bossiness, particularly against his hot temper and pigheadedness. He also turned out to be less and less willing to listen to Hitler's agitated monologues all night. Häusler was to tell his family that it had been extremely difficult to interrupt Hitler's wet flood of words. He, Häusler, had at first tried to stop him by saying, "Come on, Adi, stop spitting! Otherwise I'll get an umbrella!"

In 1952, neighbors in Munich told the journalist Thomas Orr, who was the first to mention Hitler's previously unknown friend Häusler in the *Neue Revue*, about frequent arguments between the two men. Häusler, they said, had wanted to sleep at night, "while Hitler often let the kerosene lamp burn until three or four in the morning, sitting over fat volumes." They had also quarreled about politics, for Häusler had been a socialist.⁶⁶ His daughter reports that when the sixty-year-old Häusler got hold of the magazine in Vienna, he became angry, swearing that he would continue to keep silent about his relationship with Hitler, particularly toward journalists. Häusler said he had not at all been a socialist but a German-national, like his political mentor Adi.

In January 1914 Hitler was in an extremely difficult situation: the Austro-Hungarian authorities had caught up with the draft evader. On January 12, 1914, an official letter from Linz ordered him to immediately report for a callup. Noncompliance might result in severe punishment in the form of a jail sentence of four weeks to one year and a fine of up to two thousand kronen.

Hitler wrote a long letter back, justifying himself and swearing that he was innocent. He described his years of suffering in Vienna and his decency: *Despite the greatest hardships, in an often more than dubious environment, I have always kept my name clean, have no legal record and a pure conscience, with the sole exception of that missed military call-up, of which I wasn't even aware at the time.* He cited financial reasons for requesting to be allowed to appear not in Linz but in Salzburg, which was closer by.⁶⁷ His request was granted, and so in mid-February Hitler went to Salzburg. He was examined on February 15, 1914, and declared unfit owing to physical weakness. Thus he escaped military service in the Austro-Hungarian army and evaded legal proceedings for draft dodging.

The same day Hitler was in Salzburg to face the recruiting board, Häusler took advantage of Adi's absence and, after sharing a room with him for almost nine months, moved out. He took his own room, where no one robbed him of his sleep by giving him political lectures. Hitler could not help but accept this decision. Still, Häusler remained nearby,

1938
In the Nazi period, the 'unassuming' Berdnau became a veritable Mecca, where the devout considered themselves amply rewarded for their pilgrimage if they could come away with a 'genuine' splinter, price twenty marks, from the 'authentic and original' bed in which the Führer had been born. Today people refuse to believe that, but it is true, and what is equally true and should not be forgotten is that this cult developed in some quarters into an attempt to canonize Hitler, or 'to elevate him to our altars', as Ley, the Reich Minister of the Interior, had the temerity to suggest in his radio speech after the attempt on Hitler's life in July 1944.

Passau, Bavaria

1892
1913
In August 1892, when Adolf was three years and four months old, his family moved to Passau in Lower Bavaria, where they remained until April 1895. During those years Adolf learned to talk, assimilating from local children a dialect akin to that spoken in his Austrian birthplace, so that in later life he looked on the speech of Lower Bavaria as his mother tongue, 'reminding me,' as he said in *Mein Kampf*, 'of the days of my childhood'. When he went to Munich in 1913 he thus felt at home at once, whereas during all the five years he had spent previously in Vienna he had never got used to the Viennese dialect or been able to think of it as anything but a jargon.

In Passau, he can have seen little of his father. When his mother hauled him out of bed in the mornings, Alois would already be at work in Haibach, and when he returned home for his midday meal, no doubt it would be the elder children, Alois and Angela, rather than their small brother, who would feel constrained in the presence of the brooding, authoritarian 'pater familias'. And before the latter ended his day's work, Adolf would once more be in bed. As for his mother, her fifth child, Edmund, was born in those years and around the time of his birth, in March 1894, she would have been glad to have Adolf off her hands, playing out of doors with the neighbours' children.

Thus in the most impressionable period of his childhood

Adolf was among German, not Austrian, children, not only copying their speech, but feeling himself one of them.

It is safe to assume that, while in Passau, Adolf must have witnessed the annual festivities commemorating the German victory of Sedan. Perhaps he watched them, as I did when a boy, with admiration not unminged with envy of German achievements, and took part in the days that followed with other boys in 'waging war on the French', and was so busy scuffling and fighting that he barely had time to eat or notice scratches or torn trousers until after the battle was over. Perhaps, indeed, the Führer's hatred of the French—so untypical of Austrians as a whole—was rooted in those early games of make-believe, when he was too young to know what he was hating or why.

Adolf goes to school

Shortly before Alois Hitler's retirement the family left Passau and returned to Austria, settling in Hafeld near Lambach, southwest of Linz. The property—the so-called *Rauscher-Gut*—which his father had bought there would open new and wonderful vistas to the youthful Adolf. But almost before he had time to explore them he started his formal education, attending school for the first time in his life on 1st May 1895, ten days after his sixth birthday. The *Volkschule*, or primary school, was at Fischlam, a good half hour's walk from his home across beautiful countryside. The school itself was shabby and primitive, consisting of one room only with boys of all ages mustered in a single classroom. The teacher, Herr Mittermaier, was alive in 1938 when Hitler seized Austria and could still remember how, forty-three years before, the boy Adolf had first entered the school hand-in-hand with his twelve-year-old sister, Angela. Perhaps he remembered them so well because they were a cut above the others in the class, who would all be peasant children. The teacher described the new boy as mentally very much alert, obedient, but lively. He and his sister always kept the contents of their satchels in exemplary order. Hitler's self-portrait in *Mein Kampf* accords with his teacher's description and is no doubt accurate:

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1913

Himmler, FritzPut in
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those liberal professors who ignored the church themselves while encouraging others to attend it. The whole family not only went regularly to mass but often attended special prayer services. During the summer vacations hardly a day went by without the family going either to church or on a sightseeing trip to some of the religious institutions in the surrounding countryside. On a number of Sundays they attended one or two church services in the morning and spent the rest of the day touring neighboring monastic institutions.³⁷

The diary that Heinrich kept during the summers of 1911 to 1913 shows clearly that despite the overpowering demand for conformity he was growing up and widening his interests and abilities. He spent most of his leisure swimming, hiking, or strolling through the countryside and in the adjacent villages. Now that the boys were older, the family made more day excursions such as short train trips or cruises on the steamers that plied the larger Alpine lakes. Often Professor Himmler and the two older boys would hike a few miles across country to a point of interest where they would be joined by Frau Himmler and Ernst who had come by train or bus. During summer 1912, when the family vacationed near Lindau, the boys had the use of a kayak, and Heinrich spent many hours paddling around the lakes.

1912

By now the diary entries had become longer, more detailed, and better expressed than those made during Heinrich's primary-school period. A typical entry is that for July 26, which begins: "Name-day of my dear mother. In the morning to church. In the late morning a stroll to the interesting little St. Anna Church near Bonderis. In the afternoon to the *Feldkirche*. There we looked at the large establishment and collections of the Jesuits." Here and there some feeling about what he is seeing and doing peeps through. Describing the trip to Lindau in August 1912, he begins with his usual fussy precision, "11:37 departed for Lindau," but near the end of the entry he notes that "the lake is splendid and rather wild."³⁸ Yet all too often even his emotional responses seem merely to parrot those of his parents. His account of the family's journey to Lindau a month earlier begins: "At 10:20 dear Mommy and we three boys left for Lindau. After a four-hour trip we reached the splendid Bodensee whose beauty and size charmed us completely."³⁹

Professor Himmler still checked over the diary and made

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MK program but as the leader of a movement, as a herald of his weltanschauung. He wanted to arouse in the hearts of his supporters the holy conviction that with his movement political life was to be given, not to a new election slogan, but to a new philosophy of fundamental significance.⁸²

He thus made National Socialism an aggressive community of faith with the goal of Germanic world rule by a strong Aryan race whose basis was to be formed by selective breeding and to be purified through the elimination of "non-German elements." Thirty years after Vienna's fin-de-siècle, the confused ideas of German-folkish sectarians combined with one political power in a Germany that was shaken by crises. It was a combination that turned into dangerous ammunition which wreaked havoc on the world.

1. Hermann Giesler, *Ein* pp. 48 and 96ff.
2. Adolf Hitler, *Monologe* Führer's headquarters 1941-1944 of 25 June 1943.
3. Giesler, *Ein anderer Hitler*
4. Hitler, *Monologe*, 1 Oct 1975), p. 258. (Cf. *Inside the Walls* and Clara Winston (New York, 1
5. Linz OOLA, "Politische litical files), box 49. District Dire speeches by Hitler, 1941-1943; taken from this source as well.
6. Hitler, *Monologe*, 27 Apr
7. For more details, see Eva 1945, (Bloomington, 1986), and *der Donau 1938-1945*, Ph.D. diss.
8. *Adolf Hitlers drei Testame* (Leoni, n.d.).
9. Klaus Backes, *Hitler und logne*, 1988), p. 103.
10. Goebbels, *Tagebücher* (D)
11. Eigruber's minutes.
12. Henry Picker, *Hitlers Tisc* ner at the Führer's headquarters) (
13. Giesler, *Ein anderer Hitler*
14. Albert Speer, *Erinnerunge* Memoirs, tr. Richard and Clara Wit
15. Speer, *Tagebücher*, p. 142.
16. Goebbels, *Tagebücher*, pt.
17. Picker, p. 339, 29 May 19
18. *NWB-Kalender für das Jahr*
19. MK, p. 3.

1 vorous reading habits to have invited recognized figures in German intellectual life to share their views with him. But Hitler simply did not rely on others to answer the basic questions that concerned him. He shunned the scholarship that would have put him in a position to select what seemed best to him from the arguments presented. Anyone of caliber whom Hitler received had already been screened for his ideas, and if a conversation ensued, it was dominated by Hitler; the only use he had for such visitors, aside from gleaned certain definite information, was to confirm him in his basic opinions. In one of his books William II was able to refer to a number of leading personalities of intellectual stature with whom he had contact. The corresponding list which a biographer of Hitler might compile would include only names which mean nothing at all any more or are remembered with disdain or scorn.

School had done little for Hitler's education, and during his period in Vienna before the First World War he read only what he came upon by accident. He drew together his store of knowledge from conversations, newspaper and magazine articles, brochures, and books he chanced to borrow. He lacked the money to buy books, but even if he had had it, he might well have spent it on works of dubious quality, for he knew no one who would have been able to give him serious guidance or help him make critical evaluations. Until he became a soldier at the age of twenty-five, he had probably never had the opportunity for discussion with a cultivated, well-educated person, and therefore never experienced a genuinely intellectual exchange; nor did he acquire a systematic way of thinking. *Schlacht - it's just!*

1920 The knowledge which Hitler had when he became a soldier and with which he began his political career after the defeat in World War I—almost certainly he had not added to it significantly during the war—was therefore that of a self-educated person. The determination and diligence with which he went about acquiring whatever he knew was nothing short of amazing. But the basic disadvantages associated with self-education remained characteristic of Hitler's thinking until the very end. Once he had come to power, it was, according to Dr. von Hasselbach's testimony, no longer possible to persuade him to change his mind. Even mild objections were far

more apt to be taken wrongly at his position, the very opposite of

Hitler's knowledge, then, based on vorous reading, was remarkably exact and arbitrary character as the redeveloped and matured, because to expose himself to qualified spread, at the height of his power, because he was convinced that his natural and otherwise.

There emerges the picture of a of which was constructed of a builder could afford nothing better than a petent craftsman to help or counter every way seemed best to him. To he had picked up bricks wherever new, oversized ones which he had others already crumbling, could have it. Nor did the builder chance the chance to acquire the way it occur to him to replace the so was already splitting badly in place conviction that the basic structure he would consider a few small pieces.

Thus we find in Hitler a great the most intractable intellectual. Conversations clearly show the exact. The most ridiculous information accepted whether originating from satellites. It was, for instance, re of the rebels apprehended in combat in Serbia, between 95 per cent records. Hitler never thought to arrive so quickly at such a remark: hended rebels who had criminal teered the information, and it is a bureaucracy, even if so disposed.

Dwaqua - separate & over each term.

Natural History were marked 5, 'below standard'. Adolf had, therefore, to remain in the First Form for another year.

It would be wrong to deduce lack of talent on Adolf's part from this report. Many boys, particularly those who had come from a country school, failed to get their remove from the lowest form in their first year at secondary school and yet ultimately became good pupils. The report shows clearly enough that Adolf lacked the will rather than the capacity to learn.

Second year, 1901-02. Form I. Age 12-13

In this year Adolf covered the same ground as in his first, and reached a pass standard in all subjects. In conduct and diligence he even managed to improve, receiving 'good' and 'very satisfactory'.

Third year, 1902-03. Form II. Age 13-14

It was during this school year, just before the end of the Christmas holidays, that Adolf's father died (3rd January 1903). In his report Adolf received 5, 'below standard', in Mathematics, a 3 for Conduct, and his Diligence was once again 'variable'. Before the start of the following school year he had to sit a recapitulation exam in mathematics, which he passed.

Fourth year, 1903-04. Form III. Age 14-15

Report: below standard in French; conduct, very satisfactory; diligence, again fluctuating. Dr. Huemer was in France in the autumn, when Adolf had to sit his exam in French, and so another master, Dr. Grogg, corrected the papers. He awarded Adolf a 'Pass', on condition that he left the school. Dr. Huemer has assured me that this was so, but Adolf's bad record over the previous four years in any case makes it probable. Adolf then transferred to the nearest available secondary school, which was at Steyr. The distance from his home was about fifteen miles, and his mother therefore rented a room for him there. Hitler's boast that he 'sailed through' the entrance examination was, incidentally, an empty one, because there was no such test.

* For a short period, Linz was of the balance

Fifth year, 1904-05. Form IV (Steyr). Age 15-16

Adolf's school report for this year is still in existence and was reproduced in the Munich magazine *Revue*, No. 42, 1952. The report, dated 16th September 1905, was as follows:

Moral Conduct	3, very satisfactory.
Diligence	4, irregular.
Religious Instruction ..	4, adequate.
German	5, below standard. ✓
Geography	4, adequate.
History	4, adequate.
Mathematics	5, below standard.
Chemistry	4, adequate.
Physics	3, very satisfactory.
Freehand drawing ..	2, good.
Gymnastics	1, excellent.
Shorthand	5, below standard.

Thus, apart from shorthand, which was a voluntary subject, Hitler failed to reach the required standard in two subjects, namely German and Maths. If he had stayed at school, therefore, he would have remained in the same form throughout the following year. Instead, he left, no doubt on the advice of his teachers.

Judging by this report, the young Adolf must have been preternaturally lazy. The letters he wrote at this time show that his '5' in German was richly deserved. And his 'adequate' in history is interesting when compared with his statement in *Mein Kampf*, 'By far my best work was in geography, and better still in world history, my two favourite subjects in which I shone ahead of the rest of the form.' So much for the accuracy of *Mein Kampf*!

A pen-and-ink drawing has been preserved of Hitler, aged sixteen, as he was during his schooling in Steyr. It was made by his class-mate, Sturmlechner, and according to former fellow-pupils in Linz, is a good likeness, though it makes Adolf look seedier than they remembered him. It shows a flat-chested youth with narrow face, sharp nose, hair unkempt and the beginnings of a moustache, staring into space. The total impression is almost

A.H. Report Card

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3 pages

1901-04 OF AT SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Duplicate Xerox his reports
from pp 66 + 67
for 1901-02, 1902-03, 1903-04
and 1904-05
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for the chronology

Record

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1900

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the most impressive being the Kornberg Castle with its beetling towers. According to a local tradition the Nibelungenlied, the great German epic, had been composed in one of those towers.

The school was a gloomy building on the Steinstrasse in the center of the city. During his first year Adolf did appallingly badly. His moral conduct was only "adequate," his diligence was "erratic," and he failed in mathematics and natural history. Although he enjoyed drawing and sometimes thought of himself as a potential artist, the teachers did not share his enthusiasm for his work. Other boys had their drawings hung on the classroom wall for all to admire, but no one hung Adolf's drawings. He seemed incapable of any concentrated effort, disliked his teachers, and was not popular with the other boys. He did so badly that he had to go through the work of the first class all over again the following year.

That he was obviously having grave difficulties with his work and that he was completely unable to adapt himself to the Realschule showed that he was suffering from some profound psychological malaise, not that he was stupid. His pride had been assailed, the inner citadel of his life no longer stood firm, and he was at the mercy of all those accumulative shocks that attack people in a state of depression, leaving them almost defenseless. Edmund's death, his burial in the depth of winter, the whole family in mourning, all this threw a long shadow over his life, but there were many other things that contributed to his misery. For the first time he was living for a large part of the day away from home among strangers who neither knew nor cared what happened to him. Loneliness, too, played an important part in the sudden change that came over him.

Inevitably the boy found solace in a dream world, sank deeper and deeper into himself, and cherished more and more the one talent he thought he possessed—drawing. At home he was confronted by a father exasperated almost beyond endurance by the failure of the son on whom the hopes of the family depended, and at school he was confronted by teachers who were uninterested in him because he was uninterested in his lessons. If there was any safety, it was outside the school and outside the home, in the no man's land where a boy walks alone, lost in his dreams.

The first year in the Realschule was a critical year, perhaps the most critical in his life. The pattern, which was to remain fixed until his death, was emerging. By the end he would remain a man walking alone, lost in dreams, declaring war on a world he despised.

During this first year there must have been many unhappy confrontations with his father. In Mein Kampf Hitler relates that the main confrontation took place when he was twelve, that is, after April, 1901.

1899, 1900
23

calm self-assurance and conscious ease. A photograph taken in the following year, when he was attending the *Realschule* at Linz, shows him looking glumly and moodily at the camera, and there is no trace of his former self-assurance.

Quite suddenly something had snapped within him: a sickness of the soul or a sickness of the flesh. Exactly what caused this abrupt change in his character must remain unknown, but the death of Edmund was probably the main cause, outweighing all others. ~~Whenever he looked out of the bedroom window, he would be reminded of Edmund, for the high cemetery wall. Alois and Klara, too, were~~ inconsolable, for they had lost four of their children and ~~remained for the remaining two.~~

Years later, when Adolf had become famous, journalists would sometimes descend on Leonding and ask the villagers what they remembered about him. They remembered him climbing the apple trees, or playing at Red Indians, or pretending to be a Boer soldier fighting against the English, ~~for the Boer War had broken out in 1899.~~ Many people remembered him standing on a hill near Leonding, ~~and this waving as he commanded his followers to attack.~~ They remembered how old Alois Hitler would sometimes put two fingers to his mouth and there would come a shrill whistle. Immediately Adolf would stop whatever he was doing and run to his father, whose broad shoulders, fierce drooping mustache, and air of authority exacted instant obedience. And they remembered that in the presence of his father he was quiet and humble. But they also remembered a curious detail that had nothing in common with their other memories. ~~They said Adolf was sometimes seen at night sitting on the cemetery wall, gazing up at the stars.~~

~~The Linz *Realschule*, which Adolf entered in September, 1900, when he was eleven years old,~~ provided a four-year course of education, equivalent to a high school. Unlike the *Gymnasium*, which emphasized a classical education and prepared the student for the university and a professional career, the *Realschule* emphasized science and modern languages and prepared the student for a career in technology and engineering. In the *Gymnasium* a student learned Latin and Greek until he could write those ancient languages almost as well as his native German. ~~The *Realschule* had no courses in Latin and Greek,~~ or ancient history, or philosophy, or art, and the teaching was severely practical.

~~Adolf sometimes made the journey from Leonding to Linz on foot, but more often he went by train. The journey on foot, lasting about an hour and a half, was not unpleasant for there were rolling meadows and watchtowers left over from the days when the Austrians feared the approach of Napoleon's army, and there were also some ruined castles.~~

March, April?

1899

Realschule
Sept. 1900

nication between father and son increasingly difficult. Alois took out some of his difficulties on his son, and the youngster, unable to express his anger at his father, probably repressed his problems, turning to childhood games as a means of acting out some of this aggression. Nothing in the record indicates a crisis in family relations at this stage, and a change was in the offing.

Once again, Alois gave up in the face of an unpleasant situation. *see p 60*
In November 1898, he purchased a one-story country house on a half-acre adjacent to the cemetery wall in the village of Leonding on the outskirts of the small provincial city of Linz. On February 23, 1899, the family moved into the new house. Four days later Adolf was enrolled in his third elementary school.³³

The acquisition of the Leonding property, Alois' third effort to discover a stable life in retirement, proved successful at last. He settled down as owner of the property and continued to reside there until his death in 1903, while the rest of the family, less dominated by wanderlust than the head of the household, made the Linz area their home. This was especially true of Adolf, who grew up in Leonding-Linz and never overcame the influence of the town. One of his secretaries, speaking after the war, said: "Even in March of 1945, I have seen Hitler stand for endless periods in front of a wood model representing the rebuilding and extension of the city of Linz. In such moments Hitler forgot the war; he lost the marks of tiredness, and for hours he told us of the detailed changes that he planned to make in his home city."³⁴

To a lesser extent, Alois also put down roots in Leonding-Linz. The half-acre of land permitted him to resume his dabbings with bees, but without the heavy costs that had turned Hafeld into a liability. He eased into a routine of putting in the garden, punctuated by a morning visit to the *Gasthaus Stiefler* and an evening get-together there or in one of the other inns in the area.³⁵ He attained a degree of genuine contentment, but his nature was too explosive for him to be able to settle down to a completely passive existence. He continued to be unhappy about the events of the day

³³ Jetzinger (G), pp. 69 and 90; Jetzinger (E), pp. 50-51. "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland." HA, File 17, Reel 1A.

³⁴ Zoller, p. 57.

³⁵ Jetzinger (G), pp. 69 and 73; Jetzinger (E), pp. 51-52.

Handwritten:
 + D.T. - let us not pass over this too quickly, he slept the winter nights in the full knowledge that the legends of the dead were out there.

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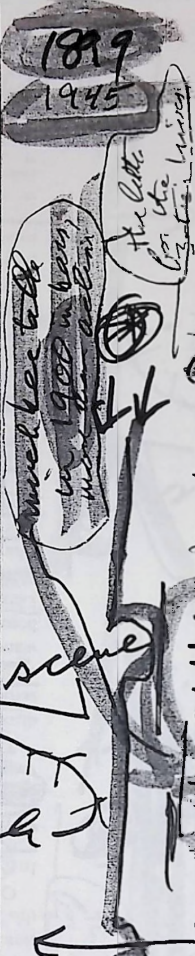
June 1899 to October 1945
ADOLF HITLER'S EARLY CHILDHOOD

the final
of electric heights

(2)

The sorrow and
self-pity he felt
in himself for what
would now not
come to pass, could have
passed was boundless
enough for a saint's
heart. Self-pity can reach

~~the influence of the
father could be seen in
the temperamental and the
ambition of Hitler. The
explanation for the obsession
to power and for the~~



62 communication between father and son increasingly difficult. Alois took out some of his difficulties on his son, and the youngster, unable to express his anger at his father, probably repressed his problems, turning to childhood games as a means of acting out some of this aggression. Nothing in the record indicates a crisis in family relations at this stage, and a change was in the offing.

Once again, Alois gave up in the face of an unpleasant situation. In November 1898 he purchased a one-story country house on a half-acre adjacent to the cemetery wall in the village of Leonding on the outskirts of the small provincial city of Linz. On February 23, 1899, the family moved into the new house. Four days later Adolf was enrolled in his third elementary school.³³

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To a lesser extent, Alois also put down roots in Leonding-Linz. The half-acre of land permitted him to resume his dabbling with bees, but without the heavy costs that had turned Hafeld into a liability. He eased into a routine of putting in the garden, punctuated by a morning visit to the *Gasthaus Stiefler* and an evening get-together there or in one of the other inns in the area.³⁵ He attained a degree of genuine contentment, but his nature was too explosive for him to be able to settle down to a completely passive existence. He continued to be unhappy about the events of the day

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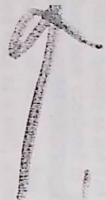
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D.T. → Let us not pass over this too quickly. He slept thru the

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(2)



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father could have been
the temperate and the
prohibit. In the
repression of the
in point, see p. 57~~

1899
1945

which he told
in 1900 in a
memoir

the last
for the living

scene

June 1897 is Leonding
ADOLF HITLER'S EARLY CHILDHOOD (600)

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(600)

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About this time Alois Hitler's eldest son, Alois Jr., left the family roof. He was the black sheep of the family, and no good news ever came from him. In 1900 he was arrested and sentenced to five months' imprisonment for theft, and two years later he received another sentence, this time of eight months' imprisonment. He wandered to Germany and France, practicing the trade of a waiter. In 1909 we find him in Dublin, and in the following year he became the owner of a small restaurant in Liverpool, where he married an Irish girl, Elizabeth Dowling, and fathered a son, William Patrick Hitler. Shortly before World War I he abandoned his wife and settled in Germany. In 1924 he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the provincial court of Hamburg for bigamy, and when his half-brother came to power he opened a bar and restaurant in Berlin on the Wittenbergplatz. It was much frequented by Nazi officers, who were not unaware that Alois was closely related to the dictator of Germany. The restaurant and bar, called Café Alois, prospered, and Alois himself survived the war. A son, Heinz, by one of his many marriages, fought in the war against Russia and was taken prisoner. He, too, survived, returning to Germany many years later. In 1945 Alois Hitler changed his name to Hans Müller, and nothing more was ever heard of him.

Although Alois Jr. was the black sheep, he was probably the happiest member of the family. He had an earthy robust character, charmed women, and lived by his wits. He was always inventing schemes for getting rich quickly, and most of them came to grief. Neither prison nor poverty soured him. He was unfailingly good-humored and polite, even when he was about to be sentenced by a judge or when he was abandoning his latest wife. He was one of those who enjoy life to the full.

The unhappiest member of the family was Paula, who was born on January 21, 1896. She was the last of Klara's six children, and the most docile. Quiet and easily led, she faded into the background almost from the day of her birth and spent most of her life in obscurity. She never married, and died in 1960 as quietly as she had lived.

The family at Lambach now consisted of Alois, Klara, and the four children: Angela, Adolf, Edmund, and Paula. At first they lived in a lodging house in the center of the town, but later they moved into an apartment on the second floor of a mill, where there was also a blacksmith's shop. The children appear to have enjoyed the move, but Alois

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Aug. 7

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1897, 1924,

1897

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paradise to the Hitler children, but one cannot help feeling surprised that a gregarious town-dweller like Alois Hitler should have chosen such solitude for his retirement. His longing for a house and some land of his own, noticed by Emanuel Lugert, must have been powerful indeed.

After some trouble I succeeded in obtaining a copy of the relevant extract from the Land Register and this reveals the date of purchase (already given), the place, namely Wels, and the fact that the property was registered in the joint names of Alois and Klara Hitler. The actual Deeds of Sale and Purchase were unfortunately unobtainable, having presumably been confiscated by the Nazis, and a rough idea of the purchase price must therefore be obtained from similar transactions concluded at that time. These suggest that Alois Hitler must have paid not less than 3000 gulden for the estate (about £440), of which four-fifths was probably in cash. How did he raise the money? Presumably from his wife's dowries. Carefully invested, these would have supplied almost the whole of the sum required.

Suitable though it was, no doubt, for apiculture, the nine-acre property could hardly thrive, or pay its way, on bee-keeping alone. In fact, to make a profit from the land, as he intended, Alois would have needed long experience of farming and a considerable capital. But he possessed neither, and so from the start lost money. Within two years, however, his business sense triumphed and, though it meant the end of his long-cherished dream of landed proprietorship, he decided to sell, finding a purchaser in the spring of 1897 and concluding the sale of the freehold on 24 June in that year. The Land Register records that the new owner was a Dr. Conrad Ritter von Zdekauer. Thereafter the estate changed hands no less than eleven times in twenty years, until ultimately in 1936 the ownership was vested in Martin Bormann as trustee of the National Socialist Party.

In a letter dated 29th December 1901, addressed to his former neighbour in Hafeld, a wood-pulp supplier by the name of Wührer, Alois Hitler wrote:

A mention in passing in

"You have no idea, my Father, how much this means to me." He is Bormann

I have heard that Frau von Zdekauer is proposing to sell the Rauschergut again—to yet another party from Vienna. It provides a pleasant change for such people for a year or two and they are the richer by one lesson at any rate, namely that everything has got to be learnt. But she will not find it easy to sell in the winter time. Should the lady, as I believe, no longer be keeping bees, but still retain the empty hives, among them two three-tier hives which I made in Hafeld from poplar wood, you might buy them back for me, just as a memento of my activities there.

In early July 1897 the Hitler family moved into lodgings in Lambach at first to the Schmiedmühle, so called, and then, as soon as they could find better accommodation, to the centre of the town. In those pleasant and, at that time, prosperous surroundings, they lived for eighteen months. But Alois Hitler had not lost the desire for a house of his own, nor did he overlook the fact that real property was the safest form of investment.

The sole surviving documents in Alois Hitler's own hand

The following letter was addressed to the Board of Inland Revenue in Linz and dated 19th September 1895. The handwriting is even and accurate. The grammar, spelling and syntax of the German original are beyond reproach. A glance at the original, or a photostat copy, is enough to disprove the tenacious legend that Alois Hitler drank too much; obviously a man of fifty-eight who could write so neatly cannot have been a drunkard. The text reads:

'The most respectfully undersigned was transferred to permanent retirement by order Z 931/F.Pr. of 25th June 1895.

As the undersigned was not an official accountant, he takes the liberty of requesting approval for the release and return of his caution money which is the property of Johann Murauer, householder of No. 7, Theatergasse, Braunau-on-Inn.

D

He is Bormann trustee.

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to above to
interest and thereby
Adolf's soul with
hands of his father
And of course the boy knew
that his father's anger was

that D.T. Yes, and
the whippers. I had
never had a deep
purchase on Alois, but
there had been no
needs. Those qualities
we could use in him,
bureaucratic pedantry,
self-pity, egoism,
calculation, manipulation
of women's hearts and
instability he had arrived
at quite on his own.
So, if an episode required
me to entertain for a
few moments that was
problem finding routes to
his heart. When he whistles
Adolf, I was usually

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could not
Hafeld,²⁵
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Page 17,

as this point, D.T. seems to say

And not the acts of the son.
Adolf took the anger for himself and

tots, Paula and Edmund, were bothersome, but safe enough under Klara's protective wing. Angela, fourteen at the time of the family's arrival in Lambach, was preparing for the role of mother and household organizer; she was able to slide in alongside Klara and achieve immunity from the sharpest clashes with her surly father. Only Adolf had no secure haven. He was still too young to stand on his own feet, yet too advanced to enjoy the security of Klara's apron strings.

Adolf, although still a constant victim of his father's discontent, appears to have devised ways of making life bearable. His responsibilities as the oldest son may have served as an outlet for a growing need to participate in the adult world. He seems to have been spared the intense feelings of jealousy and guilt which often assail children at this age.²⁸ He continued his schooling at the relatively modern elementary school in Lambach, and his record there remained excellent. His father, who enjoyed singing, seems to have provided the incentive for the boy to take voice lessons at the choir school in the local monastery.²⁹ During this period Adolf temporarily thought of becoming a monk, but the mood passed quickly. Such ambitions could receive no sympathy from his father; they also clashed with his own aggressive and competitive temperament.³⁰ Even while dreaming of a monastic life, he was caught by a priest in the act of smoking a cigarette, the great boyhood crime.³¹ The indiscretion caused problems at school, but it is unlikely that it made serious trouble at home. Alois appreciated smoking more than he did priests. Neither this incident nor the passing attraction of the religious life was important in Adolf's development. In Lambach as in Hafeld, it was on the childish campaign trail or the make-believe scalping expeditions that he came to life. No matter what the game, he took his place as an enthusiastic participant.³²

The frustrations and conflicts experienced by Alois made commu-

²⁸ Erikson, pp. 225-26.
²⁹ Mein Kampf, p. 6; Jetzinger (G), p. 73; Jetzinger (B), p. 53.
³⁰ Mein Kampf, p. 6. The existence of a stylized swastika above the door of this monastery once caused a great flurry of interest, but it was a coincidence and played no part in Hitler's development. Heinz A. Heinz, Germany's Hitler (London, 1934), p. 18; "La premiere rencontre d'Hitler avec la croix gammee . . ." Illustration, November 4, 1933, pp. 322-23.
³¹ Reich, p. 17.
³² "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland." HA, File 17, Reel 1A.

One of the few times his father
laughed in pleasure about
the boy

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Alois
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D. T.

bragging

'What with games in the open air, the distance we had to walk to school and my association with the other toughest of tough youngsters (often a source of acute concern to my mother), I became anything but a stay-at-home.'

Yes, accurate as far as it goes, but not a word is said about the countryside, its joys and its endless variety, which the young Adolf was then experiencing for the first time. He appears to have had little feeling for Nature.

His second school in Lambach

In July 1897, for reasons which have been explained in a previous chapter, the Hitler family moved to the market town of Lambach, where they went into lodgings. The primary school in Lambach, which Adolf attended for sixteen months, was better organized than his first school. Throughout this time his reports were excellent.

As he had a good natural voice, Adolf was given singing lessons at the choristers' training school run by Father Bernhard Gruner at the local monastery. During his training, as Hitler wrote in *Mein Kampf*, 'I had a fine opportunity to drink in the solemn splendour of the church festivals which were gorgeous in the extreme; and what could be more natural than that the office of Abbot should seem to me an ideal infinitely worth striving for?' The youthful Hitler, in that case, would seem to have been more accessible to idealistic emotions than the average boy of his age, whose only reaction to ecclesiastical pomp would probably be to ask how soon it would all be over.

Konrad Heiden has a story that Adolf was expelled from the boys' choir because he was caught smoking in the monastery garden, but the punishment seems improbably heavy for such a crime, particularly when the offender was only nine years old.

The gateway of the monastery at Lambach is adorned with the coat of arms of the Abbot, Theodorich Hagen—namely a wolf-trap with the initials TH. The device bears a certain resemblance to a swastika which prompted someone during the Nazi period to paint a tasteless pastiche of the well-known picture of Saint

For all of these two pages, D. T. is searching through the reports of his youth. 19
Francis of Assisi receiving the Stigmata in which the boy Adolf was portrayed kneeling before the gateway with rays of light falling from the coat of arms on to his outstretched hands. This blasphemy gave rise to the opinion that the Nazi swastika originated from the monastery at Lambach; which is, of course, quite untrue.

His third school in Leonding/Linz

In January 1899, after buying a small house there, Alois Hitler moved his family to Leonding, on the western outskirts of Linz. The primary school which Adolf attended was only five minutes walk from his home. Hitler himself described this period as follows:

'I was really anything but "good" in the usual sense of the word. The ridiculously easy learning in school left me so much spare time that the sun saw more of me than the ceiling. I became the leader of a small gang.'

Every statement forthcoming from Hitler's former fellow-pupils in Leonding attests to the accuracy of this statement. He was out of school almost continually, playing with a gang of boys. With his town upbringing, Adolf was quicker-witted than the country boys and was the instigator of all their pranks. They often played the popular children's game, 'Cops and Robbers', and the fringe of the nearby Kurnberg forest was ideal ground, offering plenty of hiding-places. In later years one who had played in these games as a boy told me: 'Once, through sheer carelessness, we started a forest fire. We tried to stamp it out and when we found we couldn't, we ran off. Adolf kept dinning into us not to tell anyone, otherwise, he said, we would all be thrashed and put in jail. Finally the fire brigade from Linz had to deal with it.'

Adolf, I was told, was never a fighter. He used his tongue and his fists. He was more alert than the other boys and in their games it was he who used his wits to best advantage. War games were always Adolf's favourite and he was always the leader in them. One of the boys, Balduin by name, was destined to become Abbot of the Cistercian Monastery at Wilhering. The Abbot recalled: 'We were always playing at war—war-games, endlessly.'

D. T. His relations to tough kids. Explore it. Hagen the doozy. Open and shut in his mind concerning the past.

Scene. Balduin, the Cistercian monk, was destined to become Abbot of the Cistercian Monastery at Wilhering. The Abbot recalled: 'We were always playing at war—war-games, endlessly.'

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all mad. Nowhere was this more obvious than in the capital. Its name had been changed from St. Petersburg to the non-Germanic Petrograd at the start of the war. Gippius rechristened it Chertograd, "Devil-town."

For the rich, the young poet Boris Pasternak wrote, city life was "gay with the brilliance of a florist's window in winter." The Americans had yet to join the First War. Though they were doing well enough against the Austrians, the Russians were bleeding against the Germans, more even than their French and British allies. People shut the fighting out of their minds, "dancing a 'last tango' on the rim of trenches filled with forgotten corpses." The heartrending sensuality of the tango, the novelist Alexis Tolstoy thought, had become a death march for a city "tormented by sleepless nights, stupefied and deadened by wine, wealth, and lovemaking without love." Morphine stolen from military hospitals was openly for sale in cabarets. Prohibition had been declared with the onset of war. Underpaid officials were easily bribed to ignore it, and even the pretense of pouring vodka from a teapot had disappeared. Officers overstaying their leave drank cocktails in the American bar of the Hotel de l'Europe with the teenage prostitutes who teemed in the lobbies.

Nightclubs were full of "heroes of the rear, legal deserters." No stigma attached to the "gray ticket men" who had bought exemption from the front, some of them through Rasputin, for a few hundred rubles. A British secret agent, Robert Bruce Lockhart, found his own conduct "puerile and reprehensible." He drank too much, with men for whom he felt contempt. He was ashamed and unhappy, adrift with a senseless ennui. "There is a sort of sickness in the soul," wrote the poet Alexander Blok. Above Russia's deathbed hovered "crows, a raucous, swirling scum."

The suicide rate tripled, when in other countries at war it was falling. Two out of three victims were under twenty-eight. Marriages collapsed as elderly men "discard[ed] their wives and flaunt[ed] their successors in the eyes of society." The grand mistress of the court, Madame Narishkina, calculated that half her circle were divorced. "Have you observed that no one understands the story of Anna Karenina nowadays?" she said of Tolstoy's great novel. "Today, Anna would immediately have divorced her husband and married Vronsky and there the story would have ended." Movies of robbery and murder were blamed for a crime wave. The bishop of Vyatka sought out Empress Alexandra to show her photographs of looted shops and bloated bodies. Men back from the front boasted openly that they had become atheists. The bishop blamed this on their contact with "intellectuals and Jews." Others thought that the church was daily losing its hold because of its servility to the despised autocracy that ruled Russia.

The poor of Petrograd were stacked like cordwood in rooming houses. In the Vyborgsky factory district, the living had less space than the dead in the