

# Before Hitler Came



Rudolf von Sebottendorf

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**Rudolf von Sebottendorff**  
**Before Hitler came**

# Before Hitler Came



Documents from the early days of  
the National Socialist movement by  
**Rudolf von Sebottendorff**  
1. Edition

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## Dedication

This book is dedicated to the memory of the seven Thule people who were sacrificed in the Luitpold-Gymnasium - to the memory of the Thule people and the members of the Kampfbund who gave their lives for the liberation of Munich as members of the Freikorps and to all the collaborators in the "difficult" time of preparation for the uprising.

It covers the period from the humble beginnings of the national socialist movement in the midst of the world war to the appearance of the Führer Adolf Hitler. That is why this book bears the title: "Before Hitler came".

Now it can finally be said what was previously not allowed to be said in order not to direct the hatred of the "system" towards the pioneers. It no longer needs to be concealed that those seven Thule people did not die as hostages, that they were murdered because they were anti-Semites. They died for the swastika, they fell victim to Judea, they were murdered because they wanted to destroy the beginnings of a national uprising.

Today, what those seven and the whole of Thule longed for has been fulfilled, what they fought for with fierce hearts and hard minds, what they were prepared to "die" for and did die for.

We recognize the merit, the greatness and the power of Adolf Hitler. He created what we strived for - we collected, he led us to our goal.

Fifteen or more years ago, when we began to speak of Germanness and socialism, we were ridiculed. It was Hitler who hammered the unity of these two concepts into the German mind.

When we spoke of purity of blood, we were ridiculed. It was Hitler who brought this idea to life in millions of Germans.

When we dreamed of the old German law, when we spoke of the fact that the Roman must be replaced by the German, we met with a lack of understanding. Through Hitler, this idea finally became common knowledge among the people. But our work at that time was not in vain, it was the seed, it forged the tools with which Hitler could work and had to work according to his destiny.

This book shows what happened before the Führer came into the movement. It shows the sources that then flowed together to form the stream that had to wash away all that was un-German.

It was Thule people that Hitler came to first, and it was Thule people who connected with Hitler first!

In addition to the Thule itself, the next leader's armament consisted of the German Workers' Association, founded in the Thule Society by his brother Karl Harrer, and the German Socialist Party, led by Hans Georg Graffinger, whose organ was the *Münchener*, later the *Völkischer Beobachter*. Hitler created the National Socialist German Workers' Party from these three sources.

We greet our Führer Adolf Hitler with Sieg-Heil!

9. November 1933

The author.

### Memorial sheet

The first blood witnesses of the awakening Germany fell on April 3V. On April 3, 1919, the following Thule people fell under the bullets of Bolshevik murderers in Munich's Luitpold Gymnasium:

Heila Countess von Westarp, Secretary of Thule  
Gustav Franz Maria Prince of Thurn and Taxis  
Franz Karl Baron von Teuchert, Lieutenant  
Friedrich Wilhelm Baron von Seidlitz, painter  
Anton Daumenlang, senior railroad clerk  
Walter Deike, draftsman  
Walter Nauhaus, sculptor

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I.

### **General political considerations**

One can lament the world war "and its consequences", the collapse of the first German Reich, and regret the existence of the second German Reich; one can pity the German people who had to go through these terrible times, one thing is certain: without this time of need, Germany would never have become united. The mismanagement of the system was absolutely necessary for the nation, the lost war and the second Reich.

The Ice Age created the Aryan, the white, wise man of the North, who was to "bring" culture to the world. We find his emblem, the victorious sun wheel, planted everywhere he set foot. He easily forgot his ethnicity and often lost his mother tongue, but he left behind his culture, even if it is often so distorted by the lower races that it is hardly recognizable.

The hardship of the war, the difficult time afterwards, created the German! Once again the sign of the sun, the swastika rises from the past, the ancient sign of salvation - of the Aryans has become the emblem of the new Germany! Now we, the Germans, will never forget that every fellow national is blood of his blood, that all "Germans" are brothers and sisters, one great, holy family!

The question arises as to why these dreadful times had to come, why the goal was not achieved earlier, since

Hundreds and hundreds of German men have worked towards this goal.

The basic evils of the Germans first had to be defeated, conquered, and these basic evils are envy, listening to foreign whispers, selfishness.

Once before, a battle was lost because the Alemanni leaders did not know that they belonged at the head of the wedge on foot. "Get off your horses," shouted the followers and the Romans won. That is envy and you have to be careful not to wake him up, avoid anything that might rouse him.

Listening to foreign influences is the second hereditary evil of the "German". Never before the war and during the war was anything more reviled by foreign general staffs than the all-German movement. Instead of the German saying to himself: "What my enemy reviles must be good for me", he joined in the cries of revilement. It was exactly the same at the beginning of the Hitler movement.

The third, however, is stubbornness and the desire to beat each other's brains out over trifles. "German quarrels" is what the French call such quarrels over trifles.

The German never looks at the common goal, he only looks at the way! He demands that everyone take the path that he considers to be the right one, the only one, he forgets that all paths must lead to the goal, if only this goal is set so high that it encompasses everything.

The German needs a leader who forces him! Who forces him to focus only on the goal and not on the path. The leader must have the power to compel! This power can be acquired in two ways. It can have been given to the leader by inheritance, i.e. from the outside, or it can have been given to him by the people of their own free choice, i.e. from within. What comes from outside,

can also be changed, molded, broken from the outside. What has developed harmoniously from within, what has been, will remain! The first is something of the essence of materialism, it wants to work from the outside, it has to, because the material cannot create sa itself. It is the transient from which the imperishable spirit, the eternal, creates something new. Materialism wants to make good people out of "circumstances". The last period before the war shows us how wrong this view is.

Never before has a nation been better off than Germany. Under Kaiser Wilhelm II, Germany counted for something in the world. Its flag flew on all the seas, its trade flourished, its industry was unparalleled. The worker found ample and well-paid work; if he did not like it in one place, he quit and went elsewhere. Since every worker was conscientious and knew his work, he soon found new and rewarding work. It is claimed that wages were low in those days. This is untrue, they were in line with the low food prices and rents, the low taxes and duties. Never again have such large sums been accumulated in the savings banks, the consumer associations, the trade unions and the party funds as at that time, and if they have all survived to this day, then it is only due to those pre-war times in which the healthy foundation was laid. Money was always there and "to have" for "any" purpose, everyone had money. The possibility of earning money again gave rise to a materialistic view of life and way of thinking. The worship of stuff took over. The worker took care of himself, did not care about his comrade. It was enough if he belonged to a trade union, paid his dues, read the party paper and went on strike if the union wanted him to - otherwise he lived as he wished. In the work itself he gave his best, that was his duty and obligation, he knew no other way. But in the citizen, in the civil servant, in the state itself, he was learned

have been able to see the enemy.

The citizen, liberal, at best national-liberal, lived his own life. The worker was not exactly his enemy, on the contrary, but he was unpleasant to him because he felt his hostility and because it disturbed his peace. Anything that disturbed his peace and comfort was likely to reduce his profits, but he wanted to and could make money. He was indifferent to the worker, he hated the official.

The salary of civil servants was small - at that time it was assumed that the small salary would be compensated by the entitlement to a pension. The civil servant had to settle down. He could not join in when the citizens celebrated, so he closed himself off from the civil service and formed a caste for himself.

While this was the situation of the people in general, under Kaiser Wilhelm II a special situation was added. The increasing prosperity of entrepreneurs and businessmen prompted them to invest new capital. A clash arose in the bourgeoisie, which was rooted in the people's culture, this rootlessness wanted to forget. The nobility and civil servants wanted to join in this pomp and were forced to do so by the court of Emperor Wilhelm II. Thus a process of decay set in from above, which was matched by a similar process from below.

At the turn of the century, confessional differences did not play a major role in Germany. Each of the two denominations had enough to do to maintain its existence. Believing in God was considered outdated and backward. Those who did not leave the church were indifferent to it. The workers on the one side attacked the church with scorn and derision, the scientists on the other with the weapons of scholarship. It was the time when Büchner's *Kraft und Stoff*, when Haeckel's

World Enigma, the Bibles of Materialism were distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies.

This was the time when Judaism conquered the position it had held until recently. The position for which it had fought doggedly for centuries.

However, it was a gross tactical mistake on the part of Jewry to venture so far ahead, because attention was drawn. What had only been taught and claimed by a few began to "penetrate" the people, who had always been anti-Semitic purely from an emotional point of view.

Mommsen, who certainly cannot be called an anti-Semite, had said that Judaism was a ferment of destruction. The Retcliffe novels of the seventies came to life - what one of the authors, the knowledgeable Hofrat Schneider from the Kreuzzeitung, wrote and why he was ridiculed, took on color, form and shape. One reads the grandiose scene in the Präger Judenfriedhof, or the story of the Frankfurt banker.

It was astonishing to read Dr. Walter Rathenau's confession in the Wiener Neue Freie presse, in which he let the cat out of the bag: "Three hundred men, each of whom knows each other, guide the destiny of the continent and choose their successors from among them" (December 25, 1909).

The anti-Semitic movement of the last years of the century grew and became more and more powerful. Anti-Semitism has existed at all times, for the name denotes nothing more than the attack or defensive struggle against a foreign race, a foreign people. Anti-Semitism is as old as the Jewish race itself. Pressure will always generate counter-pressure. If the pressure of Jewry grew, so did the national resistance of the host people and one day there was bound to be an explosion. If the host nation was still strong enough, the Jews had to go,

in the other case, the host people perished. Even then, Judea moved on and this is how the legend of the eternal Jew is founded. The exodus of the Jews from Egypt, which we had to learn in school as an example of God's care, is in truth such an expulsion. Historically, the Exodus of the children of Israel is the expulsion of the Hyksos, the Bedouin tribe that had invaded Egypt and ruled for a hundred years. And we read with horror in the Bible, Exodus 5, verse 21, how the Judean god tempted his children to steal so that they would not leave empty-handed. Egypt was thus rid of its Judeans for a time; Cyrus, who wanted to return the promised land to the Judeans for services rendered, could not get rid of them; they remained by the waters of Babylon and continued their racket. Only a few thousand men "followed" Ezra to Jerusalem and built the city. It is not true what we read in the Bible had to learn that the captive Jews were sitting by the waters of Babylon and thought they were doing well there, that they had such power that they could slaughter 30,000 Aryans and still celebrate this event today with a festival. At that time, when Ezra returned to Jerusalem, around 300 BC, that monstrous deception began from which Christianity still suffers today: the Bible was edited backwards, the genealogies were issued according to a numerical mysticism and Aryan knowledge gained in Babylon was excluded from the Bible. At that time, Hebrew writing was created from runes that were brought to the "Eastern" peoples by Mycenae.

The Jew has always been a businessman, i.e. a trader - with and on the trains of Alexander the Great, the Jew got everywhere and we find him around 200 BC in all the trading centers of the Mediterranean, especially in Rome.

It was due to his influence that a democracy arose there that was very much to his liking. Once again, the great Sulla succeeded in saving the Roman people, but the downfall was no longer

to stop. The wealth that flowed into Rome and the many peoples prepared the racial mishmash - it was completed by Christianity, which taught that every baptized person was a brother. At the time of the migration of peoples, when the young Germanic tribes overthrew the rotten Roman Empire, the whole of southern Europe was Christian.

The struggles of half a century show how difficult it was to "bring the Germans" to Christianity. The Frankish emperor Charles still had to murder thousands of Saxons in order to convince the survivors how philanthropic Christianity was. It was only when the church adapted to Germanic customs and traditions and reinterpreted Germanic festivals as Christian ones that Germanic people were brought to Christianity.

At the time when Islam arose, we find persecution of the Jews by the Arabs and whole passages in the Koran deal with the reprehensibility of the children of Israel.

With the monks and the beginning of the formation of towns in Germany, the Jews also arrived, soon settling in the towns along the Rhine and advancing eastwards from here.

Throughout the Middle Ages we find Jew persecutions, but since Germany was divided into many small and large states, such persecution could never assume great proportions; the Jew ducked until the storm was over and then began to pursue his system of exploitation just as brazenly. Judea found security especially in the church. Even if the Church was able to cloak the anti-Semitism of the Middle Ages in a Christian mantle, it has always been Judea's protection and shield because Judea had influence over the Church. Baptized Jews were able to obtain the highest positions in the church, indeed more than one pope has been a baptized Jew.

This changed when Protestantism became the state church in the north.

Luther himself was a strong anti-Semite, but only from a religious point of view. In order to gain influence over the Protestants as well, Judaism invented Freemasonry. The old Freemasonry was formerly the keeper of a secret that was taught in the building lodges of the Middle Ages, which "built" the Gothic cathedrals. We find a vast amount of Aryan wisdom in the teachings of the alchemists and Rosicrucians who had joined the building lodges. With the decline of Gothic architecture, the building lodges also disappeared and Aryan wisdom remained a "secret less preserved". When the thirty-year religious war came to an end, when Protestants and Catholics were no longer beating each other to death for the sake of the right knowledge of God, the time had come for the Masonic Order to be re-established. Towards the end of the 17th century, the "first" lodges were founded, which united to form a grand lodge in York in 1717. The secret of all Freemasonry was to teach that every man must work on himself in order to become good, then he would radiate goodness outwards like a sun. Everyone should become such a sun. Then, so ancient Aryan wisdom taught, when the individual, the leader, is perfect, then the circumstances of the environment will also become perfect from him. The new Freemasonic teaching turned the matter around, it said: First we create good conditions, then people will also become good. Corresponding to the three degrees of working masonry, apprentice, journeyman and master, three degrees of freemasonry with the same name were created; the symbolism was a custom borrowed from the Old Testament. The work in the lodges was symbolic of the building of the Temple of Zion. Gradually, higher degrees were formed from the last, the third degree, and by 1780 the system of high degree masonry was formed. But the Jews were always the movers and shakers in the lodges. The stupid Germans allowed themselves to be taken in by the chatter of the world brotherhood,

of equality and freedom. Lessing's *Nathan the Wise* is based on Masonic tendencies. Frederick the Great, admitted to a Brunswick lodge, founded the Grand Lodge Royal York in Prussia when he became king. In France, the revolution was brought about by and prepared in

Lodges. After the end of the Wars of Liberation, Freemasonry had gained a foothold throughout the world. An article in "Runen" No. 7 of July 21, 1918 provides information about Freemasonry in contrast to the Aryan world view and in which Sebottendorff deals with an attack on him in the "München Augsburger Abendzeitung" and the "Bayerischer Kurier" from the lodge side (see p. 41).

"What separates us (Germanic lodges) from Freemasonry is our world view. We see the world, the environment, as a product of man. Freemasons say that man is the product of circumstances.

We do not know international brotherhood, but only national interests; we do not know the brotherhood of man, but only the brotherhood of blood.

We want to be free, but not in the freedom of the herd man, but in the freedom of duty.

We are using the slogan of equality. Struggle is the father of all things, equality is death.

We want to live, live long and live happily. Our view of equality is the equality of duty. We want to make each and every one of us as capable as possible, so that he does not see duty as a burden, but as a part of himself. Then we will also survive the battle that will come, that must come, the battle between Aryans and Jews. A recognized enemy is no longer an enemy; we want to open our people's eyes to where their enemy stands - he is fighting us to destruction.

We deny the teachings of Freemasonry that the conditions

to form man - this is a doctrine that Marxism has excluded and with which it flatters people, because if this is the case, then man, the leader, is free of all responsibility.

Such a materialistic view leads to decay.

But we also have nothing in common with Freemasonry in terms of customs. With wise foresight, they have based everything on the Law of Moses. 'The sword in one hand, the wooden hammer in the other' is how the Freemason is supposed to build the Temple of Zion.

We wield the iron sword and the iron hammer and build the German Halgadom.

We no longer want to be anvils, but hammers. We do not pray: "Grant that the earth may be united, that the human race may become a chain of brothers", because we "know" that this is impossible, sand in the eyes of the stupid, who will never become anything.

We work for our nation and know that we do much more for the progress of mankind than all the lodges in the world. We know from history that the Aryan builds, but the Jew destroys.

The nature of the Jews is rigid and unchangeable, the Jews cannot get out of their skin, from time immemorial they have sucked the host peoples who trusted them until the host peoples disappeared from history. Freemasonry is also rigid and unchangeable; every Freemason will have to confirm that its nature and structure must not change. It will therefore also disappear, because only that which develops organically, that which lives, remains.

We are not democrats, we absolutely reject democracy. Democracy is Jewish, all revolutionary democracy is Jewish. "The revolution is the Jewish star" says Gräh as a motto in his history of Judaism.

We find aristocrats, we want everyone who is aware of their nationality

Germans into a Edling, then we are equal. That's how we understand our equality.

We call Edling every German who is aware of his duty to be active with the sword and the hammer.

We do not indulge in humanity, we support the weak where it is weak by nature, but we do not turn one cheek to the one who struck us out of the other, we strike back and see all our pride in striking back powerfully, in striking in such a way that the opponent remains on the ground. That was also the opinion of our Savior: he had come to bring the sword.

We fight to the death the spirit which is spreading in the appeal of the Milan Lodge, the spirit of Mammonism, which aims at establishing the Republic everywhere, because it can rule there. It is true that this spirit will create an age free of thrones and altars, but it is not true that this age will mean the happiness of the peoples, no, where the masses rule, there Judea rules and its tyranny will be terrible.

According to the statutes, any free and blameless man could become a member of a Freemason's lodge, but in reality you also had to be wealthy, because the dues were high. The Freemasons' association included entrepreneurs, merchants, scholars, civil servants and military officers. This was enough to lead the nations until around the middle of the last century. Around this time, two new classes were to crystallize: the class of "small and medium-sized civil servants" and employees and the class of factory workers.

For the first group, the commoners, a means of controlling them was quickly found. A special order was created for the class, an order based on the Masonic customs, the Odd-

Fellow Order. The lodges of this order were more focused on supporting their members than the masonic lodges. However, the Bnai Brith order was created to give Freemasonry a stronger lead. Bnai Brith means Sons of Faith. Only Jews were allowed to be and become members, but Bnai Brith brothers had to be in all the lodges of Europe and were promoted as quickly as possible, so that almost all the leaders of the individual lodges, the "Master of the Chair" were also in the Bnai Brith and obtained their information from there. In this way, Freemasonry, which was once internationally managed by an institute in Geneva, was only subject to the orders of the Bnai Brith. As for the fourth estate, the estate of the workers, they could not be brought into the lodges, but international social democracy was invented for them. It has already been said above that Freemasonry and Social Democracy adhered to the same principles, which were inversions of Aryan doctrines.

In the Germanic countries and in Eastern Europe, the situation was considerably different from that in France and England. In these two countries there was already a strong democracy and a social democracy, albeit a national one. The industrialization of these two countries was also more advanced. In Germany, a patriarchal relationship between employees and employers still prevailed until the end of the last century. This had to be destroyed. The workers were worked on by the organizers of the Social Democrats, the three Jews Marx, Engels and Lasalle, the employers fell to capitalism. The purpose and aim of the struggle was to incite the individual classes against each other. In keeping with the German character, the Social Democratic doctrine for the German worker was presented as a world brotherhood. "Proletarians of all countries unite" was the slogan. In France, social democracy was initially based on union among the different Latin lineages;

later the main body became national, the left wing communist, the Commune uprising of 1871 being an example of this. In England Social Democracy played no part, and where it did it was always national. Here it did not matter so much, the management of affairs was in Jewish hands, so it was only a question of securing power, not of conquering it, as in Germany. All forces were therefore deployed here. All means were employed, for the danger of the German tribes merging to form a German state was dangerous. Prussia in particular was the enemy of Judaism and was proclaimed reactionary. The "Prussian Junker" became a catchphrase. A wedge was driven between the nobility and the king - the nobility was won over, after it had been ruined, by being intertwined with the Jews, the king was flattered - finally, one came across such a flexible character as Kaiser Wilhelm II and was able to win him over through ever closer circles.

Judea drove a second wedge between employees and employers. On the one hand, international capitalism went into action and transformed private companies into joint-stock companies. Now the entrepreneur lost interest in his people, he was no longer the owner of the factory, he no longer needed to treat fine people with care, to reward them with generous wages and good treatment, on the contrary, the more was squeezed out of them, the greater the profit. The two were at war with each other.

At the end of the nineties, around the beginning of our century, the organization of the trade unions was completed, every worker was forced to join his trade union, whoever joined as an apprentice had to join the workers' youth.

Just as the social democrats did, so did the

Catholics where they had power. From the cradle to the grave, the clergy guided and controlled German Catholics and influenced their political thinking.

Bismarck had recognized the danger, he tried to fight both directions, he had to fail because he did not recognize the common source of the Centre and the Social Democracy: the Jews. He had his court student Maximilian Harden to thank for not recognizing this.

Thus we see that at the beginning of the century all German parties were under Jewish influence and under Jewish leadership. They virtually ruled at court, Wilhelm had become so dependent that he had made Ballin, Rathenau and Friedländer-Fuld his advisors and when he wanted to find out the mood of his people, he went to Katzenstein's small leather goods shop on Unter den Linden in Berlin and asked his faithful Katzi what the people thought. Katzi was the only citizen of Germany who was allowed to present His Majesty with a gift for his birthday.

In the last years of the 19th century there were two men who the Jews opposed, both were defamed and had to resign. Ahlwardt, the rector of the Germans, as the Jewish press derisively called him, was accused of a dishonorable crime and was thus "finished off," Gras Pükler, who had created a Radau anti-Semitism, was declared unaccountable. It was more difficult to get rid of the court preacher Stöcker, who had a position and was backed by a community, the Christian Socialists. Stöcker was dropped by the Prussian government and had to go.

## II.

### **Sources of movement**

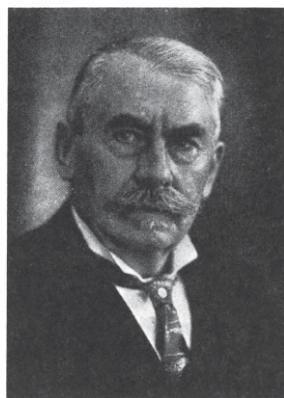
Around the turn of the century, a man appeared who Judea could not eliminate because he was independent; by the time he was imprisoned, it was already too late, the prison sentence was no longer defamatory, on the contrary, people respected Theodor Fritsch-Leipzig all the more. Fritsch published a monthly magazine, the "Hammer", and the readers formed a community, the Hammerbund. He was the first to tackle the issue scientifically and his books still form the classic library of the anti-Semitic movement.

Fritsch was fortunate enough to experience the dawn of the new era, the growth of the movement; he was only recently recalled at a ripe old age; fighting to the last, he died in the Sielen.

Hugenberg, who founded the All-German Association with Justice Councillor Llass, took a stand against the International. Unfortunately, the very well-managed monthly did not reach the hands of the workers; it remained stuck in the upper classes. Before, during and after the World War, the All-German was the most hated and most severely slandered section of the population. All-German was synonymous with Junker.

The present century saw three Austrians at the beginning of the front against Judaism. The first was Guido von List. List's books on Ario-Germanic lore, even if they are a little too much in their mythology, are still a valuable source today and should not be forgotten

Philipp Stauff, known for his book on the runic houses, summarized List's followers in the Guido von List League. Guido von List died in Berlin shortly after the war.



Old master Theodor Fritsch s

The second was Lanz von Liebenfels, who still lives in the Rhineland today. He published a series of brochures which he called Ostara, the Books of the Blonds. Liebenfels had attempted to produce the original text of the New Testament from the writings of the Church Fathers, but his books were confiscated and destroyed.

The third was Baron Wittgenberg, the author of the Semigotha, the Semialliance and the Semikürschner, which Philipp Stauff published.

In these three standard works, he demonstrated the Jewish influence in the German nobility, in art and science. In 1920, Baron Wittgenberg preferred suicide to the shame of "knowing" his wife and daughter in the hands of a Jewish banker, which is why it will be impossible today to republish his books, all but a small number of which have been bought up by Judea.

It is no coincidence that it was Austrians who jumped into the breach at that time, they had experienced the Judaization of Austria first hand, they saw the coming disaster sooner than the Germans of the Reich, who were still doing too well at the time.

Among the scholars who "fought" for the Enlightenment in the German sense, Wilser, Much and Penka should be mentioned. They provided the weapons that served to destroy the legends that were spread about the origin of all culture from the East. They proved that all culture came from the north and only from the Aryans. The Hammerbund had given rise to the Schuh- und Truhbund, which was particularly opposed to Jews in the commercial field. In addition to these groups and associations, there were a myriad of smaller associations, such as an anti-Semitic lodge in Magdeburg, an association in Berlin to combat the arrogance of Judaism and others.

The Teutonic Order crystallized out of all of these in 1912, and its first act was to bring the nationalist associations together at a Whitsun conference in Thale (Harz) in May 1914. The activists in the Teutonic Order formed the first anti-Semitic lodge, a secret society - deliberately intended as a secret society - to oppose the Jewish community. The guidelines that were drawn up were as follows:

1. Only a German who could prove his blood purity down to the third generation could become a member of the Teutonic Order. This was intended to prevent descendants of Iuden (Iudstizen and lüdlinge) from joining the order.

penetrated the Order. Furthermore, since the Order's degree of friendship excluded women; to whom the same condition applied, the acquaintances of single-blooded Germans were to be encouraged for the purpose of initiating marriage.

2. Particular emphasis was to be placed on the propaganda of racial science - the experiences made in the animal and plant kingdoms were to be applied to humans and it was to be shown how the root cause of all disease and misery lay in racial deformation.

3. The principles of the All-Germans were to be extended to the entire Germanic race; a union of all peoples of Germanic blood was to be initiated.

4. The fight against everything un-German, the fight against international Judaism in Germany, was to be driven forward with all energy.

The leadership of the order was based in Berlin. Provinces of the Order were created and it very quickly succeeded in gaining a foothold in all major cities. When the war broke out, the Order had several thousand members and over a hundred lodges. The board was made up of the leaders of the individual groups. Externally, the Order was only represented by Philipp Stauff (Großlichterfelde) and Pohl (Magdeburg).

### III.

#### **Germanic Order and Thule Society**

When war broke out, 95 out of a hundred members rushed to take up arms, the lodges stopped working - the association was torn apart, the members scattered to the four winds. The purpose of the Order, to create unity, also seemed to have been achieved, Germany was never more united than in those days of the outbreak of war in 1914. While the Germans were fighting, dreaming of a bright

future, Judea worked. The first blow was that it used the enthusiasm and caused the government to proclaim the so-called Burgsrieden. This put a stop to all work, all publicity and all propaganda by the All-Germans, thus opening the door to Judea's propaganda.

Slowly the men who could not rush to arms because they were too old or for some other reason unfit for war realized that they had been deceived. The Social Democrats, who in the early days, led by the German leaders, had lined up in rank and file, had again become dependent on the Jews - Rathenau had become economic dictator, there were Jews in all the war societies, ever new streams of Eastern Jews were coming across the Polish border into Germany and settling there.

The mutiny of the sailors in 1917, which was instigated by the trade unions, acted as a beacon. It showed the enemies where they could see the propaganda and the hint was promptly followed. Then came the stab in the back, the munitions workers' strike of January 1918 (see picture section p. 210); now the enemy alliance could breathe a sigh of relief, now it knew that, as so often in history, the German had once again stabbed the German in the back. Instead of putting the leaders up against the wall immediately, they were sentenced to a few months in prison and then let go. Treason went unpunished and was not rewarded.

On October 20, 1918, the "Vorwärts" wrote: "It is our firm intention that Germany should strike down its war flag forever without having brought it home victorious one last time." What more is needed in general to prove the enormous deception that the black-red-gold International had planned and consistently carried out? The whole of Germany has been suffering from it for the last 14 years. At that time, however, it was not allowed to talk about it, it was not allowed to say anything, because then

it was said that they were speaking against the people. Nevertheless, towards the end of the war, from 1917 onwards, energetic work was carried out against the International.

To show how Jewish work slowly reached its ultimate goal, here is an essay from the "Beobachter" that will still arouse interest today:

#### Jewish economy in Belgium.

The history of the political department of the German General Government of Belgium is classic proof of what happens as soon as just one Jew gets into an administration.

The leaders of Belgium (insofar as they were not directly subordinate to the High Command) were the military governors-general: Baron von der Goltz, then von Bissing and finally von Falkenhausen. Their departments were subordinate to them:

1. The civil administration (Erellenz von Sandt). Later, this department was separated into the Group Administration for Flanders in Brussels and that for Wallonia in Namur.

2. The political department with the Prefscentrale, the Vlamen-sektion, the political service.

3. The new ministries that administered Belgium.

Baron von der Goltz was already driving the cart. Not only did he admit a dozen French newspapers, he also appointed Baron von der Lanken-Wackenitz, who was married to the mistress of Günthershof, the Jewess Renate Friedenthal, daughter of Karl Rudolf Friedenthal and Lea Rosenberg in Darmstadt, as head of the political department. Friedenthal's brother-in-law, who only allowed himself to be called Baron von Falkenhausen, appeared at the same time as this baron. In 1887, von Falkenhausen married the Jewish woman Elsbeth Friedenthal and called himself and his children "von Falkenhausen-Friedenthal". Friedenthal had become a lieutenant, but he did not spend a single moment at the front during the entire war, sharing a table and home with his sister's husband, Baron von der Lanken, who was constantly influenced by him.

Lanken and Friedenthal appointed the co-owner of the Frankfurter Zeitung, Jew Dr. sur. Simon, as head of the press office

Legation Councillor Kempf remained the official chairman, but Simon ran the business. When the Deutsche Tageszeitung criticized this relationship at the time, it was said that Simon would leave. However, he was only away for eight days, then returned and joined von der Lanken's diplomatic department. Simon had only become more influential as a result. Through Friedenthal and Lanken, the Jew Ulrich Rauscher, the socialist employee of March, also joined the diplomatic department as a confidant. He immediately wrote a brochure on Belgium.

The censorship of Belgian newspapers was entrusted to the Jew Dr. Ebstein, who knew how to suppress any mention of scandalous events. The Jew Schottländer, the former correspondent of the Paris Figaro, was placed next to Ebstein. His wife, of course also Jewish and living in Brussels, was a French spy. So she was at the source.

In addition to this couple, another Jewish woman, Mrs. Ebstadt, whose husband was at the front, worked as an official at the Prefezentrale, just as almost all the sub-officials were from non-German circles.

Mrs. Ebstadt became involved with the "Aryan baron" von S... came into other circumstances. She therefore had to leave Brussels. Baron S... came to the front, where he soon died. (Sam. 2. ch. 11,15) Judea avenges every molestation of his wives, while he himself can molest German women and girls with impunity.

The Jew Dr. Oswaldt was employed for Belgian propaganda. He was first in Antwerp, where he got into an argument with his military superior and was soon transferred to Brüffel. The "quarrelsome" Aryan officer was sent to the front and soon fell. (2 Sam. 11:15).

Dr. Oswaldt's job was to put obstacles in the way of the pro-German Vlamen, his right-hand man was a Jewish shorthand typist named Bloch.

When the Wolfsbüro, the official intelligence service, set up a branch in Brussels, this position was given to the Jew Julius Wertheimer from the Vossische Zeitung. The head of the Wolff office in Antwerp and also head of the political department there was the Jew Schiff, appointed by Lanken.

Baron Lanken imported Dr. Schauer, a Jew from Frankfurt, as the general legal advisor. Schauer had previously worked as a lawyer in Paris. Mrs. Schauer, again a French Jew, was in the public prosecutor's department, even though she didn't understand a word of German. You can imagine how

useful it was.

Rosenbaum, a commission traveler who had previously traveled for fashionable newspapers, was appointed Kempf's confidant. Rosenbaum received the newspaper "Bruxellois", which had been founded by the German authorities, for free, became a millionaire several times over in four years thanks to German government money.

Lanken continued to advise the Jew Hauenstetn, who had already acted as a divider between Bavaria and Prussia in French service in the spring of 1914, and received the newspaper "Belfried".

Every German office in Belgium was teeming with Jews, all the typists, all the sub-officials were Jews.

In addition to the senior officials, the following should also be mentioned: Dr. Markus Hübner, who sat next to Dr. Oswaldt in the administrative department. The Brussels Jew Driessen, the Jewish cavalry captain Behrens.

The whole stage in the office of the political department naturally received the Iron Cross, which is also worn a lot by Hebrews elsewhere. Bon Hebrews who were never in the trenches.

Jewish helpers were Baron von Strempel, who worked as a senior director and then became a captain. Today he is a major and adjutant to the Governor General, Mr. von Falkenhausen.

The head of the passport office is Ritter von Marx, who can be recognized from afar as a genuine Jew. Marx has a palace in Bad Homburg vor der Höhe and has often entertained the Kaiser for breakfast. He is an important link in the Jewish chain that surrounds the Emperor and will be his undoing.

Lawyer Stocky is a baptized Jew and has proven himself as a Jew in the Belgian administration.

The private secretary of Mr. von Sandt and his successor Schaible, both of whom are Aryans, was and is the Jew Kempner, the son of the well-known Jewish lawyer and liberal leader Kempner in Berlin.

The Jewish camarilla in all circles paralyzed the measures of the excellent Mr. von Biffing and delayed things to the detriment of Germany. It was simply impossible for Biffing to take action. Biffing died in time, much to the joy of the Jews, and his successor was Mr. von Falkenhausen, who brought his Jewish personal physician Fürstenberg with him. It was impossible to get to Falkenhausen without Fürstenberg.

**Z**

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This is the same tactic pursued by Ballin, Rathenau, Friedländer-Fuld, Koppel, Jules Simon and Goldschmidt: they form a ring around the Emperor and he only listens to what they want.

Just as it has been described here using an example in the West, it was the same in the East. Just remember Kühlmann's peace of shame; he is married to Friedländer-Fuld. Kühlmann, as Germany's representative, concluded peace with Romania, putting German interests so far behind Jewish interests that he turned Bulgaria away from us and turned the Bulgarian people against Germany, who were still quite pro-German during the war.

In the north there were also Jews in outstanding places, and we should not mention Turkey at all, here Judea was in his element, because the Young Turks, the Javid, Talaat etc. were also Jewish Dönme (the Turks call them turned).

All these facts led to the men who had to stay behind at home joining together and reviving the Germanic Order. The new rooms were inaugurated at the Christmas conference in 1917.

At this Christmas meeting it was decided to press ahead with propaganda. Sebottendorff declared the 'General Order News' (see picture section p. 2V5) for the consecrated to finance and direct the 'Runes' (see picture section p. 201) for the degree of friendship. The order's province of Bavaria fell to him. This choice was important because it made Bavaria the cradle of the social-national movement. The two southern German tribes, the Bajuvars and the Swabians, are more mobile, more easily connected, more social and more socially united.

than the northern Germans. They are not so critical, not so individualistic. The gentlemen who started the work in central and northern Germany find it more difficult; while a large following soon formed in the south, the order grew slowly in the north.

Sebottendorff had received the addresses of some gentlemen who had responded to advertisements, and he visited them first. It was very favorable for him that he met a brother of the Germanic Order in Munich, Walter Nauhaus, who was a student of Professor Wackerle. The two came to the decision to march separately and fight together. Nauhaus was to gather the youth and Sebottendorff wanted to form the backbone of the movement from the older men. The first members of the circle were three gentlemen: Dr. Georg Gaubatz, who had made himself available to the Red Cross and was the syndic of the Bavarian Eagle Security Association; Schulrat Rohmeder, the chairman of the "German" School Association and Johannes Hering, who had made a name for himself in the Hammer League, he was the disseminator of the teachings of Much, Penka and Wilmer.

Just as a stone thrown into the water draws ever wider circles, this first circle was soon joined by others; one could think of renting an apartment in Zweigstraße and holding meetings there. Sebottendorff himself moved into a house in Bad Aibling with his family and servants.

To show the nature of the propaganda, it should be noted here that Sebottendorff placed advertisements in various newspapers inviting people to join a nationalist lodge. These advertisements were also the cause of the clash mentioned on page 24. A Freemason explained in the Munich-Augsburg evening paper that this could only be a waving lodge, because Masonic lodges did not advertise publicly.

The applicant was sent the advertising sheet 1 reproduced in the picture section p.2V2, in which brief reference was made to the racial question. It was pointed out that an order, a secret society, was necessary to propagate these ideas, and that anyone wishing to join this secret society must first make a blood confession on an enclosed sheet. This read:

"The undersigned affirms to the best of his knowledge and belief that no Jewish or colored blood flows in his and his wife's veins and that there are no members of the colored races among their ancestors."

Once the candidate had completed this blood confession, he received advertising sheet 2 with the swastika and the Wodan picture (see picture section p.202). He had to fill in a questionnaire and send in his picture. This picture was examined for racial purity, inquiries were made and if the conditions were met, the candidate was invited to appear at the meeting. After a certain period of examination, he was admitted to the degree of Freundschafts. The consecration of this degree consisted of a solemn commitment in which the candidate had to swear absolute loyalty to the master. It symbolized the return of the lost Aryan to the German Halgadom. Women and girls could also be admitted to this first degree.

#### IV.

### **Thule Society and Munich Observer until the 1918 revolution**

It soon became clear to Sebottendorff that he could not be very successful in the small apartment in Zweigstraße. The opportunity arose to rent the rooms of the sports club in the Vier Jahreszeiten, which offered space for 300 people. Meetings could be held here and other circles could be won over to the ideas of the Germanic Order. It was impossible to hold public meetings at that time. They would have been banned because of the peace of the castle or, if they had been allowed, they would undoubtedly have been shouted down. It was the time when the young people who would later make the revolution were drafted, when the incitement of the individual classes against each other rose to the highest level - the time when Erzberger and Scheidemann "sowed the seeds" of what was to ripen on November 9, 1918, when no military dared to take a vigorous stand against Social Democracy and the Center. If something was to be "achieved", the ideas first had to "take root" in a wider circle, the land first had to be cultivated. Since the spoken word could not be effective, it had to be achieved through the printed word. A new newspaper could not be founded as there was already a great shortage of paper and the government did not allow new newspapers. This presented an opportunity to use an existing newspaper, the 43

2. January 1887 "Münchener Beobachter" (see picture section p. 206). Franz Eher, the publisher of the Beobachter, a client of lawyer Dr. Gaubah, had died. Sebottendorff acquired the publishing rights from Franz Eher's widow for 5000 marks. The paper had no subscribers, it was sold on the street. As owner of the "Münchener Beobachter, Verlag Franz Eher Bachs, Munich", Miss Käthe Bierbaumer, a sister of the Germanic Order, was registered. Mrs. Bierbaumer came from a Burgenland farming family, one of the families who set out to rebuild the East, which had been devastated by the Turkish wars. Sebottendorff was the editor of the Beobachter. The Beobachter was presented as a sports magazine (f. picture section p. 207) so that it would get into the hands of young people. There was another reason why this presentation seemed particularly favorable. The Jew only has an interest in sport if he brings something to the table. The Jews would therefore not read the Beobachter, because they had no interest in sport as such. A sports paper could therefore carry out its propaganda without being noticed.

How correct this calculation was was later shown by the Jewish anger at the editor of a "sports paper", as Sebottendorff was always called. Again and again this came to the fore, a sign of how annoyed Judea was that this sports paper had been considered so unimportant.

Here are some of Sebottendorff's articles from the first issues of the Münchener Beobachter

Keep your blood pure.

In the middle of the last century, the English minister Disraeli-Beaconsfield wrote in his novel "Endymion":

"The racial question is the key to world history, and the only reason history is often so confused is because it was written by people who did not understand the

did not know the racial question and the moments belonging to it/”

Beaconsfield is right in his remark, he must have known it because he was Jewish. Just look at the significance of the world war in terms of its nature and origin and you have to agree with him. Accompanying phenomena and pretexts are usually regarded as the root causes of this world tragedy. Most judges have not yet found the key. Here, too, it lies in the racial question. Two representatives of opposing world views, opposing races, are actually at war. On the one hand, the Germanic, creative race and, on the other hand, the parasitic, big capitalist race.

It will be objected that the English and Americans are also of Germanic origin. That is true, but it does not matter; what is decisive is who rules these peoples, who directs them, who leads them. The secret ruler of our opponents is undoubtedly international big business, which is striving for world domination. The representatives of this big business are the outright enemies of our nation. They are the Jews.

They fight against our nationality and have fought against it through the centuries under various masks and forms. Unfortunately, they all too often find their greatest allies among our own people. The Teuton is a Faustian. Mere possession cannot satisfy him. Just as a "pure fool" he grasps at illusory values and illusory images (ideals), which his mortal enemies have sworn to him as higher civilization, as higher cultural values. But these illusory images are nothing but poison and anaesthetics to lead the Teutons all the more surely into slavery, to impose the yoke on them.

Our ancestors often had a natural feeling towards their enemies, they knew the racial question and the value of blood brotherhood, the value of blood purity. They knew that only the fellow tribesman was to be trusted, that only he could be loyal. The half-breed, the foreign race was wrong, was treacherous.

Unfortunately, the healthy instinct has been clouded or even uprooted in many areas. Walvater was dethroned and our paternal faith was replaced by a new faith in forms that do not correspond to our German and religious talents. One can fully recognize the value of Christianity, but that does not exclude it,

that one can be very divided about the way it was brought to the Germanic peoples. In particular, however, we must reject and fight against those tendencies which, under the guise of religion, are quietly and steadfastly working towards the weakening of our nation.

But the defeat of our religion was not the end of the story. Our wisdom was buried, our law destroyed, broken by Roman law. So, our language was ridiculed and sought to be destroyed, they tried to reduce it to the language of the common people.

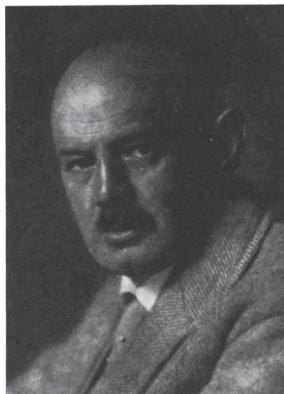
It is obvious that the decline of our people to the point of complete political annihilation went hand in hand with this. But the nation always proved strong enough to thwart the plans of the enemy. Men and leaders always arose to lead it out of its decline and it was God's will that the other part should also recover from this upward trend.

The German people would have to be struck completely blind if the enemies were to achieve their goal now.

An ideal of humanity that was alien to him provided the means to shackle Parzival, the pure fool. Favored by Christianity, the doctrine of human equality was spread. Gypsies, Hottentots, Botokudes and Germanic tribes were completely equal.

It is only a pity that the great teacher, nature, teaches otherwise, that she teaches: this equality is nonsense! It is the greatest lie ever told to mankind. To destroy us Germans. There are superior and inferior races! If the racial mish-mash, the Chandals, are considered equal to the Aryans, the noble people, then a crime is being committed against humanity. It needs leaders, including leading peoples, for its higher development.

Among the races of the earth, the Germanic race is called to this position of leadership by virtue of its disposition. As far back as the eye can see into the past, the bearers of Germanic blood have always been the bearers, the creators of a culture.



German freedom poet Dietrich Eckart

However, people have tried to persuade us, and the world still believes it today, that the original homeland of the peoples was the highlands of Asia or Mesopotamia. The light came from the East.

Recent research has shown that this assumption is wrong, Northern Europe, Northern Germany is the ancestral home of the culture bearers, from here, from prehistoric times to the present, streams of German blood have poured out fertilizing, waves upon waves of people have gone out, bringing culture to the whole world.

The highly praised Greek culture is an offshoot of the German spirit. The Hittites, the Sumerians and all the other peoples were of Aryan origin.

When the French and Spanish and Italians boast of their culture, they should not forget that they owe this culture to Germanic blood. The more the purity of blood dwindled, the thinner the Aryan blood became, the more the cultural barrenness became apparent. Greece and Rome did not perish because of a decline in morals, not because religion dwindled/ these are only consequences. Rome and Greece

perished because of the miscegenation, because of the boundless racial maneuvering.

The same fate threatens us, threatens the Germanic race, on the one hand, from the gospel of the equality of all people, on the other hand, from the rule of international big capitalism, which is based on racial man-madeness.

Money is the weapon of the low-born, the chandala. With this weapon they seek to destroy the noble race. The danger is urgent, for on the one hand the instinct is weakened by the gospel of the equality of the races, and on the other hand world traffic is so easy that after the war such a mixing of races is greatly favored.

The fact that our government was not fully aware of the danger before the war is shown by a law it introduced. It was intended to prohibit liaison between Germans and colored people. Who voted against the law? German, I'll show you your enemies: the Center, Social Democrats, Christian Socialists and Liberals voted against it.

Racial purity means the health of the people. When all members of the people are imbued with the value of blood purity, then the social question is also solved, then it has lost its sharpness, then everyone sees the brother, the sister in the people's comrade, then one supports the other, then the old Germanic religion, the knowledge and wisdom of the Thou is awakened again.

This was a language that had never been heard before in Munich. The first edition of the Beobachter, which came out in 5000 copies, was well received and later the circulation increased from issue to issue. In addition to the larger issues, the smaller ones were not forgotten - sharp criticism was voiced. Here are some samples with explanations: There was to be a Reichstag by-election and the Independents had put up the Jew Eisner. The Beobachter carried the following note:

A Russian Jew as a candidate for the Reichstag.

We have been informed that the Independent Social Democratic Party of Munich is putting forward the writer Kurt Eisner as a candidate for the by-election in the Reichstag constituency of Munich II.

Eisner will not be elected, but the fact that a party would even dare to nominate a Russian Jew, who was convicted of treason, should make the worker's face flush with shame!

Four months later, Eisner was Bavarian Minister President, he had made the revolution.

In the summer of 1918, all kinds of rumors circulated among the people that milk was to be moved from Bavaria to Prussia, the king was called Millibauer and it was claimed that he was the main participant (see picture section p.213, illustration below). On the other hand, it was claimed in northern Germany that flour and vegetables were being moved from there to Bavaria. Anyone who experienced the hardship will understand what role this small, self-evident exchange of products played in the incitement of the individual tribes against each other.

Only the Beobachter, No. 18 of October 5, 1918, dared to report the truth:

Leutstetten and the Prussian flyer.

We all have almost no idea what means our enemies are using to sow discord and increase resentment. It is already

We have come so far that the word "victory" can no longer be uttered. Millions of leaflets are falling daily on and behind our front - a party press in Germany that knew what it wanted, unhindered by any government, has sown the seeds on which the rain of leaflets is falling fruitfully! We now have the harvest.

The leaflet, which was treacherously reprinted in full by the Berliner Tageblatt, tried to spread discord between North and South. We heard nothing about anything happening to B. T. - they simply accepted the slap in the face.

They try it differently here! We Bavarians are always caught with our stomachs. It is whispered that the king sends milk to Berlin, it is said that wagons full of calves go to Northern Germany at night. It's no use replying that the milk from Leutstetten is hardly sold to infant homes at the cost price! People simply don't believe that our king sells a liter for 28 pfennigs when he could get 80 pfennigs!

However, it should again be expressly stated here that no milk from Leutstetten has ever been sent outside Bavaria, that all milk from there goes to Munich, Nuremberg, Würzburg and Fürth, where it is used in hospitals and infant care centers.

What is concealed.

A note runs through the entire press: "In Nauheim, numerous respected citizens were arrested as a result of a secret butchery being uncovered, including a religious teacher and a well-known hotel owner. The latter offered to provide a surety of 50,000 marks for his immediate release. The butcher's shop was located in a shed near the railroad, and the addresses of the recipients were attached to numerous shipping lists, so that one is precisely informed about the meat buyers. One of the first doctors from Nauheim was also involved."

If no names are mentioned, the matter makes us miserable, the Beobachter could now determine: the arrested religious teacher is the very pious butcher Oppenheimer, who secretly slaughtered the cattle that were to be eaten in the kosher Hotel Adler. Other customers were the Jewish physician Professor and privy councillor Dr. Grödel, who ran a first-class sanatorium in Nauheim. This - the empress's doctor and

personal physician to the Bulgarian king - is the shamefully concealed first doctor from Nauheim. Other recipients were Jews from Frankfurt and Berlin, the same people who had been carrying out the food sedition against Bavaria.

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Mr. Goldstein in Essen as representative of Bavarian municipal associations is the latest. A friend of our paper sends us the following advertisement from the Kölnische Zeitung in Essen:

"Vegetables of all kinds wanted for sale from a Bavarian municipal association. N. Goldstein, Esten, Wiesenstraße 83."

This is a strange municipal association that wants to buy up vegetables for Bavaria in the Prussian industrial area of all places. Is Mr. Goldstein interested in more than just expenses and commission? We absolutely cannot imagine that the heavily populated industrial area, of all places, can sell vegetables. Or is this part of the tactic of discord between North and South? Is it perhaps intended to repeat the maneuver in Prussia as in Bavaria: "Well, there you have it, now the Bavarians are also buying our vegetables away".

These samples will suffice to characterize the type of fight that the Beobachter waged.

The editorial office was officially located in the Pfarrstraße 5, but was actually in the "Vier Jahreszeiten".

The society itself had now become so strong that the consecration could be considered. Nauhaus suggested the name Thule as a code name for the society. This was accepted by Sebottendorff, because the name sounded mysterious enough, but it immediately told the "knowing" what it was all about. The rooms were consecrated on 17th Ernting (August) 1918. The two presidents of the order from Berlin attended the ceremony. They appointed Sebottendorff as their representative and Master, installed the lodge head and held the first right lodge. On the following Sunday, 30 brothers and sisters were

members from all over Bavaria who had come to Munich for this purpose. The very next Saturday a new consecration could take place, in which the Nauhaus Lodge was consecrated. The third Saturday of the month was now always designated as the consecration lodge, and contracts were held on the other Saturdays.

Master Griebl had taken over the decoration of the lodge rooms and installed the emblem of the Thule Society, the victorious sun wheel (see picture section p. 201, illustration below) in all rooms. Mrs. Riemann-Bucherer had taken over the management of the singing department. Baron Seidlitz and Hering showed themselves to be artists on the piano or harmonium - Miss Karl sang their songs.

Each member wore the bronze pin manufactured by the Ecklöh company in Lüdenscheid, which showed the swastika crossed by two spears on the shield. The prototype of the symbol was the swastika, which was attached to a Germanic axe found in Silesia. The sisters of the society wore a simple golden swastika.

On November 1, 1918, the "Germanenorden" had around 1500 members throughout Bavaria and around 250 in Munich. The entrance fees paid went to Berlin for further propaganda. Each member received the "Rune" and the Beobachter. The Order had also made good progress in its two branches in the Reich, but they could not compare with the success in Bavaria.

The revolution would bring enormous losses, the members in Bavaria were almost completely lost, and it became clear that only where the leader always remained in contact with the entourage could the existence of the organization be guaranteed. The last issue of the Beobachter on November 9, 1918 (see picture section p. 207, illustration above) contained the following articles:

Germany's need.

We receive letters every day asking what we should do? Does Germany deserve this, do we deserve this? Every day our supporters ask what we can do to counteract the disaster.

All we can do is wait and see and keep working!

We must work quietly and constantly on Germany's renewal. Gather our forces, descend the half-buried steps that lead to the rich, deep fountain of Germanic humanities. You all have no idea how high the knowledge of the Germanic peoples was, how high their culture was, which penetrated everywhere in a fertilizing way.

Six thousand years ago, when deep night still covered India, Egypt and Mesopotamia, our ancestors measured the stars on stone circles at Stonehenge and Udry, determined the year and the festivals. They cut runes that became the basis for letters.

We find Aryan culture in Ur in Chaldea, German tribes in Palestine before the Jews immigrated there, the Trojan, the Mycenaean culture is Germanic, the Greek is blood of our blood! India and Persia bear the stamp of German culture and what we later received back from the Orient, the East received from us.

The heyday of the entire Middle Ages was brought about by German blood, France was refreshed by the blood of the Normans, Italy experienced its renaissance through German blood and German spirit.

We will need our pride, because what lies ahead of us will be an iron life of work.

We do not yet know what destiny has in store for us, but we do know that if it leads us through the valley of suffering, we are certain to ascend!

It is only through struggle that all culture stands, all culture stands. And we will have plenty of struggle in the future.

Fight for existence, fight for life!

This must not make us petty, not despondent. We must stand upright, one must support the other. As bad luck clings to brimstone, so must the German cling to the German.

We have to wait and see, because the German time will come again. We must wait and work, always think about it, long for it, never forget anything.

We all have to fend off for one another what is foreign, what is race-foreign. We need German judges, German lawyers, German doctors, German

Leader of the people.

We have suffered enough from foreign blood.

From Bethmann to Erzberger, it is Semitic influence that has ruled us to death, that will stop, that must stop.

We know that a large current in Social Democracy is pointing in the direction of völkisch tendencies; just read Erhard Auer's speech at the Bavarian Party Conference. It is up to us to utilize this current; we want a völkisch movement that wants to keep Germany's districts free of foreign races.

Austria's Germans have become free and a long-cherished dream, the unification of all Germans, is coming true. German distress has always been the birth of new ascent.

We are in deepest need and that is precisely why fate will want to make us tough, it will give us the toughness that we lacked.

Therefore: open your hearts and clear your eyes. Only those who give themselves away are lost.

But we want to live, want to live long and happily. Everything that lives must pass away to make way for new life, we will suffer death, but our children and our children's children will live. Germanennot is the threshold to new life.

Lord, give us the need so that we can become Germans.

And a second article from issue 23 of November 9:

For the emperor!

The raging sea has claimed a new victim: Wilhelm II's abdication of the throne. And it is wonderful how many people who were otherwise happy in their Byzantinism when a Prussian peep flew into their buttonhole are now walking around with the "Münchener Post" (see picture section, p. 211) in their hands and asking: "Isn't he leaving yet?

These days, it's impossible to think twice, everything is vying for the favor of the new men. Backbone?

God, gone are the days when men had backbones, you bend over backwards and give the dying lion the familiar donkey kick. We used to know it differently. We once spoke of German loyalty! But that was a long time ago. Loyalty and oaths no longer count for anything in the marketplace of life.

The imperial question is not a personal question. It shakes the foundations of the empire and the people. The Kaiser question is also not a question of today, but the war of 1914 was started and carried out by the international Iudenschaft, the international Freemasonry, the international plutocracy for the express purpose of destroying the German Kaisertum! It is well known that with it the other princes of Germany are finished.

If we approach the Kaiser question without prejudice, it must be emphasized that Wilhelm II never wanted war, that he delayed the start of the war for so long, always hoping that the miracle would happen until it was already too late for Germany.

We reproach him for missing many an opportunity when he should have drawn his sword.

We reproach him for surrounding himself with foreigners, for giving in to foreign influences and thereby bringing his people into times of trouble.

But these questions no longer play a role today, it's not about the person, it's about the principle.

Germany needs the monarchy, the leader! Without such a leader, it will fall apart!

Our enemy knows this very well, but we do not.

Nor are we surprised that the center, which has always behaved so monarchically, has joined in the hype. The threads of international Jewry, which is the enemy of every monarchy, reach right up to the highest echelons of the Church.

But for many people, money is more important than honor, and it should be said that a presidential election in France costs the German Reich three years' budget.

It was on November 7, 1918, when the independent Kurt Eisner and the Social Democrat Erhard Auer agreed to undertake a joint revolutionary action. The agreement was announced at a meeting on the Theresienwiese that took place in the afternoon. Eisner, Auer, Unterleitner and Simon gave speeches demanding the abdication of Kaiser Wilhelm II and the German Crown Prince. At 4 o'clock the meeting was over and now the revolution was staged. At the side of the blind Gondorfer, Eisner and his followers rushed through the city of Munich. The soldiers in the barracks were soon won over to the revolution," the commander of the II Bavarian Army Corps, General Kraft von Dellmensingen, was welcomed at the Hotel "Bavarian Court" captured. King Ludwig III left the residence and, together with Queen Therese and the princesses, embarked on a terribly harrowing escape. The publishing houses of the daily newspapers, the main railway station, the main post office, in short all public buildings were occupied by Eisner's followers. The Workers' and Soldiers' Council was set up in the Mathäser Bräu Hall and moved into the parliament building during the night

in Prannerstraße and elected Eisner as president. Bavaria was proclaimed a republic and the House of Wittelsbach was deposed (see picture section p. 212).

When Munich woke up on Friday, November 8, the Republic was a fact. Things were going great in the individual offices; one seer received at random, the only difference was that the independents were given the higher offices.

In his appeal, Eisner promised the convening of a national assembly, which was to meet as soon as possible on the basis of a new and freer electoral law; he further promised early peace and complete freedom. On the same day he issued a second appeal in which the peasants were promised that they would be better off from now on. Peace was assured, nothing was to be destroyed, but rather expanded.

The revolution spread; Berlin followed on November 9th and in these days the first sailors appeared in Munich, the vultures of the 1918 revolution (see picture section p.214).

On Saturday, November 9, 1918, the Thule had a meeting at which Sebottendorff gave the following speech;

"My brothers and sisters!

Yesterday we experienced the collapse of everything we trusted, everything that was dear and valuable to us.

In place of our blood-related princes, our mortal enemy rules: Iuda. We do not yet know what will come of this chaos. We can guess.

A time will come of struggle, of bitterest need, a time of danger!

We are all endangered, those of us who are engaged in the battle, for the enemy hates us with the boundless hatred of the Jewish race, it is now an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth!

Those of you who do not want to stand by us in this battle should

go scot-free from banishment and his name shall not be mentioned among us. Nor will we hold it against him that he has gone. Whoever does not know it yet should know it today: we will not have to count on any sparing in this battle, nor am I willing to demand sparing or to give it!

As long as I hold the iron hammer here, I am willing to use the Thule in this battle!

Whoever cannot follow me, whoever has pledged loyalty to me and cannot keep it with a joyful heart, let him go, I will not hold it against him!

But whoever wants to stay with me should know that there is no going back, only forward!

If anyone wants to stay, I will remind him of his oath of allegiance, even unto death!

But I, I assure you and swear it by this sacred sign, hear it, you victorious sun, I will remain faithful to you. Trust me as you have always trusted me!

Our battle will be fought on both fronts. On the internal front, because it means becoming capable and tough! On the external front: it means fighting everything that is un-German!

Our order is a Germanic order, Germanic is loyalty. Our god is Walvater, his rune is the Aarrune.

And the trinity: Wodan, Wili, We is the unity of the trinity. A lower brain will never comprehend this unity in the trinity. Wili, like We, is the polarization of Walfather and Wodan is the divine immanent law.

Aarrune means Aryan, primeval fire, sun, eagle. And the eagle is the symbol of the Aryans.

To denote the eagle's ability to self-immolate, it was made red, and was then called the red-winged eagle.

My friends, from today onwards the red eagle is our symbol, it is to remind us that we must pass through death in order to live.

The Jews know only too well that they have to fear the Aar, as it says in their scripture, Deuteronomy 28 verse 49: 'And the Lord will raise up against you a nation from afar, from the ends of the earth, flying like an eagle, a nation whose language you do not understand.'

What can be further removed from each other than German and Jewish thinking, what is more incomprehensible than a German speaking to a Jew? Watch out, my friends, our German Adler

abolish it! But we want to emphasize the eagle again and again as a symbol, as a symbol of the will to act. Let our confidence be the hope of the poet:

Strike, strike then upward purification of  
the world's fire, Rise as victor then upward  
emperor of the German land.

Heine, who poured poison and bile on everything Aryan, once said:

"You ugly bird, if you fall into my hands one day,  
I'll pluck out your feathers and peck off your claws!

Yesterday's revolution, made by the low-bred to corrupt the Teutons, is the beginning of purification. It will depend on us alone how long or how short this purification will be. Let us be aware of this, let us work on ourselves so that each of us becomes the flame that shines and warms and consumes the adversary!

But let us not forget, through the work on ourselves, the fight to the outside! Now, my brothers and sisters, is no longer the time for contemplative speeches and meetings and celebrations! Now it's time to fight and I will and will fight! Fight until the swastika rises victorious from the Fimbulwinter!

They say the revolution brings freedom, yes, it brings us back our freedom, which was taken from us four years ago! Now we want to talk about the German Reich, now we want to say that the Jew is our mortal enemy, from today on we will act.

I wanted to give you, my brothers and sisters, eight days, eight days of reflection. No, my friends, tomorrow the decision shall be made. Whoever is not here tomorrow shall be struck off our lists, he shall have said, I am afraid and will not go with you!

Don't talk to me about compromise and waiting, curse anyone who tries to tempt me.

Tomorrow is the tenth of November, the birthday of Luther, Schiller and Scharnhorst!

Tomorrow at 8 o'clock in the evening I'll be looking at a consecration lodge, whoever doesn't come, whoever is absent without excuse, is no longer there for us.

Don't anyone come to me after leaving the Remptier, we want to be happy together, without asking and without guessing. Let everyone come with

to cope with themselves.

And so I close this meeting:

I know, my God, that I am Thine own, And Thou my own  
above all lines, And only one desire fills my mind, To fight for  
Thee tirelessly as a man of war. Give salvation! That we may  
conquer with courage and strength the impudent brood that  
spoiled us, And let the song of the solar eagle resound anew in  
our Germanic blood!

V.

**Thule Society, Battle League and  
Rings of Thule**

With the magnificent words of Philipp Stauff, Sebottendorff had closed the lodge on November 9, 1918 - the Sonnenaar had come alive, no one was absent from the meeting on November 10, 1918. The Master, who had been suffering from a high fever on Friday due to the then widespread and dangerous flu, suffered a relapse and had to be brought back to his apartment in the Pension Döring. Meanwhile, the iron wheels of fate that Germany had created for itself were rolling. The individual countries were almost independent of each other and pursued their own policies. Eisner, who had made the revolution on November 8, 1918 with the blind Gandorfer, was Prime Minister - a provisional National Council had been convened in Munich. The Jews were already speaking here. Toller, Levien, Axelrod, Dr. Lipp, who had declared war on Switzerland, Dr. Wadler, who had once been an all-German but was now a furious communist, appeared on the stage with many other Jews. New elections for the German National Assembly and the Bavarian state parliament were called for the beginning of the new year. In Spa, the extension of the arms oil

Germany was blocked on land and at sea, and the food shortage grew from day to day.

Important resolutions were announced at the meeting on November 10, 1918. The Thule Society was to continue to exist, but was not to actively intervene in the expected struggle; its purpose was to work on itself internally. Externally, a Kampfbund was to appear, which Sebottendorff reserved the right to lead. This Kampfbund soon experienced an unexpected upswing. As a result of the revolution, almost all of the nationalist associations had become homeless - the landlords had given them notice to quit. Sebottendorff opened its doors wide and in a short time all the important folk meetings took place in the "Vier Jahreszeiten". The good thing about this was that for the first time the individual groups came into close contact, because it often happened that two or three meetings took place at the same time.

The Thule Society was like a pigeon coop - here the National Liberal Party under Hanns Dahn was constituted anew, here the All-Germans met under publisher Lehmann, the German School Association under Rohmeder, the Traveling Journeymen, the Hammerbund, whose most active member was Dannehl, in short, there was no association in Munich that represented any national interests that did not find accommodation in the Thule. It was here that the graduate engineer Gottfried Feder made his first public appearance with his thoughts on breaking the bondage of interest.

The most active and driving element of the whole circle was the publishing bookseller Lehmann, who kept coming up with new ideas and plans. Lehmann was known as an All-German in Munich and was accordingly hated by all parties. He had

Weapons were procured for all eventualities and a main depot was located in the Thule.

This "weapon" gave rise to a small episode that should not be concealed. Sebottendorff had been invited to lunch with his wife and Mrs. Bierbaumer and when the coffee, a rarity in those days, was about to arrive, he was seized by a sudden restlessness that forced him to get up, leave and "drive to the office in Marstallstraße". Everything was quiet, only the secretary Anni Molz was there. Sebottendorff went with her to collect the weapons hidden under the podiums and wrap them up in sheets of writing paper. The individual packages were then stacked in the office so that the open door concealed them.

The work had barely been done when the doorbell rang and the book printer Stiegeler appeared, asking for some Mauser pistols. Stiegeler is known in the nationalist movement for his book "Deutschlands Werdegang" and his association "Urda".

Sebottendorff put two pistols and the necessary ammunition in his briefcase, he took two pistols himself, dismissed Ms. Molz and locked up the Thule. As the two gentlemen turned from Marstallstrasse into Maximilianstrasse, a truck with a Republican security gun drove around the corner and stopped in front of the entrance to the Thule Gesellschaft.

"They want to see me," said Sebottendorff, "please, Mr. Stiegeler, take my briefcase, I have to go back and see what's going on."

"You're not going to be crazy enough to throw yourself into the jaws of the beasts!"

"Yes, Mr. Stiegeler, I need to know what's going on. Please take your bag and be at the paulaner today at 10 o'clock. If I'm not there by 10 a.m., go to lawyer Dahn or Dr. Gaubatz and let them know where I am!"

No sooner said than done.

As Sebottendorff came out of the staircase, he heard someone trying to open the door with keys. He asked

"What are you doing?"

"Yes, what are you doing here?" was the counter-question.

"Well, allow me, I am the owner of these rooms."

"So, we have orders to search for weapons."

"Please, come in." Sebottendorff unlocked the door and a thorough examination began. Everything, even the heating, the grand piano and the harmonium were opened, the podiums in the box were raised. How glad Sebottendorff was that he had put the weapons elsewhere in the afternoon! When nothing was found, Sebottendorff asked for a certificate stating that the search had been fruitless, which was given to him. Nevertheless, he was taken to the police headquarters. There he was asked what the Thule Society was. He claimed it was a sports club and, as he was able to identify himself as a Turkish citizen, he was soon released. At the paulaner he met Stiegeler, who had already informed Dahn, and Stiegeler himself.

Another episode in which they wanted to catch Eisner also passed without result. It was December 4, 1918 and Sebottendorff was on his way to Bad Aibling to visit his wife. He was met at the station by Lieutenant Sedlmeier, the son of the owner of the "famous" Therienbad in Bad Aibling and informed him that Eisner would be speaking at the Kurhaus (see picture section, p. 215). He would bring Auer and Timm with him. That would be an opportunity to catch him and make Auer president. It seemed possible. Strong opposition to Eisner was already noticeable at the time. In particular, the majority Socialists resented the fact that Eisner wanted to ingratiate himself with the Entente in Geneva and had accused Germany of complicity in the war. In the

government itself had almost nothing to say; Eisner, Fechenbach and Unterlettner were the real rulers. The plan could succeed if Auer was present, if there were enough peasants available who could counter the attack. Se-lmeier himself had gathered around him about 15 sunny people who were prepared to do whatever it took. Appeals were drawn up and printed in the Miesbacher Anzeiger, which was still run by Klaus Eck at the time" (see photo section, p. 215).

The appeal was to be "distributed at the last moment when Eisner had spoken. Sedlmeier was to "stand" on the stage and provoke Eisner after his speech. Sebottendorff had taken it upon himself to "come to his aid" from the other side of the stage and "take Eisner prisoner". A car was to take the prisoner to the mountains, where he was to be held until the new government was formed. Anyone with a bicycle was sent out to fetch as many peasants from the villages as possible. They were to be told " that "something would happen".

Two circumstances thwarted the plan. Eisner did not bring Auer with him, but the Minister of Culture Hoffmann and the farmers' council Gandorfer. Then the Kolbermoor workers, almost pure communists, and the people from the Rosenheim renovation had arrived, crowding around the stage in large groups - it was impossible for Sebottendorff and his people to get to the stage. But that wouldn't have been so bad, the dangerous thing was that Eisner's gift of speech had been underestimated, he hadn't been



that Gandorfer would win over the peasants. Eisner's speech was a masterpiece of Jewish distortion. He began by accusing himself of three errors. Firstly, he was a Jew, he belonged to that unfortunate people who had lived in slavery for centuries, who were not allowed to work and who were hated. For this very reason, the Jews had always stood up for true freedom, true equality, because they had experienced first-hand the unspeakable suffering of the Jews, and suffered all the misfortune. Secondly, he was a Prussian, a Saupreussian, as the Oberlanders say. But he was an enemy of the critical Prussian way of thinking, an enemy of the Prussian Junkertum that ruled there and that was why he had been living in Bavaria for years and his first trip had been here to his beloved Oberland. Thirdly, he was a social democrat. Now came the familiar phrases about the international social democrat who would help to build a new Germany in Bavaria.

to build beauty and dignity.

When Eisner finished, a wild cheer roared through the hall, Sedlmeier's action was finished. It was impossible after Gandorfer had spoken and told the farmers what they would receive.

When Gandorfer had finished and the discussion was opened, Sedlmeier jumped onto the stage and began his speech; "Salomon Kosmanowsky - commonly called Kurt Eisner" - he didn't get any further, a wild commotion arose, the two guards rushed at the little lieutenant, Fechenbach pushed his way closer - then the Aiblingen blacksmith appeared in the background, stretched out his fists, grabbed the slender Sedlmeier by the collar and lifted him from the crowd to look down behind him. This allowed him to escape.

Later, when Cisner died, they took revenge on him. Lawyer Eller, once a pillar of the Fatherland Party, then a Communist, led the attack, Sedlmeier was torn from his bed, placed on a cart and threatened by 25 unlocked guns, he had to repeat the words that engineer Herbst recited to him: "I beg your pardon for insulting the Prime Minister, I regret that a member of the officer caste murdered him."

Mayor Ruf was replaced and Eller took office. A third event, which also remained unsuccessful, was to become significant for the Kampfbund of the Thule.

Dr. Buttmann, formerly a member of parliament, had received permission from Auer, Timm and Haller to set up a vigilante group. The three ministers belonged to the majority socialists and wanted the vigilante group as a safeguard in the upcoming elections. Dr. Buttmann probably had other intentions, but he cleverly concealed them under the mask of the vigilante group. He became aware of the Thule Society through Thule member Oberleutnant Kurz and so he came to Sebottendorff and asked for

the large hall for an evening meeting. This was granted. The meeting took place in the evening. In order to maintain the secrecy of the individual participants, the attendees had not been sufficiently vetted and so a Lieutenant Kranold, who was serving in the War Ministry and had learned of the foundation, had sneaked in. That evening, Lieutenant-Colonel Haak explained how Munich had to be defended against an attempted coup d'état from within, he indicated which precautions had to be taken, where posts had to be set up, then it was decided to meet again in the Thule the next afternoon and to form the divisions. As everyone else present was needed for this, Sebottendorff took on the task of leading the first recruitment drives in the advertising office on the Kühbogen, which had already been rented by Dr. Buttmann.

That morning, on the basis of the posters that had already been put up, well over 300 men came forward to pledge themselves by shaking hands against any attempted coup, whether it came from the right or the left. Their names and homes were entered on a list.

At 12 noon, Sebottendorff closed the advertising office and went to the "Vier Jahreszeiten", where he was told by the reliable porter Sell that 35 people had just been "picked up" by the Republican Iron Guards and taken to the police headquarters. People from the Beobachter had not been arrested.

In the afternoon, Sebottendorff managed to "orgelaffen" to Eisner and receive a written order from him that the interrogations were to begin immediately.

He presented his advertising lists at the police station and stated that he had committed the people against any coup attempt, whether it came from the left or the right.

By 9 a.m., 33 people had been interrogated and were able to enjoy sausages, beer and

cigarettes, which Sebottendorff had procured, awaited their release. The bookseller "Lehman", from whom weapons were found, and Lieutenant Colonel Haak, who had given the well-known speech, were detained. The false statements made by Kranold were used against him. Lehmann and Haak were taken to Stadelheim and had to spend several weeks in custody there. Dr. Duttmann had succeeded in escaping from the Thuleräume through the second exit shown to him. The 33 young people who were arrested, including Kurz, engineer Woerner, Lieutenant Pareus, Ahrens and Schwabe, joined the fighting alliance.

A few weeks later, the *Beobachter* wrote about the traitor Kranold the following note:

From Bavaria and the Empire.

The Bayerischer Kurier publishes the following decree of November 17, 1918, by the Minister of War, Roßhaupier:

In the last days of the revolution, a number of sacrificing people voluntarily put themselves at the service of the good cause. Selflessly, sparing no danger, they worked independently and tirelessly to build up the new state. I consider it my duty to offer an honorary gift to all those who have worked faithfully in this ministry. First Lieutenant Streit 200 marks, Lieutenant Schöpf 200 marks, Lieutenant Kranold 300 marks, Lieutenant Rosenbeck 300 marks, Lieutenant Edelmann 1000 marks, etc.

The Lieutenant Kranold mentioned here had caused the arrest of the vigilantes by a false report.

This arrest played a major role in the provisional National Council well into the new year. Timm, Auer and Haller were strongly attacked by the Independents and Communists. They were accused of plotting to overthrow the government.

In addition to the fighting alliance, which grew steadily, the Thule also expanded. It had lost the entire province as a result of the revolution, but in

Munich, it steadily gained ground. The Beobachter also grew. The system of passing it on from hand to hand protected it from confiscation, it never submitted to censorship, not even in the bad times of soviet rule, nor did it ever comply with government regulations.

Some articles from this period are reproduced here, as they are significant for contemporary history:

Peace, freedom, bread.

These were the three things that were promised on November 8, 1918, when we woke up on the morning of the revolution.

In a speech that Mr. Eisner gave when he was posing as a candidate, he promised peace within 24 hours from the time he came to power. Now he has been in power for almost two months.

Mr. Erzberger assured me that he only needed half an hour together with Lloyd George to have peace in his pocket, that was two months ago.

It is probably appropriate to take stock of two months.

Peace! It is still a long way off and if the rulers in Berlin continue like this, we will have another war. Radek-Sobelsohn has said it clearly enough that the Russian army will fight big business on the Rhine together with the German Bolsheviks. And the armistice concluded on the basis of Wilson's 14 points? Has it been mitigated? No, the provisions have been tightened unilaterally. The Baltic Sea is closed, the Rhineland hermetically sealed.

Our brothers who are still prisoners of war are suffering unspeakably, no hand is raised to help them, the government has other, more important things to do.

In the two months of the German Republic, we have not come one step closer to peace.

Freedom! We have freedom according to the words: "And if you don't want to be my brother, I'll smash your head in."

We don't have freedom, we have mistrust.

The worker does not trust the citizen, the soldier does not trust the worker, the

Sailors mistrust the soldiers. The ministries do not trust each other, despite all the fine words about unity. Mistrust prevails between town and country, between the individual Free States. One is lying in wait for the other, telephone conversations are overheard, letters are vomited, speeches are reproduced in fragments and distorted. The occupation of the Austrian embassy, the arrest of the vigilantes, the speeches of Mühsam and Sontheimer show the extent of freedom.

Bread! We have no coal because the workers have been on strike since November 9th. Our supplies are running out, so that we have to go on March 1 will still have something, we hope, but we don't believe it. We live like children from hand to mouth. Bread! We still have food. But the boron rations, which could last until July 1, 1919 if we were wise, have been wasted, stolen, squandered.

Peace, freedom, bread! was promised, but nothing was delivered. Unemployment is soaring, productive work is no longer being done, our industry is on the brink of destruction. Just read the moving letter to the workers that the government recently published. And it doesn't help, because the wheels of fate are rolling ironclad over us. We do not have the will to act! We let ourselves drift!

Like a child, we hope for the big miracle, like a player hopes for the big draw.

German! Worker! Citizen! Comrade of the people!

Wake up! Come to your senses!

There is still time, start with yourself! Learn to think logically! Then, but only then, when Germany wakes up, then you can create something for yourself:

Peace, freedom, bread!

Where the money comes from and where it goes!

When the news broke recently that Bleichröder had given two million marks for a Bolshevik newspaper, many shook their heads, they could not believe it. They had forgotten that the revolution has always been the star of Judas. When the Communist uprising raged in Paris in 1871, it was Rothschild alone who was spared because he supported both parties, paying wages to both the government troops and the Communists.

Russian government money is rolling through the country to take us to the blissful realms of Bolshevism. It is touching to see how freely Radek-Sobelsohn can move about in Berlin, what a paper protest the government issues, this government that must not dare to have the man arrested and put on trial. It's easier in Munich. They simply lock up highly respected men in protective custody. No such institution seems to exist for Sobelsohn, Sonheimer, Toller, Mühsam, who openly agitated for the soviet government.

Mr. Radek-Sobelsohn was also the bearer of further millions; he was greeted with one wet eye and one dry eye. What are the millions used for? Newspapers were founded and financed, so the old newspapers had to give up 50 percent of their paper requirements. But that is the law in the new Germany. Everything belongs to everyone - at least on paper and because of paper.

Party supporters are recruited. 15 marks a day is quite a nice thing, especially as there is also the corresponding additional income. Then there is the upkeep of the party leaders and their entourage. They all live in luxury, money doesn't matter, it's all there and not like the poor people, the proletarians, the dismissed civil servants, the soldiers, the officers.

The delegates sent to Berlin live in the first hotels; after all, you can do that on a 30-mark salary.

This is how the money is used.

Gottfried Feder's lectures gave rise to a plan that had long been on Sebottendorff's mind. He wanted to win over the workers. Brother Karl Harrer was selected by the Thulebrüderschaft to form a workers' ring. Engineer Gottfried Feder offered to give lectures.

Another ring was formed by Anton Daumenlang, who dealt with heraldry and genealogy.

Nauhaus had further expanded his ring for Nordic culture. Johannes Hering had gathered a ring around him that dealt with old German law, and it was here that Frank later became the

Student der Rechte continued to train this ring. The Kampfbund conducted its propaganda through the Beobachter, it distributed Individual prints from it, leaflets, which Dannehl in particular wrote (see picture section p. 20S). A start was also made on producing pictorial representations, and Halbritter proved particularly proficient here.

Shortly before Christmas 1918, Sebottendorff traveled to Berlin for the lodge's annual meeting and brought with him the draft of an appeal: "To the German People". The appeal with the program of the German Socialist Party is printed on page 171 and following.

VI.

**Thule's political activities and campaigning  
until Eisner's death**

The Christmas feast itself was celebrated with numerous participants, as was the Syloester feast. These two festivals were to be the last joyous occasions for gatherings for a long time.

The new year began bleakly enough: in Munich there had been ten deaths and several wounded on New Year's Eve; in Berlin furious street fighting, in Düsseldorf a communist putsch, so that the British wanted to inspect the city. The Berlin riots lasted until mid-January and ended with the Freikorps making the government "master of the city." 200 dead and 1000 wounded were counted, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg were killed. The "Bavarian" state elections were scheduled for January 12, the national elections for January 19, 1919. Women went to the polls for the first time.

On January 7, 1919, there was an unemployed demonstration in Munich, during which two people were killed and four seriously injured by machine gun fire. A few days later, a putsch was attempted in the valley, which also resulted in deaths and injuries.

The elections resulted in a crushing defeat for Eisner. Hardly 2% of the entire Bavarian electorate supported him. Munich expected Eisner, Jaffee and Unterleitner, the three elected independents, to resign from the government.

The Landtag, which was due to convene, was postponed until February 21, 1919 under various pretexts. Eisner and Jaffee traveled to Berlin for the constitutional negotiations.

Erzberger was able to obtain an extension of the armistice under difficult new conditions, which Germany had to pay for with unprecedented new deliveries.

In February 1919, the National Assembly was to convene in Weimar and the constitution was to be created.

The wildest rumors were circulating in Munich about what would happen at the opening of the state parliament, which had now been "finally fixed" for February 21: "The Communists wanted to blow up the state parliament, Eisner didn't want to go, etc.".

There were a number of events in the Völkisch movement. The All-German Federation had also invited friendly organizations to the Bamberg conference, and it had been decided to make all preparations to turn the Schuhund Truhbund into a fighting force. As the Confederation was to work on a broad scale, it was generally decided to refrain from a blood confession. The open fight against the Jews was now to be launched throughout the empire. Similar alliances had already been formed in Lusatia and Thuringia.

Two books on Freemasonry were published at this time, which should be mentioned. Karl Heiser's "Die Entente Freimaurerei" and Wichtl's "Die Weltfreimaurerei". Both books caused a considerable stir; here for the first time facts were given, no longer vague suppositions and allusions.

At that time, the anthropologist Steiner, the prophet of Dornach, who was particularly well-known in Munich, also began to make a name for himself again. Steiner wanted to become finance minister in Württemberg and propagated his system of threefolding.

The influence of this ominous man reached far and wide. He worked before the

During the war he worked with Liesbeth Seidler, who later became a clairvoyant, in Berlin, Körnerstrasse. Both Seidler and Steiner were in contact with General Moltke at all times; they both prevented fresh forces from being deployed on the Marne in time and prevented this battle from being lost (Schwarz-Bostunntschr "Doktor Steiner - ein Schwindler, wie keiner", published by Doppie, Munich).

If Sebottendorff had already taken a stand against Seidler and Steiner earlier, for which Seidler, who was also a police agent, had taken revenge on Sebottendorff by filing a complaint, he now continued the fight against both of them in the Beobachter.

In addition to the Beobachter, it was the aforementioned Miesbacher Anzeiger, which took a strong stance against the Andes.

There is another paper that must be mentioned, Dietrich Eckart's magazine, which first appeared on December 7, 1918 and which he had called "Auf gut Deutsch" (In good German). The founding of this magazine gave rise to Eckart's enmity towards Sebottendorff. Eckart had approached Sebottendorff through the Thule brother Kneil, asking him to finance the magazine. However, since the Thule Society and the Beobachter had to be financed entirely by Sebottendorff, he refused; the owner of the Münchener Zeitung then gave the requested 1,400 marks. Of the issues of the magazine were of particular interest: Heads from the "Jew-Number" and the number:

"Soviet era in Hungary". The main contributor to "Auf gut Deutsch" was Alfred Rosenberg. How Dietrich Eckart followed the work of the Thule Society in the political campaign is shown, among other things, by a report in No. 42 of his magazine "Aus gut Deutsch":

The fall of the empire.

We complain a lot about Berlin, about Prussia in general. In one

Assembly of the "German Confederation" - a Mr. Ballerstedt founded it/ the series of those who made the appeal under



begins with the Jewess Annita Augspurg/ other Jewish names follow/ Franz Carl Endres from Jews is also among them/ Mr. Held, the leader of the local independents, is also included/ in short: the right "German" Confederation - in this meeting, under Ballerstedt's speech, there were initially even stormy calls for a declaration of war against Prussia, until, thank God, Franz Dannehl was able to step in and open the eyes of the crowd in time.

Here are some articles from the Beobachter from this period:

The Jew.

If you try to enlighten someone about the Jew as a race, you often get the answer: "But I don't understand you, I know a lot of Jews, they're all very nice people."

However, when we speak of the Jews as a race, we do not mean the individual being, but the entire Jewry. Let us listen to what Theodor Fritsch says in his book "Der falsche Gott". (Leipzig, Hammerverlag 1916): "Precisely this being nice is one of their special lists of war. If they wanted to openly display their deepest hatred of us, how could they survive socially or in business? They need us to rest, and the more they know how to deceive us about their true thoughts and knowledge, the more surely they achieve their purpose."

"For if they knew what we teach against them," said a Lviv Hebrew journal years ago, "wouldn't they all beat us to death?" Concealing his true convictions is a vital necessity for the Hebrew, and by constantly practicing this art he has so far achieved mastery in hypocrisy. The Talmud once says: "The Jew knows how to tear out someone's teeth and pretend that he is stroking his cheeks."

These Jewish contortions have an almost hypnotic effect on people with weak minds. They let the Jew suggest to them what they should feel and think. Cases are known where Hebrews have stripped trustworthy people down to their shirts through usury and fraud and yet always had the reputation of being benefactors. The Hebrew knows how to give each of his mischievous actions the appearance of the purest intention and whenever he has to harm his victim, he does it as if it were done against his will under the constraint of circumstances, as if he himself felt the deepest sorrow about it. Wilhelm von Polenz has masterfully portrayed such scenes in *Büttnerbauern*.

In fact, the Jew often exerts a hypnotic influence, a spell, on people with weakened senses and willpower. It is as if he possessed demonic powers. The way in which the sexual motive plays a role here will not be discussed. Suffice it to say that a creature who lacks any concept of shame and morality also expresses his sensual desires in such a way that they must have a beguiling and confusing effect on a weak mind. By describing experiences here, abysses could be uncovered before which many an unsuspecting mind would shudder. Women and girls who have been in Jewish service or otherwise in close contact with Jews

The people who come there have completely lost their normal way of thinking and feeling, so that they perceive the humiliation they experience there almost as a blessing and grace. They cannot get enough of the glory of the Jews.

It is suggested to them that the Jews belong in every respect to a privileged class of people, superior to all others - they repeat this believably and feel honored to be allowed to associate with Jews. The Jew knows how to dispute the concepts of shame and morality and present them as silly prejudices.

One of the Hebrew's special talents is the ability to beguile weak minds. He has developed the art of ingratiation to the point of mastery. His dishonest profession forces him to cultivate smooth, beguiling manners, and if Goethe claims that the German is insincere if he is not coarse, then the Hebrew is also the clear counterpart in this respect.

Certainly the Jew bounces off strong and healthy and inwardly pure characters - the Hebrew carefully avoids such people. The saying: Every people has the Juden it deserves is not without justification! Only there, where slogans and vanity and all the other bad lusts have a rendezvous.

Where moral sensitivity has dwindled, the Jew feels at ease, like a louse in a scab. People, families, societies, nations judge themselves by the relationship they have to Judaism. Where there is carrion, the vultures gather!

Let's leave it at that and move on:

On January 18, 1919, the national-socialist German Workers' Association was founded on the premises of the Thule Society. Writer Karl Harrer was the first chairman, metal turner Anton Drexler the second. At the regular weekly meetings, attendance fluctuated between ten and thirty people.

As a result of Eisner's disputes with the Reich authorities, the formation of army units was rejected by the Bavarians and forbidden. General von Epp therefore gathered a force outside Bavaria at the Ohrdruf camp in Thuringia. Sebottendorff sent the majority of the members of the Kampfbund there and directed people who had been recruited to the camp there.

The opening of Laudtag was announced for February 21, 1919 - the whole of Munich was waiting to see what would happen.

On February 16, 1919, Eisner held a meeting on the Theresienwiese in which he propagated the idea of a council. Eisner himself led the demonstration, which was the necessary conclusion to the meeting, in a motor vehicle. Posters calling for a soviet government were carried in the procession. There were about 10000 people who took part in the procession and who were particularly ill-disposed towards the press because Eisner had had a nasty clash with them the day before. The Munich newspapers then stopped reporting.

While the Communists were inciting people with deeds, the moderate Social Democrats were fighting with words.

Auer attacked the farmers' leader Gandorfer and accused him of corruption and position-sawing.

On 20. February 1919, the councils evacuated the parliament building and moved to the Deutsches Theater, where Eisner and Max Levien clashed. Levien had announced a contract for the following day, "Spartacus, the slave liberator", but it did not come to pass, because on Friday, February 21, a quarter of an hour before 10 a.m., Eisner was killed by Count Anton Areo auf Thal on the way to the Landtag on the corner of Promenadestrasse (see picture section, p. 216).

Count Anton Areo auf Thal had "Jewish blood in his veins" from his mother (a native of Oppenheim), he is Mischling and had therefore been accepted neither by the Thule Society nor by the Kampfbund. He wanted to show that even a half-Jew could carry out a deed.

In Eisner's place, Auer opened the Landtag an hour later with a warm obituary. As soon as he had finished his speech, the door opened and the butcher Lindner, a convinced communist, fired a few shots at Auer. Auer was seriously injured; and at the same moment shots were fired from the tribune where the workers' and soldiers' council had taken their seats. The deputy Osel and Major von Zahreiß, who was present as a visitor, were killed by these gunmen. The parliament dispersed in a wild flight.

The second revolution was proclaimed. The mob took over across the board.

The Revolutionary Central Council issued the following announcement (see picture section p.216, picture top left):

The liberator of the proletariat, the Minister President of the People's State of Bavaria, Kurt Eisner, was arrested this morning at 10 a.m. by a representative of the bourgeoisie, Count Arco-Zinneberg (author's note: should be Count Anton Arco auf

Thal), murdered.

The intellectual author of this murder is the slanderous agitation of the press.

In view of this crime, the proletariat has a duty to secure the revolution by taking over the press. The workers are called upon to go on strike immediately and to assemble on the Theresienwiese at 4 o'clock.

Long live the memory of Kurt Eisner!

Long live the second revolution!

Long live the Soviet Republic!

Munich, February 21, 1919.

The first thing was to announce a general strike. All stores closed, traffic came to a standstill, posters appeared calling for retaliatory measures against the owners. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the bells rang out from all the towers - the priests had been forced to ring them themselves.

Around 4 o'clock in the afternoon the newspapers were stormed, the rolls of paper were dragged into the streets and set on fire. Everywhere there was looting and robbery, shots rang out.

At the place where Eisner was shot, his picture decorated with flowers had been placed, and two guards made sure that everyone passing by saluted him.

But this haunting did not last long, an old hunter's trick was used - a bag of flour containing the sweat of two bitches in heat was spilled in front of the picture. Soon all the dogs in the neighborhood handed in their calling cards and the picture and post disappeared.

Areo's insane act had overturned all plans. Eisner, who had already been half finished, was given the glory of a martyr by this act. The deep hatred against the Junkers erupted again, because it was a Junker who had shot Kurt Eisner.

That in the battle now underway, the Battle League of Thule and this

The fact that the rooms of the society were located in the quiet Marstallstrasse, in the immediate vicinity of the Army Museum, where the High Command had set up its headquarters, was the reason why the society itself initially remained unmolested.

The entrance to the meeting rooms of the Thule was a side entrance of the hotel "Vier Jahreszeiten", which was mainly used by the employees of the hotel, so it was not very noticeable that this entrance was also heavily used by the Thule lentils.

On February 22, 1919, a Saturday, a new issue of the Observer was due; but in order not to add fuel to the fire, publication was delayed by a few days.

## VII.

### **The Thule in the time of council rule**

The period from February to April 1919 was fairly quiet in the Reich. The "various" communist uprisings of the Spartacus League had been put down, only in Brunswick was there still a council government. Things looked dangerous in Upper Silesia, where the Communists used the threat of the Polish uprising to stir up an uprising. In Hungary, Bela Kun had established the soviet government.

The National Assembly met in Weimar; it was familiar with the constitution - its "Systems" was the focus.

In Munich, however, everything went downhill. For the time being, a central council had been formed, consisting of the following people: Ganderfer, Hoffmann, Uhendorfer, Sauber, Simon, Goldschmidt, Niekisch, Kröpelin, Eisenhut, Levien, Hagemeister.

All newspapers were banned and replaced by the Centralrat newsletter. The workers' council Jakobi and the soldiers' council Ehrhardt were responsible.

The above-mentioned eleven-man college had decided on a three-day national mourning for Eisner, and had also decreed the closure of all bourgeois places of entertainment, the abolition of the nobility and the abolition of all feudal estates.

The general strike ended on February 24, 1919, and Eisner was cremated on Wednesday, the 26th.

Niekisch had summoned the councils to the German Theater on February 25th - in this meeting, "Kröpeli" in particular incited the arrest of hostages. "Hostages must be taken and if a revolutionary falls at the hands of reactionary criminals today, ten Kreß von Kressenstein will be shot." Publishing bookseller "Lehman", the aforementioned Kreß von Kressenstein and many prominent people were arrested as hostages and taken to Stadelheim. At this meeting, Landauer submitted a motion for debate to declare the workers' councils a national council - Levien announced that the Revolutionary Workers' Council had declared itself permanent in the Wagnerbräu. He "obtained that parliament would no longer be convened, that all power should lie with the councils".

On March 6, 1919, meetings were held between the parties, the Communists, the Independents and the moderate Socialists; a compromise was reached, but it was not kept. The Bavarian government prepared to move to Bamberg, but still hesitated, hoping to deal with the Spartacists peacefully. Instead of taking action, it decided to do things by halves. It had behind it the then intact soldiers of the garrisons of northern Bavaria. The Third Army Corps dropped the following announcement over Munich:

To all soldiers and workers!

The situation created by the nefarious assassination of Eisner uses

A small group of violent people in Munich tried to seize power. The workers and soldiers of Amberg, Bayreuth, Sulzbach, Negensburg, Straubing, Erlangen, Ingolstadt, Grasenwöh, Nuremberg and Fürth resolutely opposed this. They all condemn the tyranny of a small group that is leading Bavaria to ruin. They demand a socialist government and an immediate convocation of the state parliament. They all want democracy and reject dictatorship. Comrades and comrades of Munich! You have shown the will to reject the tyranny of Dr. Levien and his armed followers. In this endeavor, all soldiers of the Third Army Corps support you, if it cannot be otherwise, by force of arms.

The state parliament met in Munich from March 17 to 19, 1919." It had no power, which was "held" by the Russian plenipotentiary Axelrod, the councillors Levien and Levine-Nissen. The official government consisted of Hoffmann Presidium, Endres Interior, Segih Finance, Franendorfer Transportation. However, this government was a sham that was only tolerated until the council government took its place. The world revolution seemed to be on the march, as the example of Hungary showed. In order to drive it forward, Prime Minister Hoffmann appointed the "Austrian" Jew Dr. Neurath as state commissioner. Neurath was to "socialize" all Bavarian businesses and became head and president of the Central Economic Office.

When the Landtag was to reconvene, the Central Council declared that it would prevent such a meeting, but in Hoffmann's absence, under the War Minister Schneppenhorst, a meeting was held on April 4, 1919, in which all socialist parties took part. Here Levine- Nissen once again put forward the motion to proclaim a council government, but the meeting broke up without result.

On April 6, 1919, Klingelhöfer convened the workers' and soldiers' councils in the Hofbräuhaus. On the same day, I"Mönche declared the soviet republic

proclaimed. Significantly, the Communists under Levine's leadership did not join in and formed their own force. Niekisch took over all power, Dr. Lipp became People's Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Neurath remained head of the Central Economic Office, the Jew Net Marut became head of press socialization. Silvio Gesell took over the finances.

The public announcement reads (see picture section p. 217, illustration above):

To the people of Bayern!

The decision has been made, Bavaria is a soviet republic. The working people are masters of their own destiny. The revolutionary workers and peasants of Bavaria, including all our brothers who are soldiers, no longer divided by party differences, agree that from now on all exploitation and oppression must come to an end. The dictatorship of the proletariat, which has now become a fact, aims at the realization of a truly socialist community, in which every working person should participate in public life, a socialist-communist economy. The Landtag, the barren entity of the vanquished bourgeois-capitalist era, has been dissolved and the ministry it appointed has resigned.

The people's representatives appointed by the councils of the working people and responsible to the people will be given extraordinary powers in certain areas. Their assistants will be proven men from all directions of revolutionary socialism and communism. The many capable civil servants, especially the lower and middle-ranking civil servants, will be called upon to actively cooperate in the new Bavaria. The system of bureaucracy, however, will be eradicated immediately.

The press is socialized.

A Red Army will be formed immediately to protect the Bavarian Soviet Republic against reactionary attempts from outside and within. A revolutionary court will immediately punish any attack on the Soviet Republic.

The Bavarian soviet government followed the example of the Russian and Hungarian peoples and immediately established contact with them. On the other hand, it rejects any connection with the despicable government of Ebert, Scheidemann, Noske and Erzberger, because under the flag of a socialist republic it continues the imperialist-capitalist-militarist business of the German Empire, which has sunk into disgrace.

It calls on all German brother nations to follow the same path. The Bavarian Republic sends its greetings to all proletarians, wherever they are fighting for freedom and justice, wherever they are fighting for revolutionary socialism, in Württemberg and in the Ruhr, all over the world.

In the spirit of joyful hope for a happy future for all mankind, April 7 is hereby designated as a national holiday. As a sign of the beginning farewell to cursed capitalism, on Monday, April 7, 1919, work will be suspended throughout Bavaria unless it is necessary for the life of the working people.

Long live free Bavaria! Long live the soviet republic! Long live the world revolution!

Munich, April 6, 1919: The Revolutionary Central Council of Bavaria.

Soviet rule was declared in Augsburg on Saturday, followed on Monday by Rosenheim, Starnberg and the surrounding area of Munich. The Social Democratic Party and the Hoffmann government raised objections and were able to defeat the attempts to declare a soviet republic in northern Bavaria (see Vilder section p. 217, illustration bottom left). The decree of the Hoffmann government read:

The government of the Free State of Bavaria has not resigned. It has moved its seat from Munich. The government is and remains the sole holder of supreme power in Bavaria and is solely authorized to issue legally effective decrees and give orders. Further publications will follow.

Nuremberg, April 7, 1919 - The Prime Minister Hoffmann.

The soviet republic's plan was to sweep the whole of Bavaria along with it, then

Austria between two fires, as the council system already prevailed in Hungary. It was also hoped that the movement in Württemberg would be successful. The plan failed due to the reluctance of the "Bavarian population and the rapid suppression of the Württemberg" uprising.

At the beginning of April 1919, Munich formed an island whose border ran from Dachau via Schleißheim to Rosenheim and the Oberland; in the west it ran between the lakes back to Dachau. This place was very important for the Republic, as it not only stored large stocks of ammunition, but also the paper needed to print paper money. Finance Minister Maenner made the classic remark: "Once we have the Dachau paper factory in our hands, our financial situation will be secure for four to five weeks."

A Red Army had formed in Munich itself, with Toller as its commander-in-chief. 24,000 rifles had been distributed, plus the weapons in the barracks and depots.

That was the general situation.

In the days of terror that followed, the Thule Society took on increased political significance. The last consecration had taken place on March 21. The meetings were canceled during the council period.

In order to give the Thule a firm form, so that it could also appear to the outside world, it was decided to register the Thule as an association in court, for which statutes were necessary - the "leader principle had to be abandoned". The registry court only registered associations that formed their board by election.

The financial demands made on Sebottendorff had exhausted his strength - he had to ask the members to pay contributions from March 1, 1919. Kneil became treasurer. The meeting clubs also had to pay hall rent.

The Thule Society was affected by two events during this time. The first was the visit of the Chief of Police, Pallabene, who came to search for "anti-Semitic leaflets". Sebottendorff was informed of the visit by Baron Wittgenberg. Wittgenberg had known Pallabene as an Austrian officer, he had met him in Schwabing and had mentioned the Thule Society. The visit was confirmed by the member of the Republican Iron Guard Rihler, who was also a member of the Thule Society - he was also able to give the exact time the house search was to take place around 10 o'clock in the morning. In order to ward off the attack, Sebottendorff asked Mrs. Riemann-Bucherer to oversee singing lessons in the morning and to order all the sisters of the Thule Society. When the Chief of Police was then reported, the introductory song sounded to him.

"I can now look upon you, O homeland, with joy". Countess Westarp, the second secretary, reported to the gentleman, who immediately asked:

"What kind of association is this?"

"Oh, that's a club for the higher breeding of the German race!"

"What is that?"

"An association for the higher breeding of Germanic race, Mr. Police Commissioner."

"Yes, what are you actually doing?"

"You hear it, we sing."

"You are carrying on anti-Semitic propaganda, I know it well, sir!"

"You're making fun of me, I'll have you and all your followers arrested! I've come to search the hall!"

"Please," said Sebottendorff, "I can't stop you, but an explanation first, Mr. Chief of Police. My power extends a little further than you think. You see, I've been leader of the Thule Society for six months and more now, and I intend to remain so for a long time to come. You, Mr.

Police Commissioner, have been in office for two days and can perhaps stay another two or three days, then someone else will come to the feeding trough. If you, Mr. Chief of Police, arrest me or one of my people or all of them, then my people, wherever they find one, will pick up a Jew, drag him through the streets and claim that he has stolen a host. Then, Mr. Chief of Police, you will have a pogrom that will blow you away."

"That's insane, that's madness."

"Maybe, but there's a method to my madness."

"You're not trying to mislead me." "Far be it from me, but it needn't come to that. You see, basically we are striving towards a common goal, only our paths are different. Why shouldn't we tolerate each other?"

"Yes, we could go together."

"No, that's impossible, you want to achieve the goal through internationalism, I want to achieve it through nationalism, through the völkisch movement. Let's wait and see who reaches the goal first."

"That's right, Baron, if there's anything against you, I'll let you know."

"I will be very grateful. If there is anything against you, Mr. Police Commissioner, I will let you know."

With that, he left, and with him his officers, two of whom were members of the Thule fighting covenant.

The second event was almost more serious, but here too a fortunate circumstance helped. During the distribution of the "Red Hand" a Thule man had been apprehended, he fled and was pursued. When he came to Marstallstrasse, the whole gang followed him and the rooms of the Thule Society were flooded in no time. Fortunately, there were some people from the Kampfbund who had come from the Communist sections.

had come to report. They immediately went into action with their red armbands and pushed the others back. Since that day, two members of the Kampfbund have always stood guard as communists.

The "Red Hand" was a satirical "joke sheet" that appeared once and had a huge circulation.

In March 1919, Sebottendorff appointed Hanns Georg Müller, who had been disgraced by the war, to the editorial board of the "Münchener Beobachter". On May 5, 1919, Sebottendorff commissioned Hans Georg Graffinger to print the Beobachter in an improved layout and larger format. Grassinger came to the Thule from the opposition party in the state parliament against Eisner through Witzgall. From May 17, 1919, with No. 16, Hanns Georg Müller the Beobachter was solely responsible for the editing, while Valentin Büchold, first member of the "Hanse" academic fraternity and Thule member, was in charge of the sports section. On May 24, 1919, with No. 17, the Beobachter appeared in a new layout with a circulation of 10,000 copies (see picture section p. 207, illustration below), with No. 22 from June 28, 1919, the newspaper appeared once a week, from No. 23 from July 2, 1919, twice a week and eight pages. On August 9, 1919, no. 34, the "Münchener Beobachter" was published for the first time with the title "Völkischer Beobachter" (see illustration on p. 208).

Of the articles in the Beobachter at that time, the following are reproduced:

Israel in Germany ahead!

The "German" revolution brought the following Jews into leading positions:

Arndt, Press Chief in the Prussian War Ministry. Ed.

Bernstein, Reich Treasury.

Dr. Oskar Cohn, Reich Office of Justice.

Eisner, Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Fulda, Minister of the Interior in Hesse.

Futran, Ministerial Director in the Prussian Ministry of Culture.  
Dr. Max Grünwald, Head of Press at the Reichswirtschaftsamt.  
Dr. Haas, Minister of the Interior in Baden.  
Haase, Foreign Affairs and Colonies in the Empire.  
prof. Dr. Jaffee, Minister of Finance.  
Dr. Herz, Chairman of the Justice Commission.  
Heimann, Chairman of the People's Council in Berlin.  
Heymann, Minister of Culture in Württemberg.  
Hirsch, Prussian Minister President.  
Dr. Löwe, Reich Minister for Demobilization.  
Dr. Laufenberg, Chairman of the Arbeiterrat Hamburg.  
Dr. Landsberg, Chairman of the Council of People's Deputies.  
Dr. Hugo Preuß, State Secretary of the Interior.  
Rosenfeld, State Councillor in Berlin.  
Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, Prussian Minister of Justice.  
Schlesinger, Commissioner in the War Ministry.

Simon, Director of the Foreign Office.  
Simon, Prussian Minister of Trade.  
Sinzheimer, Chief of Police in Frankfurt am Main.  
Stadchagen, representative for Lippe.  
Thalheimer, Minister of Finance in Württemberg.  
Weyl, Minister in Hesse.  
Worm, Minister of Food.  
A fine German collection.

The following brief notes from the "Munich Observer":

Education to become a Bolshevik.

Many young people who want to join the border guards are reporting to the local commandant's offices. Our wise government does not want these volunteers to do anything, they are transferred to the local regiments, where they are fed at state expense, they don't have to do anything and are thus delivered into the hands of Bolshevism. This is how the government educates its troops.

Dr. Levien is one of the leaders of the Communists. In the Puchheim prison camp, he convinced the Russians that he would soon be president of Bavaria, that soon the dance would start again in Bavaria, then they would get enough land and be able to stay here. The Bolsheviks were on the move, he said, and they had to be helped from here. Dr. Levien, who had a severe case of syphilitic fever, then had his photograph taken among the prisoners.

Socialization Committee.

Professor Jaffee, the former finance minister, has become the chairman of this body. If he continues to work in the same spirit in which he drove our finances into the mud, then something good could come of it.

Wouldn't it be better if Mr. Jaffee went to Jerusalem very quickly and tried to get a job there? It would be wonderful if he took his friend Bonn with him, as his work at the Handelshochschule is nil.

How widespread the Beobachter was and how good the propaganda was is shown by the following incident, which was to have a wide impact:

SS

One day the Beobachter received a call from a well-known hotelier in Füssen, who informed him that Mrs. Eisner had arrived in Füssen a few days ago with Mr. Landauer in a former court car, and that she had intended to live in Hohenschwang Castle. As Mrs. Eisner had caught a cold, the doctor had been called and advised against choosing Füssen as a permanent residence, as the climate was not suitable, Nuremberg or the lowlands were more suitable.

The next morning, the chambermaid found Landauer and Mrs. Eisner in bed in an obvious position.

The Jew Eisner had left his first wife behind in Nuremberg in dire need. The second wife, who received a substantial pension, had been his secretary; she had been very involved in politics and had also intervened in political affairs on various occasions. Sebottendorff published the report in the Beobachter under the title: "Revolution!"

The day after the "Beobachter" appeared, a Monday, Sebottendorff walked across the Karlsplatz in Munich and heard someone exclaim: "An all-German is slandering Mrs. Eisner! Sebottendorff vilifies the dead Prime Minister!"

He approached the crier who was delivering the newspaper "Der Republikaner" and asked:

"Go here, what's that?"

"Well, you'll just have to read it."

He bought a number and opened it. The headline on the second page read: "Kurt Eisner's widow was murdered by an Alldutsche scurrilously slandered" a reply by Leib, owner of the newspaper "Der Republikaner", read:

Time has not yet erased the terrible impression made by the cowardly murder of the unforgettable friend and promoter of a happy

world peace in all countries of the world, nor is the mourning for the death-defying founder of the Bavarian Republic a profound one, and already an all-German fanatic dares to besmirch the honor of the sorely afflicted widow of the great dead in the vilest manner.

A certain Rudolf Sebottendorff, who was proud to call himself Rudolf von Sebottendorff only a short time ago, made the lowest accusations against Mrs. Eisner in a Munich newspaper, of which he was the editor, with the unmistakable intention of accusing her of moral and ethical misconduct.

Mrs. Eisner is associated with a well-known left-wing socialist leader, the name is mentioned, in the most disreputable form and on top of that it is claimed that she took a pleasure trip to Füssen with the latter in a former court car.

And what is the real situation?

According to the inquiries I made, Mrs. Eisner fell ill on her journey home to Munich. She stayed in a hotel in Füssen for several days, as the doctor treating her considered it dangerous to continue her journey by train. In this helpless situation, Mrs. Eisner turned to a friend of her deceased husband, who then committed the crime of helping her in this certainly unenviable situation by taking her to her Munich home in a rented car.

This is what Mrs. Eisner's pleasure trip looked like!

What is a simple, serious human duty is quickly turned into a vulgarity with genuine all-German love of truth.

This case is quite indicative of the snooping of a counter-revolutionary society, a rabble that still does not give up hope that one day their wheat will bloom again. Sebottendorff's slanderous note (dated 9th Lenzing 1919) is entitled "Revolution" and claims that Mrs. Eisner was heavily involved in external politics. The latter assertion is just as fictitious as the fairy-tale pleasure trip. The sad all-German hero thus undoubtedly wanted to hit the revolution with deliberate untruth, he did not shy away from damaging the flawless reputation of a party that had been ruined by the curses of the revolution.



worthy act of a cowardly assassin, and then to suspect in a mischievous manner a political opponent who chivalrously took care of his friend's widow. Mrs. Eisner is determined to bring the cowardly defiler of her honour to justice, but one cannot help feeling that the reactionary elements seem to have every reason to do so,

feel safer than ever in the Republic of Bavaria, so safe that they believe they can get away with anything. How long will it be before a certain daily press can once again open the floodgates of its filth undisturbed and splatter everything with excrement that can possibly be associated with the revolution?"

"Yes, what's that, that's a great nastiness, my dear, that article there, what will happen to Sebottendorff?"

"We'll get him tonight."

"So, I'd like to be there, where does the rogue live?"

"He should live there at the Siegestor."

"Ieffas, that belongs in my section, there give me another one of the Republicans, I want to take it with me so that everyone can read it."

"That's right, this evening at six o'clock I'll go and fetch you, there's something about it in the paper."

In fact, the "Republican" contained a "second" article dealing with Sebottendorff, which read:

The All-German, the Rußki and the Republican.

Russian Bolshevism has arrived in Munich. Even the Münchener Kindl shivered at this news in an icicle-cold goose bump, because the dangerous monster celebrated its orgies in the immediate vicinity of our city fathers' wisdom carousel, on Marienplatz. The 'Republikaner' is of course to blame. The only all-German organ in Munich, headed by engineer Rudolf Sebottendorff, discovered the outrageous and saved our dear Munich from certain doom with the following note:

"Ruffian Bolshevism and the German Republican. The ingloriously famous 'Republican', about whose manner of fighting we do not want to judge, has been sold by a Rußki on a large local square for a few days. Beautiful souls can be found."

It is true that the Republican Party is not only known in Munich, but also in Bavaria and beyond the white-blue border posts, despite the fact that it has only been in existence for four months. But the fact that it was founded by an all-German

Spinnblatte is described as ingloriously famous is only to his credit. As far as Rußki is concerned, he is a prisoner of war who was driven out of a Bavarian prison camp by hunger and who now wants to earn an honest living by selling the 'Republikaner', as he did for weeks with other newspapers. The fact that I gave him the opportunity to do so is human, but certainly not un-German.

If Sebottendorff sees real humanity in the fact that a defenseless prisoner of war is denounced to the police as a Bolshevik and that this prisoner of war is deprived of his little bread because he has to stay away from his homeland through the fault of criminal militarism, then it is regrettable that not this single German, named Sebottendorff, fell on the field of 'honor', yes, then it is regrettable to the highest degree that millions of men had to give their lives for such Germanism. It is not those who see the foreigner as a human being who desecrate Germanism, but rather the half and half mad furor teutonicus who places his national intolerance above humanity. From this side, suppurations can arise in an all-German brain, so that one sees a dangerous Bolshevik in a harmless prisoner of war. However, I will gladly grant the editor of the most gloriously unknown newspaper one reason for mitigation, as he is one of the deeply unfortunate earthly pilgrims who only a few days ago had the proud little word 'von' tweaked. Sebottendorff has undoubtedly lost his mind along with the word

von

The matter looked more serious - the two articles were probably calculated, to whip people up. There is no reason to make an article out of a small note, which really couldn't mean a police denunciation, and put a "Junker" in the pillory.

"So you want to get the rogue at 6 tonight?"

"Yes, tonight at 6 o'clock."

On arriving at the Pension Doering at the Siegestor, Sebottendorff asked the owner Hornstein for the key to the back door of the house, through which one could enter the courtyard of Serenissimus.

"I'm getting a visitor tonight, Mr. Hornstein, the Spartacus people want to come and get me. Don't be alarmed if you see me during the house search."

"Don't do anything stupid, Baron."

"No, no, I'm not doing any."

At 6 o'clock on the dot, Republican riot police appeared from two trucks, accompanied by some people from the Schwabing section. Sebottendorff joined them. They confiscated a few sheets of Runemna manuscripts, a few trivial letters and, as they were in the Hanseatic League, the adjoining rooms were also examined. One of these rooms was occupied by Baroness Mikusch, whose son had been station commander in Haidar Pasha during the war. The picture of Baron Mikusch in Turkish uniform stood on the mother's desk," Sebottendorff knew that Captain Mikusch was in Czechoslovakia. When the soldiers saw the picture, one of them shouted:

"That's the Sebottendorff."

"That's right, he's a Turk," said another. A third, who added, interjected: "And he wears a monakle, the rogue."

"You know, the picture must be confiscated and everyone must have it in their pockets so that we can finally catch the rogue," Sebottendorff rushed.

"You're right, the painting will be confiscated," decided the leader.

Over the next few days, copies of the photograph were "issued in the sections so that everyone could immediately recognize and record Sebottendorff.

Mrs. Eisner never filed a complaint of insult. Landauer was arrested during the capture of Munich and shot dead when he attempted to escape on the way to the police.

Number 13 of the Beobachter from April 5, 1919 was to be the last to appear until the liberation of Munich from Nazi rule (see picture section p. 207, illustration in the middle). Number 14 from April 12, 1919 could no longer be issued, as the Beobachter was banned on that day. As a result of this ban, Büchold only published the Beobachter as a sports paper the following Saturday. The sports sheet was intended for the names in Daglfing. Through the publication of this paper, Court Councillor Schülein became aware of the Hanseatic Valentin Büchold and, by influencing Büchold's father, managed to prevent him from continuing his studies.

\*

The Deutsch-völkische Schutz- und Truhbund was publicized in Germany by the following advertisement:

Take Jews into protective custody, then there will be peace in the land!

Jews incite to Spartacism.

Jews stir up the people.

Jews are pushing their way to the top everywhere.

Jews prevent the Germans from communicating.

So away with the Jewish movers and shakers and troublemakers.

Germany to the Germans, that is the slogan. Men and women of German blood, unite in the German Security and Defense League.

The "Völkischer Beobachter" reported on the first public meeting of the Schutz und Truhbund in No. 68 of December 6, 1919:

From the movement.

Lecture by Gottfried Feder. On Monday, December 1, 1919, the Deutschvölkischer Schutz und Truhbund organized its first public meeting. In the packed concert hall of the Wagner Hotel in Munich, Mr. Gottfried Feder, a graduate engineer, spoke on the topic: "Mammonism, the world disease and how to combat it by breaking the bondage of interest". With impeccable, numerical reports, the speaker explained the terrible indebtedness of the German people, which has given rise to the moral and social decay of our community life. He dissected the state of the German national wealth in detail, not only according to its economic and capitalist value, but also according to its national value. The national wealth is not merely expressed in arbitrarily assumed figures, in the labor force, in the will to work, in the opportunities to work. It is wrong to attribute an intrinsic value to money. Money is not a commodity, but an order for work performed. Redner dealt with the free money movement, which we will report on in detail later. The assessment of money as a value in itself is the beginning of the doom for productive and creative humanity. The idea of lending interest is the source of mammonism, the golden international; it creates an endless and effortless influx of goods and exaggerates the inherently healthy acquisitive instinct to excess and carries out terrible destructive work. The naked greed for interest - not for money - is the demonic striving for the complete exploitation of the peoples' labor power. The political consequences led to world war. The whole world was plunged into a bloodbath in order to complete the work that Germany was standing in the way of. Now speakers spread about the interest problem. The loan issue from person to person is not affected by the interest problem. Nor does interest on loans have anything to do with saving. What is decisive is the fact that year after year 15,000 million, mostly in the form of taxes, have been squeezed out of the German people so that the state

can pay the interest to the large loan capital. Value-creating labor must first raise the values, all products must be increased in price by as much - indirect taxes ensure this - as the coverage of those taxes, and so the entire people must bear the monstrous burden of interest. A fraction is thrown to the deluded people, but it is taken away again without a trace by indirect taxes. The speaker sharply and clearly outlined the concepts of loan capital and industrial capital, set out the true and astonishing orders of magnitude and drew the conclusions. It would be to detract from the force of these terrible facts if one were to take account of Gottfried Feder's remarks, which erased every petty contradiction, within this narrow framework. A storm of applause lasting several minutes rewarded the speaker who, with the power of true conviction and unrelenting clarity, created the redeeming outlook that our people are longing for today. - The meeting passed off without incident and can be considered a success for the Völkisch movement.

### VIII.

#### **The Thule League and the counter-revolution of 1919**

As already mentioned, the beginnings of the Kampfbund go back to the beginning of the 1918 revolution, but it only came to the fore after Eisner's death.

Up to this point, the hope had been to undermine the government from within, to unite the right-wing parties into a strong national unity and to weld the front-line soldiers together into a national party. The call to found such a party had been decided and issued. In the Social Democratic Party, too, especially in the Bavarian party, there were many signs of the "incipient" realization that the foreigners, as it was known - The Jews, the foreigners were to blame for the whole "drunkenness". The above-mentioned, from the III Army Corps via Munich

The call for action that was issued shows clearly enough what the front-line soldiers thought about the matter.

Eisner's death and subsequent events had made it clear, however, that a struggle was inevitable. The organization of the League was completed in a matter of hours, each member fitting smoothly into the place he had been assigned.

At first there were two departments that were independent of each other and did not know each other.

The first department under Lieutenant Heinz Kurz was concerned with recruiting for the Freikorps, in particular for the Epp Freikorps. In order to ingratiate itself with the left-wing socialists, the government had issued a decree banning recruitment. It was feared that one day Epp would "march into Bavaria" if the corps gathered left-wingers.

The announcement read:

In order to maintain public safety, the establishment of advertising offices for voluntary associations, advertising offers in daily newspapers and advertising posters are hereby prohibited within Bavaria. Unless a more severe penalty is provided for by law, violations are punishable by imprisonment of up to one year, or, in the case of mitigating circumstances, by haste or a fine of up to 1500 marks. The above ordinance shall enter into force upon publication in the Bavarian State Gazette.

signed. Simongez Schneppenhorst  
Landes-Soldatenrat Minister for Military Affairs

Until the Hoffmann government moved to Bamberg, it was not difficult to get people across the border as travelers; only when the strict border controls at Bamberg were put in place were the people sent back. They gathered in Munich and visited the Thuleräume. It seemed dangerous to bring such a crowd

Sebottendorff decided to take them out of town, not too far from Munich, so that they would be immediately at hand, but not so close that the Reds would take notice.

Lieutenant Kurz had a connection with the Eching farmers and so an agreement was reached with them that the people could gather there and take over the security of the area against plundering by the Reds. Captain Römer was in command.

The second department, the intelligence service, was in the hands of Lieutenant Edgar Kraus. Kraus was the son of the first public prosecutor in Augsburg, who later made a name for himself in the Bavarian women's trial. Kraus had fought as a seventeen-year-old ensign from the beginning of the World War until the bitter end, he had made himself very popular with his men and now it turned out that they "stuck by him". The leader of the first squadron - The commander of the heavy cavalry was at the same time the commander of the red cavalry. Egetemayer and his men established contact with the government troops, he brought his inquiries first to the battle group, where they were processed and passed on.

But this connection also made it possible to exert a direct influence on the soldiers and military units in Munich.

Each communist section had people from the Kampfbund, mostly as scribes and secretaries, who brought the news to Marstallstrasse every evening. All reports received in this way were compiled and sent to Augsburg and from there to Bamberg with the last eye. Important information was transmitted by telephone from Augsburg.

The Hoffmann government had approached Sebottendorff through a well-known Augsburg lawyer and asked whether he would like to work for the government. In order to "make the necessary appointments",

Sebottendorff "drove to Augsburg and stayed in the "Golden Lamb", a small inn where he did not attract attention. There it was agreed that Sebottendorff was to copy the government's publications and he was instructed to organize the counter-revolution "by all means" so that the Hoffmann government would soon be back in power in Munich. With this order, all actions of the Kampfbund were covered as legal. As with the arms issue at the time, a strange circumstance also warned in Augsburg. Something must have leaked out about the negotiations. The sailors had decided early that morning to pick Sebottendorff up at the Golden Lamb; but he had traveled to Munich with the first eye and had just arrived at the office of the Thule Society when he received a telephone call from Augsburg informing him of the incident.

While the freedom of action of the Kampfbund was thus secured, Baron Malsen and Werner von Heimburg, who received the sums necessary to carry out the various actions from Munich citizens, was now missing. Johann Ott was in charge of the official matters, for which, for understandable reasons, no receipts were given or requested, until Sebottendorff's departure.

The people in Eching were armed by buying weapons from the Red Guards. On average, 60 to 80 marks were paid for a rifle with ammunition, 10 marks for a Mauser pistol with ammunition, 1 mark for egg hand grenades and 3 marks for stick hand grenades. The weapons were brought to Eching by the two students Witzgall and Stecher. The two were arrested more than once, but they always managed to talk their way out of it.

Through Kraus's intelligence service, the Kampfbund learned everything that - This is how it was possible to prevent major actions by the Red Army on more than one occasion. Three times the entire

Automobile park paralyzed by "swapping" the magnets, the tanks of the Schleissheim aircraft were rendered unusable by hitting them. Communities in which requisitioning was planned were warned.

Despite all the enthusiasm, the situation was still critical enough, especially the people in the communist sections were in danger of being affected, it often took Sebottendorff's great powers of persuasion to bring back those who were wavering.

As the Munich government tried to prevent the departure of all men over 16 and under 60, free railroad tickets were reprinted with the permission of the Minister of Transport and the couriers traveled as Munich railroad officials. The stamps that were found when the Thule Company was excavated "served" these purposes.

The Thule Society was accused of forging stamps. This was not at all necessary - the forgeries, if there were any, were carried out by the sections themselves, the stamps were bought. The communist clubs were just as careless with their membership cards and vacation passes as they were with their stamps; everything was for sale. Every member of the Kampfbund held a genuine Spartacus League membership card, in a different name of course. If the leadership of communist groups changed very quickly, the Faksimile was chewed up to protect his own people.

In Munich itself, other smaller formations were formed. Captain Mayer, for example, reorganized the citizens' militia, the non-commissioned officers' association, and the dismissed policemen formed their own associations, in which the people of the Kampfbund had the leadership. The organization had become so strong that it was possible to strike a blow. The chairman of the soldiers' council and commander of the city was Seiffertieh, who was backed by the garrison, with the exception of the Leibregiment and a few smaller detachments, which were strongly communist. Seiffertieh wanted a

military dictatorship and he had been promised the power of attorney by the Hoffmann government. On the Saturday before the Palmarumlage, two representatives of the government were to deliver the "powers of attorney" to Seiffertieh, which were then to be presented to the assembly of soldiers' councils. To introduce the strike, a poster was wrested from the government by airmen, which was reprinted and distributed by Sebottendorff. It read:

Munich!

In the whole country, indignation is flaring up over the tyranny in Munich. You are ruled by foreigners and fantasists. You are confused and discouraged. Come to your senses, take courage!

The whole country is standing up. The whole of northern Bavaria stands firmly behind the Hoffmann-Segitz government. The situation is improving by the hour. A Communist coup in Würzburg was crushed on Wednesday, the hostages were freed and the Spartacist ringleaders, including Sauber and Hagemeister from Munich, were arrested along with all their followers.

With the exception of a few misguided individuals, the working class enthusiastically throws itself into the fight against Bolshevism. The peasantry of entire districts rises up to protect the socialist government. The soldiers ruthlessly clean out the nests of anarchy.

Things are also coming to life in southern Bavaria. The Swabian and old Bavarian farmers mobilize against the Munich pigsty. The claim that the Epp Free Corps is moving in to overthrow the government in Bamberg is a big hoax. Bavaria does not need outside help.

How much longer do you, Munich residents, want to watch? Stand up!  
Down with tyranny! Up the Free State of Bavaria!

Hurrah for the Hoffmann-Segitz government!  
Bamberg, April 10, 1919.

The social democratic national party.

On April 8, 1919, Sebottendorff had a member of the Thule Society, Kf, a railroad official, with "precise" "proposals" for a coup d'état; sent to Bamberg. This man did not appear reliable to the government

Enough, he was held back under pretexts until midday on Saturday and only allowed to return to Munich when all the arrangements had been made there. If all went well, a member of the Social Democratic Party, lawyer Ewinger, was to represent the government immediately.

It had been agreed that on Saturday night, the night before Palmarum, the leaders of the Communists would be taken and immediately brought to Eichstätt. Schneppenhorst was to see artillery, infantry and cavalry on the move immediately from Ingolstadt, so that these detachments could arrive in Munich on Sunday morning.

The troops were to consist of 8000 reliable men who were to serve as combat troops for special use, the Munich garrison was to provide guard duty until the legitimate government arrived back in Munich. The men standing near Eching were to be armed when the government troops arrived and were to occupy Schleißheim airfield.

Seiffertieh had summoned the garrison and was awaiting the government's authorization. At 11 o'clock at night, people appeared in place of the commissioners, she reported that the commander of the Leibregiment had taken out the commissioners; but the powers of attorney were on their way to the execution cat. Nevertheless, the actions were not abandoned, the arrest squads were immediately put into action, but the arrests were only partially successful. The wife of the arrested Mühsam was able to warn most of the functionaries by telephone. Fechenbach, Mühsam and about twenty other leaders were arrested and taken to the main station, where Aschenbrenner was in command. From the main station, the detainees were taken to Eichstätt and taken into custody there.

Palm Sunday morning saw a free Munich, the communists

had disappeared, the councillors had gone into hiding.

There was great joy and an excited crowd surged through the streets. In Ludwigstraße, early churchgoers "detained" a car whose occupants wanted to distribute communist appeals. The people were beaten up and the leaflets were burned with the car.

But Schneppenhorst did not keep his word. The expected troops did not arrive.

Around midday, the situation became critical again. Communist cars equipped with rapid-fire guns raced through the streets, killing and wounding people.

Gatherings were reported everywhere, Bamberg assured by telephone that the troops must arrive in Munich at any moment.

Sebottendorff sent his men in "small" squads and they were sent back. "Officers and students were not needed, his own people would go on strike."

The attempt to get the troops in the barracks to intervene failed.

So what had to come came to pass; the putsch was considered a failure and any further action would have been futile. At 6 o'clock in the evening Seiffertich cleared the army museum, he managed to get away unchallenged. At 9 o'clock the main station, which Aschenbrenner had held until then, fell, hoping that the government troops would still appear. At this time, the Communists had deployed several heavy mortars against the station. But Aschenbrenner and his men were also able to escape without too many casualties.

As a result of the attempted coup, the republican defense force was disbanded and the police completely disarmed. A workers' militia was formed, which was armed in the barracks and was to provide security. On Sunday evening, the main post office was occupied by the workers' militia and all outward telephone traffic was stopped. Augsburg and Rosenheim, where the soviet government had been chased out for a few days, were regained.

Schneppenhorst later claimed that he had given the order in good time and that the troops should have arrived in Munich at the right time. The failure was due to a series of unfortunate coincidences. Trucks had gotten stuck, etc. He is to be believed - the matter was sabotaged from another side. The troops only entered Dachau on Monday evening, where they clashed with the Red Guards under Toller. The "Battle of Dachau", which the Jew Toller boasted about, was limited to a few shoemakers, whereby

one man was wounded by a grazing shot. Captain Römer of the Eching troop was able to cover the retreat of the government troops, which was more of a rout, with a rapid-fire gun brought into position. He was captured and locked up in the fire station. However, he managed to escape and even found a bicycle, so that he was able to give a detailed report to Sebottendorff at four o'clock in the morning. Afterwards, the riders of the government troops had entered Dachau without being prevented, where they had been confronted by an angry crowd; the women had insulted the soldiers and wanted to tear them off their horses. When the red troops opened fire, the majority had to retreat.

"What will happen now?" Römer concluded his report. "The people in Eching are in the mood, we are too poorly armed to put up any prolonged resistance. And they know for sure that we are in Eching, tomorrow or the day after tomorrow the attack will come. By the way, I shared my captivity with a certain Klöppel, the man claimed to come from you, he had a lot of money with him."

"I had sent Klöppel to you with money," he was also supposed to bring money to Freilassing, to the hunters there."

"He didn't tell me anything about that, frankly, I don't trust the man, he's too eloquent and also too confused. He's probably with the Reds. But if that's the case, we'll be all the more at risk."

"Let me think a little, Captain. Can you come to Eichstätt with your men? Yes? In what time?"

"In three days!"

"Good, Captain, you'll be in Eching tomorrow, or rather today at noon. If you leave tomorrow, you can arrive by then



I will be in Eichstätt on Saturday. Would you see the barracks in Eichstätt on my orders, arm yourself there and wait until I send you a report?"

"What are you up to, Baron?"

"I want to go to Bamberg and get permission there to set up the Freikorps. Then you and the Eching people will be the core of the new organizations."

"Give me the order in writing, I'm still going back howling." The order was issued in two copies, as Captain Römer wanted to send his brother to Eching by a different route for safety reasons. It was then agreed that the Treuchtlingen railroad station was to be occupied immediately from Munich in order to secure the train to Eichstätt.

For the occupation of the Treuchtlingen junction, Se-

bottendorff met Lieutenant Kraus, who left on Wednesday morning. Kraus took a few men with him who were selected from the battle group. His orders were to hold the station and order the arriving troops to Eichstätt. He himself was to immediately start recruiting for the Freikorps to be formed there.

That same afternoon, Lieutenant Kurz traveled to Bamberg with orders to await Sebottendorff's arrival there.

The departure of so many "railroad officials" was bound to attract attention,' but by clever planning it was possible to get everyone out of Munich,' Lieutenant Arndt was stopped because he looked too much like a railroad administrator, but he was cheeky enough to come back and leave with a new ticket as an assistant. On Wednesday, April 16, 1919, in the evening, almost all the people of the Kampfbun were on their way. The task now was to secure the Thule. Kf and Deby undertook to remove the company's card index, which was packed with Sebottendorff's papers and documents from the Thule in two military suitcases signed R.v.S.. Those who wanted to continue working voluntarily were informed that they would be in danger if it became known in Munich that Sebottendorff was forming a Freikorps.

Countess Westarp, Johann Ott and Valentin Büchold offered to continue working with many others under Kf and Deby. While the "last" dispositions were being made, the former republican defender Rihler appeared and announced that an order to arrest Sebottendorff had been issued. The order could be withheld until 8 o'clock in the evening, after which Sebottendorff was not to be found in the Thule or in his apartment.

There was no time for Sebottendorff to stay in Munich any longer, because the people in Eching and Treuchtlingen depended on him. Once again he urged caution, advised him to work in different places, asked him once more to secure the suitcases immediately and left. On the pension

Doering informed Baroness Mikusch and Mrs. Bierbaumer that they were in danger and asked them to pack everything they would need for a few days and to be at the hotel "Deutscher Hof", where rooms had been reserved, by 7 a.m. at the latest.

Sebottendorff was known in the hotel "Deutscher Hof", he informed the old valet Siegfried that he had the name of a railroad administrator Kallenbach.

During the night the hotel was searched twice by workers' guards, the room of the railroad manager Kallenbach was passed by, but the two ladies were inspected. Mrs. Bierbaumer pretended to be a Communist who had just arrived from Hungary and was left alone, and Baroness Mikusch was not bothered any further.

As the train left at 6 o'clock in the morning and sleep was still out of the question after the last visitation, the three of them decided that Sebottendorff should try to get to the station with his handbag and the ladies' luggage and that the ladies should follow.

As he came down the stairs of the hotel, a bag in each hand, he saw that the vestibule was occupied. But the valet came out to meet him and said: "My dear, Mr. Railway Manager, are you going to the station yet?"

"Yes, Siegfried, I have to leave by train, my mother-in-law in Nuremberg is already dying and when I'm there, I won't get anything."

"That's right, Mr. Bahnoerwalter, I'm coming with you."

"But not yet, Siegfried, you have guests."

"No guests will find that, the gentlemen of the workers' militia will find that, they are looking for a Sebottendorff."

"Ah so, well then I wish you good luck, that you get away."

Everything was cordoned off at the station and the guards would not let anyone pass without permission from the station commander. While Sebottendorff

was negotiating with the guard and presenting his free ticket, an official, a dispatcher, came into the hall. "You, Mr. Colleague," Sebottendorff called to him, "come here. Look, I have to go to Nuremberg today, that's my ticket and the guard won't let me through."

"Yes, the order applies yet for railroad officials, go let the gentleman through, he's a colleague."

This is how Sebottendorff got to the hall, where he met the two ladies who had "received" tickets.

The Aug was very busy, many Red Guards were traveling to Augsburg, there was a lively atmosphere in the compartment, everyone was glad that it was Munich could issue. Among the passengers was the editor of the Münchener Neueste Nachrichten, Dr. Hohenstätter, with whom Sebottendorff became acquainted and with whom he had a little get-together in Augsburg. The train did not go any further, everyone had to disembark in Augsburg. Only the four passengers wanted to go beyond this place: Sebottendorff, who had his free ticket as a railroad administrator, the two ladies and Dr. Hohenstätter. The official advised them to wait in the restaurant on the station square, and if there was a chance to let off an eye, he would let them know.

After that episode in the "Golden Lamb", Augsburg was a particularly dangerous place for Sebottendorff, he had to reckon with the fact that he was wanted and that the relevant authorities in Augsburg had already been informed. Luckily, it didn't take long for an official to bring the news that "the police wanted their wagons back" and that an express train would be leaving in a few minutes. If the ladies wanted "passengers" for other gentleman, they would have to get permission from the mayor quickly. This was also successful and at the last moment the three were just able to catch the departing train.

In Bamberg, Sebottendorff met with Lieutenant Kurz,

Seiffertieh was also there and worked to ensure that the Council of Ministers was convened immediately and that Sebottendorff was able to present his report that same evening. Here they still knew nothing of the battle at Dachau and of the flight of the government troops. That evening, the Council of Ministers decided to call in the Reich aid, the Epp Freikorps. It was Professor Stempfle in particular who spoke out very energetically in favor of the Epp Free Corps. Sebottendorff received the desired approval, which was granted by Minister Schneppenhorst and the State Soldiers' Council on April 19, 1919. At the same time, he was given various other authorizations; the III Army Corps in Nuremberg was instructed to "provide him with every support".

Copies were immediately taken by a notary in Bamberg and a sub-authorization was sent to Captain Römer, and corresponding notifications were also sent to Regensburg, Würzburg and other places. On April 19, 1919, Sebottendorff returned to Nuremberg and took up residence in the Hotel Fürstenhos, where he set up his headquarters.

It is now necessary to report on the conditions in Munich, on things that are easily forgotten and that show what would have happened in Germany if Bolshevism had triumphed. It is easy to forget the terror and atrocities that Munich was subjected to at that time. Nowhere else in Germany could a council government last so long, nowhere else could it intervene in life as it did in Munich.

As already mentioned, the city and a larger rural district formed a communist island in the country. The borders were manned by Red Guards who controlled every entry and exit, not only of travelers but also of goods.

The farmers in the areas not directly occupied by Reds no longer delivered anything to Munich, and the food shortage was unimaginable. Since little

milk came into the city, the children died in greater numbers. When a commission complained to Levine-Niffen, he replied: "Let the bourgeoisie die, every child that dies like that is one less enemy of the proletariat."

Under the pretext of having to search for smuggled goods, the workers militia broke into houses and took what they found. Hospitals and monasteries were "systematically" plundered. To let the mob out of a house, it was enough to claim that there was hoarded food there.

In addition to the food controls, the citizens were kept in fear and terror by the constant arrest of hostages. Two reports of such incidents are reproduced here. On April 23, 1919, the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten* reported:

At 6 a.m. on Easter Tuesday, a truck manned by 10 armed soldiers and workers appeared at the Bavaria Ring to arrest hostages. They forced their way into various houses and declared a total of 13 people, including the infirm and elderly, to be under arrest. Some of the arrests were carried out in the most brutal manner. The people were unable to produce an arrest warrant, but a soldier subsequently produced a strip of paper signed by the revolutionary chairman of the Westend district with the following content: The Borzeiger is authorized to arrest hostages.

The people were apparently selected on the basis of an old address book, as the list also included a senior government councillor von Grundherr, who later became police chief and died in 1917. Among those arrested were a 68-year-old student councillor, a private citizen suffering from nerves and bladder problems, a retired captain, a Protestant clergyman and a senior government councillor from the Ministry of Transport. The latter had an identity card from the People's Representative paulukum, who placed him under the protection of the Soviet government and forbade his arrest. The soldier's reply was brief: "We already know the scam."

The hostages were transported to the Guldein School on an open truck in 2-degree temperatures and housed there in the unheated gymnasium.

At 10 o'clock in the morning they were taken to the police station in Astallerstraße and locked up in two criminal cells. Although they did not have to complain about the treatment itself, they had to listen to wild threats about being shot, assaulted and beaten.

Listening to wall posts. A soldier explained that 1500 hostages were being held in Munich, who would be sent to meet the government troops when they arrived. In the late afternoon, the hostages learned of the presence of a member of the enforcement council. By bribing the guard, the hostages managed to speak to him. He described the arrest as high-handed and it was thanks to his intervention that the hostages were released in the evening. The last person allowed to leave the cell was the Protestant pastor. The guard had put up particular resistance to his release, with one soldier explaining: "You are a clergyman by profession and the council government sees every clergyman as a dangerous person, as the church system is against the council government." At 8 o'clock in the evening, however, the priest was also set free.

The soldier's statement that 1,400 or 1,500 hostages were to be shot refers to a protocol of the commandant's office in which the motion was made and rejected by 6 votes to 7 that hostages were to be rounded up on the Theresienwiese and shot down with machine guns when the government troops advanced.

A Transrhenane reports on a memory of the hostage arrests in the Corps newspaper No. 2 of 1929:

"Among the various forms of government that Munich had to endure at that time, there was a so-called Central Council, which was divided into sub-organizations in which more or less dubious elements came together to lead the masts towards a life of beauty and dignity, while fiddling a little in the doldrums themselves. These rulers did not feel entirely secure on their thrones and felt the need to protect themselves against possible attacks.

The appropriate means for this seemed to be the arrest of hostages from influential circles.

It was on a spring morning in 1919. We were sitting in the 'Neue Börse', a few over-aged active soldiers with our school-leaving certificate in our pockets, which we didn't feel like pulling out, when the President of the Presidential Corps told us to report immediately for an extraordinary meeting. What we learned was surprising enough. The Central Council had demanded hostages from the Munich students who were carrying weapons...

The Farmers' Council had a flight of the best rooms in the Hotel Bayerischer Hof, where it lived in a not very peasant-like manner at the expense of the general public. Here we were summoned and told that the Central Council would inevitably stick to its position and that the rumors of an imminent action by the student body would force it to take the announced measures."

The author, Mr. Max Schmitt, then reports on the negotiations and describes his visit to Stadelheim, where he was received by the later police chief Pöhner. The latter told him that he could not do much for the hostages, as he himself was under close supervision, but what could be done should be done. The reporter then arrives in the cell, where he finds four fellow students. Over dinner he makes the acquaintance of the other hostages:

"You had to hand it to the gentlemen of the Central Council, they had shown a sense and understanding of quality in the selection of these hostages. At the table we saw the commanding General von F., General von L., Colonel K. von Kr., the Reichsrat von A., the fanatically nationalist publisher Lehman and many other high-ranking personalities whose names have slipped my mind over the years. These men had already been in a hurry for 14 days without interruption..."

Who still remembers that Sontheimer gave a slide show in the Munich Kindl halls to thousands of schoolchildren in which he explained how to prevent conception? Who remembers that in all

Commandant's offices, women and girls roamed shamelessly in the guardrooms, and that, for example, in the residence the children watched the goings-on through the windows, that interrogations took place in which the interrogator had his girl on his lap!

A lot of snow had fallen at the beginning of April 1919, and the snow remained until well into Easter - why should it be removed, as there were strikes every third day?

Anyone who picked up posters dropped by airmen was punished by having to clean the toilets in the barracks, schools and guardrooms.

When the money ran out, the safes in the banks were emptied (see picture section p. 217, bottom right). However, the gold from the Reichsbank and the Prussian embassy was brought to Berlin with the help of the Kampfbunder, just as the Kampfbunder managed to protect the boxes stored in the Residenz from the Reds' attack.

The streets were no longer cleaned at all. Yes, Munich had become a pigsty, figuratively and really. It was time to muck out.

## IX.

### **Marching in of the Freikorps Oberland in Munich**

On Easter Sunday 1919, Sebottendorff appeared at the commandant's office at III Army Corps and presented his credentials. In accordance with the arrangements already made, Eichstätt was designated as the location of the Freikorps Oberland.

The government's order was:

By resolution of the Council of Ministers and the State Soldiers' Council, Rudolf von Sebottendorff is authorized to set up the Freikorps Oberland in Treuchtlingen.

Bamberg, April 19, 1919.

The State Soldiers' Council The Minister for Military Affairs, attn. Simon  
signed. Schneppenhorst

Sebottendorff was assigned two paymasters for his staff. At the suggestion of First Lieutenant Kurz, Masor Ritter von Bekh was recruited to take over the military leadership of the corps. An unpleasant matter was settled. The aforementioned Klöppel turned up and tried to get private money for the corps. He was taken into protective custody in Eichstätt at Sebottendorff's behest until Munich was taken. The corps did not receive or take a penny of cash from private sources. However, the headquarters did accept cigarettes and other gifts for the Freikorps.

After renting an office and an inn, a visit was made to Rothenburg ob der Tauber in the afternoon, where a promotional meeting was to be held. However, the mayor at the time, Mr. Siebert, declared that such a meeting was unnecessary and that he would do everything on his own initiative. In fact, the influx from Rothenburg was the strongest and began on Easter Tuesday. Mayor Siebert had already bravely prepared the ground.

On the same day, advertising meetings were held in Ansbach and Gmundenhausen and advertising offices were set up. The same was done in other towns on Easter Monday. The arriving volunteers were fed at the inn and sent off to the individual corps on the same day. Those who arrived in the afternoon could sleep in the inn, received a penny and were sent on the next day after being well fed.

On Easter Tuesday, Sebottendorff visited Weißenburg and Treuchtlingen, where Kraus had had a "very difficult" time. He was without

legitimacy, but had managed to hold on. He had created a force of 10 men, recruited and sent a whole lot of people to Eichstätt.

In Eichstätt, Sebottendorff informed Captain Römer that Major von Bekh had taken over the leadership and asked him to take care of business until the Führer arrived.

Treuchtlingen was to be occupied by the corps," Lieutenant Kraus was to come to Nuremberg with his men. There the service of the headquarters, which had set itself up as a central office, had expanded. Not only was there recruitment work to be done, but weapons were also to be transported to the countryside. There were also special missions that Sebottendorff had to carry out.

The headquarters was organized in such a way that First Lieutenant Kurz had the office work and the personal service and Lieutenant Kraus the organization of the weapons transports. His "faithful" assistants were Lieutenant Karl Schwabe, Lieutenant Arndt and Lieutenant von Feilhsch. Chauffeur Schödel was responsible for the technical supervision of the vehicle fleet.

Major von Bekh had taken on an adjutant named Kupfer and there were various clashes with him. He tried to transfer the men in Treuchtlingen to Eichstätt - only after "energetic" objections did he have to resign. Then he complained that the Oberland Corps was receiving too few people, and that the headquarters was sending more people to the other corps. As it turned out later, Kupfer did not like Sebottendorff's anti-Semitic attitude, hence his objections.

A third paymaster was assigned to the corps.

Bad news had come from Munich through a courier, Dr. Kummer, a member of the Germanic Order, that it was like a pigeon coop there, that they were openly working against the Soviet government. This

The news was confirmed by a courier from the Augsburg-Nuremberg machine factory. Sebottendorff was in Eichstätt when the Freikorps marched off on April 24, 1919 and had a breakdown on the return journey shortly before Treuchtlingen. The Dahnhof commander ordered an empty train to stop. Here Sebottendorff met the courier, who was carrying Reichert, a Red Army sub-commander, as a prisoner.

The courier had been in Marstallstrasse in the morning and had met Kf there, who had laughed at his warnings and felt very safe.

The Kurier reported that at least 1,000 free tickets had been issued that day and that "the goings-on could not remain hidden for long", the Thule would have to be exposed at any moment.

After Lieutenant Rudolf Hess had carried out the preliminary examination, the bills were issued by Ott. However, Hess had also left for the Regensburg Free Corps today.

This news prompted Sebottendorff to send Prince Thurn und Taxis, who arrived the same evening with news, back to Munich with the order to urge caution and, above all, to ascertain whether the two military trunks had been taken away.

As fate would have it, the Prince was unable to make it to Munich the next day - the train service was interrupted, he only arrived in Munich on April 28, 1919, and by then the disaster had already happened - the Prince himself was arrested at the Parkhotel. The office in the "Vier Jahreszeiten" had been ransacked and the secretary, Countess Westarp, had been taken away.

But the headquarters of the Oberland Freikorps did not find out about this.

On the afternoon of April 26, 1919, Sebottendorff received an urgent summons to appear at the commandant's office. There he was informed

that it had become known that the Reich troops were approaching Nuremberg, that the Spartacus League was planning a putsch, and that rioting could already be observed in the streets. Unfortunately, Bamberg had given specific orders not to use weapons under any circumstances. The mob knew that. It comes

Sebottendorff was the right man to do this. He was to travel to Bamberg immediately.

Once in Bamberg, despite the resistance of Schneppenhorff's adjutant, Major Paulus, he succeeded in convincing the Council of Ministers that it was very dangerous to have an uprising behind the advancing troops, that thousands of lives could be saved by putting ten people against the wall.

With the order to be able to fire in case of emergency during an attack, Sebottendorff returned to the right Jett just as the troops were about to "retreat" under pressure.

The dispositions of the supreme commander, General von Möhl, to whom all Freikorps, all Prussian and Württemberg units and the Epp Corps were subordinated, were such that the encirclement of Munich would have been completed on May 2, 1919. May Day was not to be used for an attack because of the workers' May Day celebrations.

As the Oberland headquarters still had a weapons transport for Tölz to complete, it set off on April 29, 1919, to reach Rosenheim and Tölz via Ingolstadt, where weapons, hand grenades and blankets were to be taken over. Unfortunately, the troops were delayed by poor means of transportation and the delay in Ingolstadt; then there was another battle near Kolbermoor and so they only arrived in Munich on 3 May, where they witnessed the horrific murder

The story of the seven Thule men and the shooting of the hussars. Karl Stecher from the Thule fighting unit had been killed in the "street fighting" around Munich. The Oberland headquarters was located in the Thule premises; in the "Vier Jahreszeiten", where General von Epp had set up his quarters. The Freikorps Oberland had distinguished itself under Major von Bekh; it had entered the city from the Maximilianen, and had not suffered any losses. The Freikorps Oberland is the stem of today's S.A. Hochlau and the first German S.A.

compartments at all.

The Ehiemgau Free Corps, which was also served by the Oberland headquarters, had been founded by Oberamtmann R. Kanzler. The Bamberg government had given him authorization to form it and thanks to his "energetic" activities it was able to advance near Haar on 27 April, take the railroad station and occupy it. As a result, the military command was able to complete the encirclement of Munich two days earlier, as it did not have to take the detour via Mühldorf-Wasserburg. During this advance, Lieutenant Wiedemann, who had been a member of the Thule fighting unit until April 14, was killed.

The following is a brief report on the capture of Munich:

Due to the advance near Haar, the encirclement was already over on April 30. April 31 was a day of rest; if the Red Army did not surrender, the attack would take place on May 2. However, there was every likelihood that the Soviet government would surrender.

The murder of the Thule people prevented the handover and caused that the individual squads began to move without command as early as May 1 and the organizations in the city itself went on the attack.

On May 2, the street fighting intensified, rooftop shooters fired everywhere, many women took part in the fighting, and the fierceness of the "troops" increased with the resistance put up. However, it was still possible to capture most of the government buildings in Munich that day.

On Saturday, May 3, 1919, there was still fierce fighting in the station district - on Sunday, May 4, the fighting died down, but there were still raids. The whole time until



May 10 was very restless, almost every night there were attacks on patrols and individual posts; General von Epp was shot at from a rooftop; fortunately the shot missed.

To avenge the murder of the Thule people, Sebottendorff immediately set up the intelligence department under Kraus. The three Jews Axelrod, Levien and Levine-Nissen were the main culprits.

Axelrod, it was soon discovered, had fled with the support of police president Maiergünther on April 29 - he was arrested on May 18 by an agent of the intelligence department of the Freikorps Oberland in Achental with two companions, arrested by the state police and sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Munich court. On 20. September 1919, the day on which the seven workers he had seduced in Stadelheim lost their lives, Axelrod was transported by the Hoffmann government in the 1st class car to Berlin.

and handed over to the Soviet government in Russia. The Ebert-Scheidemann government requested him and Hoffmann obeyed.

Levien was able to escape across the border. He was later arrested in Vienna, but not extradited. Levien is now an organizer in Soviet Russia.

The third, Levine-Niffen, was arrested by the Central Intelligence Service. Kraus had learned that the university professor Salz from Heidelberg had recommended Levine to the architect Zimmer. Zimmer had taken him to the painter Schmitt, Schneckenburgerstraße 20, who "endeavored" to get Levine other identity papers. Kraus persuaded the police headquarters to hand over the identity papers to Schmitt and, through Ott, had Zimmer took place. While Ott followed Zimmer's trail, Witzgall and Schädel came after Ott in a commandeered car and informed Kraus where Schmitt had gone.

During this time, Kraus had contacted Adjutant Kupfer from the Oberland Freikorps," but he had refused to take on any men. Lieutenant Kraus then turned to General von Epp, who immediately gave the order to "position people". At midnight the block of houses was surrounded. Only after many bells were rung was the house opened - Schmitt denied that there were any other people in the house besides himself and when Kraus asked him outright about Levine, he replied scornfully: "You must know that better than I do". The beard and hair of the wanted man were found in the studio and Levine himself was taken down from the roof.

Ott found a large stockpile of new shoes, suits and other things in the house that had been stolen and confiscated.

The court sentenced Levine to death. The sentence was

enforced.

Shortly after the invasion, Major von Bekh handed over the Freikorps Oberland to Major Petri. The latter took over the transfer of the corps to the Reichswehr. Following a conversation that Sebottendorff had with General Ritter von Epp, the general promised that the name of the Freikorps would live on in the first battalion of the "Bavarian" Schützenbrigade. The corps later distinguished itself in the Ruhr campaign and then in Silesia under Major Horadam during the storming of the Annaberg. Shortly before it was disbanded, the city of Munich gave the Freikorps an honorary performance in the Gärtner Theater: "Die Fledermaus".

The Oberland headquarters had already been disbanded earlier, but before it disappeared, the intelligence department managed to make one more catch. With the permission of the Italian authorities, Lieutenant Kraus was able to extract the notorious Berlin Red Soldiers' Council member Buditsch from Innsbruck and hand him over to the Lüttwitz Corps in Berlin.

To follow the tragedy with the satire, it is reported that in the barracks courtyard of the Freikorps Oberland, Adjutant Kupfer solemnly burned the "Münchener Beobachter" and caused Sebottendorff to be reprimanded by the commander-in-chief for his anti-Semitic actions. The letter stated that Sebottendorff had violated the supreme principle of keeping soldiers away from politics by distributing the anti-Semitic Beobachter in the Freikorps. Given the great merits that Sebottendorff had achieved in setting up the organizations, it should be expected that he would no longer engage in anti-Semitic propaganda.

What is known about her further life from the "employees" of the headquarters is reproduced below:

Lieutenant Kurz studied philology, earned his doctorate and became a leader in the S.S.

Lieutenant Kraus went to the Baltic States after the disbandment, distinguished himself there, then belonged to the Berlin police and was called to Munich at the instigation of Police President Pöhner to form a force for special use. Today he is a captain in the Green State Police.

Lieutenant Karl Schwabe is the famous Africa pilot.

Lieutenant Parcus went through life adventuring; his book Schiggi-Schiggi bears witness to his exploits.

Karl Witzgall died in a car accident a few years later.

Johann Ott became publishing director of the "Münchener Beobachter, Verlag Franz Eher Nachf." in 1919 and is now a book reviewer.

Schödel has a motorcycle factory in Erlangen.

X.

#### **The sacrificial time of the Thule - Murder of the Thule people**

As already mentioned, Sebottendorff's representatives in Marstallstraße continued to work diligently during his absence. But they relied too much on the luck that had accompanied him. They also lacked the ability to jump into the fray when it mattered. In the period from April 18, 1919 until the abolition of the Thule by the revolutionary police, well over 5,000 free tickets were issued. The departing passengers were entered on a list that was displayed in the main hall.

On the afternoon of April 26, 1919, the police intervened and sent a detachment of workers' guards and some sailors to break up the Thule Gesellschaft, i.e. the advertising office located on its premises. All they found there was the secretary, Countess Westarp, who was interrogated, taken to the police station and released. During the interrogation, several people appeared and were questioned and allowed to leave.

First there was Griechl, who had arranged to meet Kf and Dietrich Eckart at the Thile to go to Stadelheim. Griechl was detained for "two hours", but as his name was not on the list of deportees, he was released.

Eckart and Kf had arrived in the car and had had a thunderstorm,

Then something had happened, which allowed them to escape. The extent to which Kf interested the danger can be seen from the fact that he tried to open another office on the same day, believing he could continue working. If he had not forgotten to remove the military suitcases from the office, nothing would have happened.

The company's landlord, Weber and his wife, were warned by the porter Sell when they entered the hallway and they in turn were able to warn other members, such as Dannehl's niece, who appeared with a rucksack of leaflets (see picture section p. 209). She stated that she had made a mistake on the stairs and wanted to go to the laundry. Dannehl warned other members. An officer who was working with Ott on the issue of free tickets was also dismissed when he said that he had only come to "smack" the editor of the Beobachter because he was still sending him the smear sheet. The sailor regretted that the guy hadn't been caught and let the officer go.

From everything, especially from the dismissal of the countess at the police station, it is clear that the intention was only to close down the advertising office and that they were satisfied with that. But now two circumstances arose which set other circles in motion.

The two military trunks, the anti-Semitic posters and leaflets had been taken to the police headquarters, where Axelrod, the representative of the Russian Soviets, had inspected them. He now had the source of the anti-Semitic propaganda that was worrying him

discovered. And how the devil mixes his game: on the same day, the seed sown sprouted. The Bavarian workers had had enough of the Jewish economy - in the council congress the councillors called Levien a "cursed Jewish demon", they described the "Jew boy" as a labor leader and forced him to resign. Levine-Nissen was also forced to resign. Both Jews resigned from the Vollzugsrat, but were not yet powerless. The commander Egelhofer sat in the War Ministry as their most intimate friend, and Seidel, commander of the Luitpoldgymnasium, where around 80 Red Guards were assembled, was directly subordinate to him.

When Levien and Levine-Nissen learned through Axelrod of the "anti-Semitic" propaganda of the Thule, which they blamed for their failure, their plan was set: the Thule people had to die. But since they were already able to assess the situation accurately on April 26, the death of the Thule people had to bring them the greatest possible renown in their power madness. There was an imminent danger that the soviet government and the Red Army would capitulate. If that happened, then of course nothing was gained for them. There had to be a battle, there had to be bloodshed; if the enemy brothers could not come together, there were still opportunities for them. If the Red Army did not stand up to fight, they had to be forced to defend themselves; the opponents had to be brought to the point where they attacked. This could happen if civilian blood flowed shortly before the catastrophe. Levien and Levine-Nissen took it upon themselves to secure the Thule people who were to be arrested and to bring the workers in the Luitpoldgymnasium who were to be murdered; Axelrod was to arrange for the announcement of the completed deed to the troops outside. The plan succeeded. Mehrer was instructed to "draw up the arrest orders according to the lists found" and the city commander followed this order, which was carried out by

Egelhofer was granted.

Seidel and his mob were let loose and it was only due to the fact that most of the Thule people had been warned and had been able to secure themselves that only seven were caught, which was a stroke of luck, because none of the more than two hundred members remained untraced. The henchmen were in every apartment. Lawyer Dahn only escaped arrest through the prudence of his landlord. Rieman; Gaubah, Griehl, in short everyone who was found in the lists, was searched for.

Riemann had warned the countess a few days before the arrest: "Sister, it's highly political here now, it's not for a woman, we'll keep our heads down, but stay away." She replied: "I am a German woman, I will do my duty." Büchold had spoken to her the day before the arrest, on April 25: "Sister Heila, the air has been thick here since Sebottendorff left... It's best if you don't come back tomorrow, I don't trust it; I'm going off after one of the Free Corps marching in." Countess Westarp told Griehl this and he also advised her to stay away if she was afraid - he himself had to go to Marstallstrasse the next morning, he wanted to excuse her. But out of a sense of duty, the countess went to work. After her second dismissal, she had come to her apartment to get some laundry; while preparing dinner she was arrested for the third time and taken to the city commandant's office. The members of the Thule who were most blameless and had therefore not been warned had been dragged here. They were: Walter Nauhaus and Walter Deike, who had been taken to the Nauhaus apartment, Baron Seidlitz, who had been taken from the studio, and Captain Utsch - a little later, Anton Daumenlang was noticed. While Utsch, who was not a member but still a guest of Thule,

was released from interrogation, the others were taken to police headquarters. But the most important thing was that Levien was present at this interrogation conducted by Egelhofer, or Levien, who had to resign from the prison council that morning.

That night from April 28 to 27, the diabolical plan to murder the Thule people began to take shape. It was a diabolical plan, because the aim was to regain power through this murder, to regain the halls of power, whatever the cost. And if power could not be retained, then blood had been shed. The perpetrators were Germans who murdered their brothers. And Levien knew how to treat the Germans Haber told sa Schicklhofer at the murder trial how enthusiastic he had been "about Levien's speeches". Levien's words still went from mouth to mouth and were believed: "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth, breast for breast, shot for shot, stab for stab."

Egelhofer captured the poster that portrayed the captured Thule people as looters. This important link in the chain reads:

The reactionary thieves and plunderers in a hurry!

On the afternoon of Saturday, April 26, 1919, a dangerous gang of criminals were apprehended and taken into custody by the organs of the Soviet government in the elegant "Vier Jahreszeiten" hotel. They were all "ladies" and gentlemen of so-called good society. A first lieutenant and a countess were also among them.

These people counterfeited and forged military stamps and engaged in theft and looting on a grand scale by carrying out confiscations.

They confiscated huge quantities of goods of all kinds and raided farmers' livestock in the countryside.

These criminals are arch-reactionaries, agents and instigators for the white guards, agitators against the soviet republic, which ruthlessly goes after the racketeering trade and is therefore hated to death by the racketeers and war profiteers.

Of course, they have the soviet republic as the instigator and perpetrator of this

The plundering was shouted out and thus found credence, because the plundered could not know that they had been raped by the criminals with the help of forged stamps.

The name Egelhofer was misused by falsifying his facsimile, the well-calculated intention was to obtain false identity papers in order to commit crimes in the name of Egelhofer and the government and thereby at the same time to enrich himself and make the council government contemptible and hated.

The facsimile, the stamp with the name Egelhofer is invalid. Only the handwritten signature in ink is valid. The criminal and highly treacherous plan is thus thwarted and averted.

Munich, April 27, 1919

.Egelhofer.

The task now was to bring the Thule prisoners to the place where the murderers could reach them, the Luitpoldgymnasium. This was the only place where the planned deed could be carried out - Seidel, who was in charge there, picked up the prisoners at the police headquarters and took them to the grammar school. They were transported on foot. Daumenlang tried to escape, but was caught and beaten bloody.

The Thule people were locked in a cellar with other prisoners at night and had to peel potatoes during the day. Countess Westarp was forced to clean parlors and had to sleep in a hovel in the guardhouse.

On April 28, 1919, the ring around Munich drew tighter and tighter, and on 29th Starnberg had already been taken after a short battle, Fürstenfeldbruck was in the hands of the government troops, it was time to get down to business.

Axelrod fled that day with the help of police chief Mairgünther, but the evening before there was a meeting of the three Jews in the Luitpoldgymnasium, which was followed by a nightly show of sacrifice.

They descended into the cellar and viewed the Thule people by candlelight.

They were joined by Prince Thurn und Taxis, whom Seidel had welcomed to the Parkhotel.

On April 29, Baron Teuchert was captured by the Regensburg Freikorps during a reconnaissance ride, and since his name was on the lists of the Thule Society, he was taken to the Luitpoldgymnasium by the city commandant's office. Seven members of the Thule were now held there.

It was still necessary to rouse the beast, and for this purpose the two White Guards, the two hussars who had been taken prisoner at the front, were used. Seidel used threats to extort statements from the two hussars, which he immediately had printed and posted.

So the crime was prepared, so it was carried out. On the morning of April 30, April 1919, 10 o'clock in the morning, the two hussars were shot against the wall.

Both police announcements, the official report of the Hoffmann agency, a report from "A Year of Bavarian Revolution in Pictures" (Hoffmann photo report) and this was followed by the indictment speech of the first public prosecutor Hoffmann, which was delivered at the murder trial.

#### Announcement 1.

The bestial deed committed by perverted people (the shooting of hostages in the Luitpoldgymnasium) must find its deserved atonement as quickly as possible; the police headquarters considers it its most sacred duty to bring all those involved to their deserved punishment. In order to establish the facts of the case properly, all persons are requested to provide relevant information on pain of punishment. In particular, all soldiers who served under their commander at the Luitpoldgymnasium are to be named.

in order to create a uniform picture of these brutes. Written or verbal statements are accepted daily at the Ettstraße police building, Room 365.

Munich, May 3, 1919

The Chief of Police  
Vollnhal.

Announcement 2.

The names of the hostages shot in the Luitpoldgymnasium have been ascertained, except for two members of the Guards Rifle Division. They are:

Walter Nauhaus from Munich.  
Baron Karl von Teuchert from  
Regensburg. Wilhelm von Seidl from  
Munich.  
Walter Deike from Munich.  
Countess Heila von Westarp from Munich.  
Prince Gustav Maria v. Thurn und Taxis from Munich.  
Anton Daumenlang from Munich.  
Professor Berger from Munich.

Hoffmann's official correspondence immediately provides the public with a detailed report of the murders. It is established beyond doubt that the unfortunate hostages were shot without any prior interrogation. The two soldiers were executed at 10 o'clock in the morning, the other hostages between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon in the courtyard of the Luitpoldgymnasium. All the condemned, including Countess Westarp, behaved bravely and with dignity until the last moment. With the exception of Baron von Teuchert, who faced death in an upright position, they were mowed down from behind. The gruesome head injuries of three of the victims were caused by rifle shots at close range. The executed men were not mutilated. Some of them must have been robbed during the night. The order for the execution was given by the commandant Fritz Seidel from Chemnitz and his deputy Willi Hauffmann from Munich. It has not been established whether the two acted on the orders of the High Command. Willi Hauffmann executed himself in his apartment yesterday at the moment he was to be arrested. All others involved are being pursued with the utmost severity and all means are being used to arrest the culprits and bring them to justice.

Munich, May 4, 1919

Police Headquarters  
Vollnhal.

The names of the men murdered with the Thule people are: Unsarengefreiter Fritz Linnenbrügger from Bielefeld, married. Hussar Walter Hindorf from Weißenfels a. d. Saale. Professor Berger from Munich, Jew.

Official presentation of Hoffmann's correspondence.

In the evening hours of April 30, the rumor spread like wildfire in Munich that hostages had been taken in the Luitpoldgymnasium and that they had been mutilated. The police directorate, which at this time had been staffed by a few courageous military police officers after the departure of the communist police president Mairglinther, immediately took up the investigation of the shooting of the ten hostages under the leadership of police president Vollnhals. Early on May 1, the bodies were brought to the forensic medical institute and detailed investigations were initiated to identify the bodies. Schillerstrasse was completely under fire from the Spartacists, who had set up two heavy machine guns and a cannon there, and it was not possible for the officers to enter the forensic medical institute. The attempt was repeated several times during the night and an attempt was made to take the access road to Schillerstraße with the weak forces available at the time. As no reinforcements arrived from outside, it was not yet possible to advance. Schillerstraße was then cleared in the morning hours. The agonizing began immediately. In the meantime, the facts of the case had been recorded by numerous witnesses. According to unanimous statements, the shooting of the hostages took place as follows:

The hostages were locked in the cellar overnight and the On April 28, two soldiers from the Guards Rifle Division, whose names have not yet been determined, were brought in. They were beaten and told that they would be shot. As a result, the mood among the hostages was very depressed, all the more so because the day before the police headquarters, which was under Communist command, had brought in the people arrested in the "Vier Jahreszeiten", namely: Walter Nauhaus, Waller Deike, Max Aumiller, Heila von Westarp, Anton

Thumb-long. These hostages had already been told at police headquarters what fate awaited them. They were therefore terribly upset . Chief Secretary Daumenlang wept bitterly and it made a shattering impression on everyone when he told them that he was completely innocent and didn't know why he was here, that he had a wife and child and wanted to be free. Daumenlang was covered in blood when he was brought in, he wanted to escape and had therefore been roughly maltreated. The intention seems to have been to shoot the hostages even then.

On April 30, at 10 o'clock in the morning, the two soldiers brought in by the Red Guard, one of whom, as he said, was

The first was a family man living in Berlin, while the second was a 19- to 20-year-old man, single, who was executed. The young soldier was terribly beaten and maltreated. The two soldiers were led into the courtyard, forced to stand against the wall, came under fire and collapsed. The other hostages were forced to watch. It was certain that they too would meet the same fate. The hostages wrote farewell letters and heard in the afternoon that Lermen was supposed to be there. Nobody knows what he did there. The commandant Fritz Seidel now gave his deputy Willi Hausmann the order to select the hostages who were to be executed. Hausmann came into the hostages' room with a scribe and called out the individual names to the scribe as he saw fit. After he had chosen eight, he took a red pencil, underlined the names and wrote: Shoot. The hostages were then brought into the courtyard and when the alarm bell rang, about 200 soldiers gathered in the courtyard of the Luitpoldgymnasium, with 150 to 200 soldiers also looking out of the windows. There were also 8 to 10 men in the courtyard, including soldiers, sailors and civilian wearing a Krastfahrer leather jacket. The civilian was laughing and looking forward to what was to come. The victims were huddled together in a corner between two trees. In the courtyard stood the clerk and Hausmann. It is also said that Seidel was downstairs at the beginning, but later went up before the execution and counted money for the wages in his office. At the front of the guardhouse the soldiers played the harmonica.

The names were then called out and the murderers lined up about eight meters in front of the wall. Beforehand, the victims had to hand over all their valuables and letters to the soldier in charge. The first victim was the head clerk Anton Daumenlang. He was shot from behind. He was praying. The shots were fired irregularly and it is not known whether a command was given. Obersekretär Daumenlang was labeled a looter by the troops.

It was not possible to determine with certainty who was shot second. A shot was subsequently fired at the victim by the civilian, very close to his head, which shattered the top of his skull.

The third to be executed was Lieutenant von Teuchert, who refused to turn around, but stood upright and said to the soldiers:

"I look death in the eye".



In the meantime, the Prince of Thurn and Taxis, saying that he was not the wanted Thurn and Taxis, but someone else, was led aside again, as the soldiers expressly demanded that no innocent person should be killed. Seidel, who was sitting at his desk with a woman, simply said: "Get rid of it, there is no negotiating with us, either yes or no". The next person to be shot was probably Professor Berger, who was probably also shot with dum-dum bullets, as the upper half of his face was completely shattered. The fifth is probably Walter Nauhaus was also shot from behind. Friedrich Wilhelm von Seidl was the sixth to be murdered.

The seventh victim was Countess Westarp. She asked to be allowed to write. She was allowed to do so and wrote on the back of a soldier for about 10 to 15 minutes. She said to the soldiers: "I am innocent, don't make a corpse out of me". She gave the note to the scribe, put her face in her hands and fell down, hit by some

bullets on the other corpses. Prince Thurn und Taxis was the last to take his turn. He was very composed and calm and gave the order that if any of the other hostages were to be released, he should report this to the Parkhotel. Prince Thurn und Taxis must also have been hit by dum-dum bullets, as the upper part of his face was completely destroyed.

An eyewitness reported that a poster was put up in the Luitpoldgymnasium at around 4 o'clock, on the back of which the following was written in pencil: "Shoot 22 people, but pick out the finest, gez. Egelhofer."

The fact that the high command gave the order is also clear from the farewell letter of Willi Hauhmann, who had executed himself. Egelhofer's secretary claims that Egelhofer knew nothing about it, and the other "letter" also states that when Egelhofer learned of the shooting, he said with tears in his eyes: "I didn't want this." It has not yet been proven how things are connected. One thing is certain: Seidel, Hauhmann and their cohorts seem to have been of an animalistic brutality and bestiality in character. The bodies were not mutilated, nor were they robbed by the soldiers. The victims were probably plundered by body snatchers during the night.

News of the terrible deed spread through the city with lightning speed. It is due to this circumstance that the citizens armed themselves like one man and small troops marched into the city and occupied the individual parts of the city earlier than was planned by the military.

Nothing can yet be said about the court proceedings; the matter is in the hands of the public prosecutor. All perpetrators will be prosecuted and brought to justice as quickly as possible.

The preliminary investigation and trial, which began on September 1, 1919, revealed such a sum of disgusting brutality on the part of the murderers that it cannot be reproduced. For this reason, the pictures of the murdered cannot be shown either; they are gruesome. However, the investigation revealed a picture that deviates somewhat from the above depiction. It can be found in the book "A Year of the Bavarian Revolution in Pictures"

(Photo report Hoffmann) included.

The flag out! Let's go!

Four o'clock in the afternoon. The detainees are sitting in the hostage room. Some are reading, others are playing cards. Thumblong wails for his wife and child. Haußmann comes in with two scribes and dictates their names. "First those of the Four Seasons". Hesselmann puts the groups together. "First these, then these, then these."

One suspects it's going to death. Only Professor Berger doesn't, he's not one of the Thule people, on the contrary, he's Jewish.

The other companions want to echo him back - but he pushes his way in because he thinks it's for questioning. The guards reject him "You don't belong". But he doesn't leave, he pushes himself to death. Guards come and pick up the first group. Thumblong ahead with folded hands. Meanwhile, the whole grammar school has become rebellious. As the procession of the doomed came into the corridor, someone shouted into the rooms: "Get out the flag! Let's go!" and - what a diabolical art of directing - they march after the poor victims with the blood-red flag. The courtyard is teeming with soldiers. Six hundred, eight hundred are down below. They are looking for marksmen.

Haußmann is human. The doomed are allowed to write a few lines to their loved ones. Breeze that never reached them. The second group is brought into the courtyard. Among them is Countess Westarp.

"Sollermensch!" "To the wall with the Hun!" cheers the Soldateska. "Let me live just one more hour," begs the countess, "don't make a corpse of me." She is also granted a reprieve: she is allowed to write a letter on the back of a scribe. Meanwhile, Daumenlang is the first to fall. He goes to his death praying.

Lieutenant von Teuchert and Nauhaus, bravely turning their faces to the murderers, follow.

Trembling in every limb, the Countess writes her farewell letter. The spectators become impatient. "She should write in shorthand." "She belongs on the wall!" "It's over now!" Then a paramedic grabs her - the sign of the Red Cross on her arm - with a rough grip and drags her forward. She faints and collapses. She is given a few moments to recover. The alarm bells shrill, the sirens whistle: "Now comes the highlight of the execution". Laughing "ladies" appear at the windows. They play the accordion and dance. In the canteen, the waitress, that magnificent figure from the blood gymnasium, calls the guests to the window. Everything is in a state of great excitement.

The last group is brought in, including Prince Thurn und Taxis and the unsuspecting Professor Berger, who still believes he is being led to the interrogation. He is taken aback when he sees the bodies lying there. He wants to tear himself away. A few dozen hands claw at him and tear out half his beard.

Meanwhile, the countess has regained consciousness. She leans against a tree for a moment, weeping, then walks resolutely and upright to the wall. A bullet cracks. A bullet tears out the poor woman's heart.

At this moment, the adjutant from the War Ministry, the painter Seyler, appears as if to help at the last moment. He sees people scrambling for Professor Berger, whom he knows. But before he realizes what is happening, Berger is already standing against the wall. Shots ring out!

Seyler throws himself into the pile, where Prince Thurn und Taxis is protesting his innocence: "I want to be questioned again, I'm not the one". Seyler pulls him out of the pile and runs into the grammar school with him. There he meets Seidel, who is shaking all over.

"How dare you?... Who gave the order?... I am the

Adjutant from the War Ministry!"

Seidel yells at him: "Get out of here, the bullets are cheap here today." Seyler flees: "Not a moment longer in this hell".

Once again Thurn und Taxis is taken to Seidel, who has to pay out wages. "I don't have time now. How many have already been shot?"

"Seven.

"We must have eight."

A few minutes later, the prince falls.

The tension eases and the dead are viewed. One of them hits the countess's face and picks up her legs.

The shooters meet in a special room. There is extra wine and cigarettes. The accordion is still playing. It's ten o'clock. From the first floor, the sound of cheerful dancing drifts up to the commander's room. Seidel has finished paying his wages. There's been a lot of work today.

And 60000 marks were left over from the wages. Seidel divided it up for himself and others - "It's refugee money," he says.

The indictment, according to the text drafted by First Public Prosecutor Heinz Hoffmann, reads, omitting the less important statements:

"Once our current events, with their roaring and roaring and roaring, will be history, the great-grandchildren of the current German will be full of the heroism and titanic strength with which he fought for four years against the overwhelming superiority of a world of enemies.

The battle is over, the war is lost.

But the most terrible of all wars, the fratricidal war, is ravaging our poor fatherland, from which the horrors of war and the atrocities and horrors of battle were kept at bay.

We are defeated. Our homeland is also the scene of the sad deed of that war follower from a cowardly hiding place from everywhere and nowhere, which we Germans in our fatherland can find no comparison for in the animal kingdom itself, for which we have the name in the

Borrowing from abroad: Hyenas of the battlefield.

An act of this character of body-snatching by such a petty criminal is subject to your condemnation. The hostage murder of April 30, 1919 at the Luitpoldgymnasium in Munich."

The public prosecutor now justifies the propriety of the People's Court and its legality, which had been challenged by various "defense lawyers", and then continues:

"The crime on trial was murder. There was no struggle where it happened. Completely defenceless people were slaughtered, and there was no semblance of justice surrounding the deed. Rebels and a murderous mob carried it out and on top of that they did not even attempt to give the murder even the appearance of justification. There was no proper interrogation, no investigation, no trace of real guilt, not even an attempt at a conviction.

'We don't give a damn about the tribunal', said Commandant Seidel. There could be no clearer expression of his contempt for the law, and hostages were murdered, hostages from the citizenry, from the Reichswehr! Probably realizing that a German word could not express the epitome of the necessary bloodlust for the Germans, they invented, no, borrowed, the French word 'bourgeoisie', since they lacked their own procreative power. This is probably the same to the real agitators and agitated people as the beautiful word Boches means to the French.

With what a beautiful tone of voice did not the chairman of the Westend section of the German Communist Party utter this word here, the man who, as he himself says, is a man of radical phrase, who turns the necks of hostages like cats over a glass of schnapps, who takes on the honorable task of transporting the corpses from the grammar school to the Isar, who puts up with being accompanied by a Red Guard who only comes along to steal a robe from the corpses for his friend Hausknecht. Hyenas of the battlefield!

Gentlemen, you will perhaps be told a great deal about the terrible danger of the Thule people. It was not without a certain solemnity that Mr. Liebknecht himself announced on Friday that it was completely out of the question for him to claim that the dead were guilty, or indeed ever to claim that they were guilty.

claim that such a debt exists.

But in a trial that must be dedicated to the expiation of justice for the death of the murdered, what is the point of going astray on the alleged deeds of the dead's living association brothers? And not even all the hostages were Thule people!

Where is the man who, after these negotiations, would have the courage to speak of a death sentence for the aged Professor Berger or for Schutzmänn Nies, who had already been dragged to the place of execution? Baron Teuchert, Prince Thurn und Taxis, Countess Westarp and Baron von Seiditz probably fell victim more to their nobility than to their enrollment in the Thule.

'A diamond in our hand is the prince', a Red Guardsman used to say. The prince has often been arrested as a prince and not as a Thuleman! Baron Teuchert was caught outside, not as a Thuleman! The countess turned out to be innocent, even Egelhofer and Levien declared that. Nor did her attitude appear suspicious.

'Pick out the finest' was written on Egelhofer's murder paper to Seidel. The Thule people were probably well known among the agitators at the grammar school as the plunderers from the 'Four Seasons', but what does that prove? What matters is that there was murder. It is the murder that counts.

There was no fighting in the gymnasium, no pretense of authorization to kill people. There was murder in the field kitchens, not at the front. The act was the murder of hostages.

It was generally said that hostages were being shot! Whether guilty or innocent was as indifferent as the question of whether old or young, man or woman. For the immediate execution - and this is the only thing to be judged here - just as indifferent as the question of whether the Thule people were anti-Semites or whether Berger himself was Jewish.

On April 30, the gruesome murder in the courtyard of the grammar school. In the place built for the education of youth in humanity. In the morning the two hussars, in the afternoon the other eight hostages! A heap of manure in the corner the place of execution! What cruelty!

But had not the whole grammar school then become an abominable hell, in which of dozens of human brains hardly one was not filled with a thought that had nothing to fear from the light of day. The little sinners were the day thieves who stole food and drink and clothes and wages and whose whole zeal was focused on

not to do any service. The others were already intent on doing their duty as bourgeois horrors by stealing and plundering, as they understood it. Some of them were too lazy to join the bourgeoisie; they stole from the grammar school itself.

Oh irony! One generally defends the brusque demeanor of the commandant and the subordinates in the Gymnasium by saying that their non-commissioned officer's tone was necessary to keep some order among the gentlemen. What did these agitators not revile the capable German NCO for his tone as a slave master!

They promised to create free people and among themselves, so they need the barracks yard tone.

And who practiced this tone? It is of the greatest interest, of psychological and criminal interest, to take a look at these gentlemen. The commander-in-chief, Egelhoser, came from the navy, a convict from Cologne. Seidel was never a soldier. It is interesting to note that at the very moment when he was in command, Mr. Seidel had just taken leave from his job due to bad nerves - or rather had asked for it - and that he admits to having falsified pay slips. The World War brought this foreign worker here from the port of Triest. After being taken to prison, he immediately fell ill again and was transferred to a military hospital. Hauffmann, the second in command, had also stayed away from work for the sake of his nerves, Pfister suffered a severe nervous breakdown on the morning of the shooting. Schicklhofer, the head platoon commander, was a coal trimmer; he had seen the world on many trips, brought syphilis and a love of alcohol with him, which gradually threatened to destroy body and soul. Heffelmann, the head clerk deputizing for the commandant, who is dressed in an officer's frock coat, who has presented himself as a great film actor, has been exposed here as a marriage swindler and has a criminal record for theft in recidivism. Fehmer has a criminal record for pimping and was therefore particularly suitable for the position of trust as head of the nursing station. Vagrancy is the offense of the umbrella maker Huber. Vöhl has been repeatedly punished for theft in the fall. Pürzer is a psychopath and even the commandant's doorman, Schmittele, is fresh out of the field penal colony.

Truly a splendid company to exercise command authority! And gentlemen, a little bit of statistics on the criminology of the case.

Seven of the sixteen accused were of illegitimate descent, two, Heffelmann and Schicklhofer, lived in broken marriages, three were inferior psychopaths, Egelhofer was described by a witness as a megalomaniac, when the war broke out, of all the sixteen 'heroes' only four were of age and twelve were minors.

No wonder, after all, that the top authorities with their comprehensive selection process, when things went haywire at grammar school. Everyone did what they wanted, or more correctly, everyone didn't do what they didn't want, despite the barracks-yard tone borrowed from the old fatherland.

This also includes Sergeant Schicklhofer, who, with touching modesty, only allowed himself to be called a non-commissioned officer, the moving complaint that he and the others so often received invitations to church services, and that he was unable to comply with them due to his indispensability at the grammar school; this also includes the fact that hundreds of the signatures on the leave slips were forged at the grammar school, by people at the grammar school itself.

For those who see through the spectral glasses of the bourgeoisie's night-black treachery in terms of plunder and counterfeiting, the remark may be interjected that this society was truly man enough to commit all the black deeds itself in all forms.

What do the principal and teacher of the grammar school say? Nothing was certain! What does Hesselmann say? The chamber is being stolen! Why does this high gentleman's mistress resign her 'honorary office' as a sister of the Red Cross at the desk? For the sake of a comradely moral crime. Cruelty upon cruelty and crime!

A curious Red Guard wants to see hostages, he is shown three noble pigs. 'This is what hostages look like'. In any case, this crudeness clarified the origin of the fresh entrails found in the blood gymnasium, which were mistaken for human parts in the initial excitement.

The tone was rude! Slaps were dealt out. The prisoners brought in were threatened with death from the very beginning of their arrest. Their relatives, wives and children were told: 'They are going to their deaths/ If they are in grammar school, anyone who thought they had the right to open their mouths says: 'Your life is forfeit, you are dead!

The two hussars, the poor countess, the old professor are treated crudely and meanly, they are shamelessly insulted and mocked until the sacred moment in which they die a guiltless sacrifice for their bourgeoisie.

have to suffer. 'You old rascal', 'you old whore', 'you pretender', these are the expressions that are hurled in their faces on their last walk!

There you can also make the acquaintance of the 'ladies' to whom the insulter referred in cheeky cynical meanness towards a real lady. There were also 'ladies' at grammar school. If a witness is right, these nobles even crowded into the auditorium of the atrocious act. A beautiful wife calls out, beaming with joy: 'Mine is also taking part'. And what a noble representative of her sex the accused Hannes portrays in the 'lady' who swapped her position as an artist for that of a communist waitress at the Luitpoldgymnasium. She encourages her Hanns to shoot at her fellow sister, whom she doesn't even know and who has never harmed her! And when he misses his target, she becomes clear in true Soller style! What an abyss of crudeness!

Should one think that there are even more horrible, even more hideous things to describe? But from the 'lady's' own lips we hear even more inhuman things. She goes into the kitchen to get her lunch and as she passes by, perhaps to make it taste better, she looks at the corpses of the poor murdered soldiers. She stands on the chair in the canteen so that she doesn't miss anything! Yes, this 'lady' also looked at the corpses afterwards. Corpses of which the experienced expert, who had worked in the field, testified that he had never seen anything more gruesome!

The poor countess! Not in life and not in death did she have peace from her tormentors. They insulted her, they locked her in the cellar under threat of death, they forced her to clean Mr. Schickelhofer's room under threat of death! She was rudely interrupted: 'That's enough now', as she was about to write her last letter, which never reached his address. They drag her forward with a shove, with foul language" and the dead woman - one shudders at so much meanness - is lifted up by her legs by a brute, kicked and spat in her noble face. Truly a martyr!

The veil will never be lifted as to where the suspicious care that the gentlemen conductors took of the lady came from. They forced the countess, or as they said - they allowed her - to sleep in her room! Mr. Schickelhofer, of all people, Levien's worshipper, hinted at something horrible. He noticed that in the next room, to which he too was denied access, the poor countess was being interrogated behind closed doors.

was! O poorest of the poor!

Another unfortunate man is still twitching as he dies, he is shot. 'Let him die, he doesn't need a mercy shot' are the words. Another is keen on the boots of the shot. What did I say earlier? From everywhere and nowhere, hyenas of the battlefield, ghouls!

And now to the crime itself. With regard to the arrest and surrender, I can refer to the indictment, which has been fully confirmed by the main hearing. I may already note here that in the correct assessment of the deeds I will follow the suggestion of the presiding judge, who sees the two shootings as a complex, each as a continuing crime of murder.

Once again, I must emphasize with all urgency at this point that in the entire trial none of the dead was proven to be really guilty. The solemn declaration by Mr. Liebknecht, the lawyer, also stated this.

Why fratricide? The mood of the Red Guards was bloodthirsty, the agitators had not spared themselves with agitation in the meetings.

But one place in Munich was dangerous, the Luitpoldgymnasium.

Seidel and his radical people are to be feared, according to those powerful councillors who Seidel claims were his superiors.

In the case of the important prisoners, the management of the Luitpoldgymnasium (Luitpold Grammar School) asserted itself after due consideration and even higher authorities ensured secure detention and, in the case of the selected ones, certain death. The beginning was made with the Schutzmanschaftsschüler: Nies escaped death shortly before the Schaffet. The Communist Jung, the dangerous man whose only crime was that he had opposed the madness of driving two thousand Munich workers to certain death, was the second type of dangerous prisoner; the Reichswehr and the Thule people were the last and most important group.

Why is that now? This question was completely clarified in the main hearing. With cynical pharisaism, a secret group of criminals wanted to maintain their glory in the last days of the Council. Lie was heaped upon lie, agitation upon agitation. Behind the scenes of this process, those alien agitators and fomenters emerged and were exposed as they increasingly stirred up the instincts of bloodlust from stage to stage!

Seidel and Egelhofer are worshippers of Levien, his faithful ones who are ready for any outrage.

Haußmann is no different!

Levien is present at the interrogation of the Thule people. Levine and Levien secretly visit the prisoners, especially the Thule people, not betraying themselves in the manner of criminals!

Secret consultations and conferences take place in the Luitpoldgymnasium!

And between interrogation and that nightly show of sacrifice lies the pharisaical, systematic agitation that Hellen Fackelschein brings into the corridors of the grammar school.

We've all experienced it here. First there were posters in the town: 'Looters will be shot! Yes, in Miesbach a man was shot who was completely innocent, he was murdered because he was suspected of having betrayed the Red Guard, but his murder was presented as a just punishment for the looting, that's how the posters were put up!

Didn't the communist Seidel himself loot? The so-called confiscation of the five silver razors was looting on the pretension of an office he did not hold.

A leaflet was thrown into the city: 'Reactionary thieves and looters, high-ranking counterfeiters and plunderers have been found!' This poster was not for Mr. von Sebottendorff or anyone else who was not caught, but it was bloodthirsty defamation of honor written on the heads of the victims.

Never has greater wickedness been seen!

They slandered the one they knew to be the most innocent, the countess! Not the member of the Thulegesellschaft - they wanted to kill the countess!

At that time, Mr. Sauter, the nobility of Baron von Sebottendorff would not have been doubted, but would have been written on the pillars: "A baron has also been caught!"

The comrades were first armed against the looters. The infernal machine was loaded, all they needed was the fuse!

This was the murder of the hussars! During her interrogation, no one cared to know the truth. Seidel's revolver snaps up and extorts the most shameless lies, as they were needed for agitation. Every crack of the revolver elicits a yes, and everything is neatly put on paper, ordered by the commander, Mr. Seidel, himself from the print shop and brought out that night as a leaflet - as a hate sheet under

thrown at the horrified Munich workforce!

This is how the fire is started, the murder of the Thule people is prepared! There is no doubt that the murder at the grammar school is based on this incitement. After the murder of the hussars, a civilian comes to Seidel and asks: 'Do you have documents that the people shot were Noske hounds and Liebknecht murderers? Only then did Mr. Seidel have the corpses examined for papers that would provide this evidence. But no such evidence was found. What an abysmal abundance of hypocritical lies! And afterwards these people have the shameless impudence to besmirch their own people in vile lies: 'Our people were so crude, and so mean, that we could not save ourselves from them, they murdered, we would have prevented it!'

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The prosecutor then went into detail about the individual defendants - in order to charge someone, he demanded three conditions:

1. That he was in grammar school as a Red Guard or otherwise, possibly with a weapon.
2. that he was there at the time of the murder;
3. that he had any direct or indirect relationship to the hostage murder.

The defense could not claim that he had dragged people into the dock who could be proven to have said nothing but a careless word.

Only the crime itself was on trial here, the defendants he had here were guilty. He then presented his motions.

On the 15th day of the trial, the court sentenced six of the defendants to death and the others to long prison sentences.

As the Ministry as a whole confirmed the sentence, the death sentences were carried out by firing squad in the courtyard of Stadelheim prison.

If, after 14 years, it is now possible to speak openly about the murderers, this must be taken into account: The real murderers were the three Jews who held power in their hands and kept it in their hands.

The diabolical plan to destroy the opponents sprang from their brains.  
The executors, the murderers, were seduced victims.

That would have been the way in which the lawyers Sauter and Liebknecht could have saved the heads of the murderers.

But this path was not viable, it would have exposed the ruling parties.

This is how they tried to construct the guilt of the Thule Society. In order to recognize this clearly, one must take into account the agitation against the founder of the Thule Society, Sebottendorff, after the capture of Munich.

Once again, only Jews were involved in this agitation. They had supplied the material that Liebknecht and Sauter used in the hostage murder trial.

The "Beobachter" carried the following report on the hostage murder trial in No. 45 of September 17, 1919 (see picture section, p. 219):

#### The masterminds.

Long essays were written about it in other newspapers. We alone have remained silent to this day, like probably no one else/ because for us everything was at stake, for us the question was decided whether we were ruthless fighters for truth or unscrupulous agitators. Again and again we pointed out the connection between Juda and Bolshevism, again and again we countered the disastrous legend that the creators of the Munich and all other soviet republics had only been Iuden by chance, Iuden who fought for the brotherhood of man out of pure idealism and only painfully took their path over corpses. We were ridiculed as fools or blamed for selfish motives for our enlightenment. Russia drowned in blood: the German workers did not believe it. Hungary turned into a smoking heap of ruins: the German workers did not want to see it. Despotism and murder raced through Munich: people were still desperately covering their eyes. But the question arose more menacingly and ever more urgently: who was responsible for the death and misfortune of many thousands?

But finally came the eagerly awaited hostage murder trial. He unrolled a shocking picture of abysmal meanness and diabolical wickedness. The world stares spellbound at the appalling spectacle, and slowly, completely

Slowly, with inescapable inner necessity, the threads come together at one point: Haub- mann, Seidel and the much-maligned Egelhofer were only the executioner's servants. Two names, however, are illuminated with the glare of hell at the end of the evidence: Lernen and Levine. And a third is drawn into their spell: Toller, the one who got off lightly. They were the players at whose hand the will-less puppets danced. They added calculated cruelty to murder. On their orders, the members of the Thule Society were consigned to death, on their orders the victims were crammed into a damp hole like cattle for slaughter. They committed the atrocity that will cry out to heaven as long as there are people of German blood: They violated Heila von Westarp, the most innocent of them all, ruined her physically and mentally, long before her physical death. With hellish baseness they have atoned for their Asian lust and unforgiveness on her. It was truly fortunate that the martyred woman died. Her life was shattered; she would have dragged it on in eternal infirmity.

And why did they do that? Remember, German workers: not as punishment for alleged transgressions against the holy spirit of the Soviet Republic. They wanted to destroy and dishonor what was alien to their nature, the only real obstacle to their lust for power: the German. Just as they shed all noble blood in Russia and acted with ruthless severity against all non-Jewish people in Hungary, so they wanted to corrupt and degenerate what still rightly bore the German name...

## XI.

### **The Thule company after the hostage murder**

The murdered members of the Thule Society were:

1. Heila Countess von Westarp had joined the Thule Society in February 1919 and was employed as second secretary. She was born in 1886 and had separated from her family in order to make a living by working. The countess had taken an arts and crafts course, then worked as a herdswoman and was satisfied and grateful when she got a modest job distributing bread cards. In January, the authorities learned that

she was a countess and dismissed her for this reason.

2. Walter Bauhau was born in Botscha belo Transvaal on September 2, 1892 as the son of a missionary superintendent there, volunteered for the war effort and was seriously wounded in the first battles in the West. When he was discharged in 1916 as healed but unfit for war, he entered Professor Wackerle's school in Berlin to train as a sculptor. In 1917, he became acquainted with the Germanic Order and came to Munich with Professor Wackerle.

3. Walter Deike, the friend of Bauhaus, was born in Magdeburg in 1894, he was also a war volunteer and was already seriously wounded in the first battles of 1914, he was too re-

quarter incapacitated for work. Deike attended the School of Applied Arts in Munich; he had joined the Nauhaus group in July 1918.

4. Friedrich Wilhelm Freiherr von Seidlih was born in 1891 in "Langen-biela" (Silesia), he was a great-grandson of the famous cavalry general Frederick the Great. He had also taken part in the war from the beginning and had been wounded several times. He had been a member of the Thule since September 1918. Seidlih was a painter and an artist through and through. He was a master at playing the grand piano or harmonium on social occasions.

5. Anton Daumenlang, railroad clerk, was born in Königshöfen on September 16, 1870 and married in 1898. He left behind a wife and a daughter. His hobby was heraldry and genealogy. He joined the Thule in January 1919.

6. Gustav Franz Maria Prince of Thurn and Taxis was born in Dresden in 1888 and had joined the Thule Society without being a member. He had also fought in the campaign and had come to Nuremberg because he had already been arrested several times on account of his rank. He went back to Munich to warn the Thule.

7. Franz Karl Freiherr von Teuchert was born on July 20, 1900 in Marburg (Styria), joined the volunteer riflemen at the beginning of the war and came to Regensburg at the end of the war to "study". He had joined the Regensburg Free Corps. He joined the Thule in January 1919.

Needless to say, these seven Thule people knew what they were dying for and why they had to suffer death.

They probably fought for their lives as long as they had the hope of living

But when the time had come for all hope to vanish, they all stood together proud and upright in the face of the deceived workers by whom they were murdered on the orders of Judea.

The Thule people were the first to make the "sacrifice" for the swastika.

From the moment they saw Levien at the interrogation in the Ministry of War, they knew that only a miracle could save them.

Death became a certainty when they saw the three Jews at that nightly sacrificial show. They already knew then that death was decided and inevitable.

It is another thing to fall in fresh, joyful battle, another to wait for four days, when will the hour come?

When they claimed that they were innocent, they were referring to the accusation of plunder that had been made against them.

They all knew very well what they had to expect, that the hatred with which they were treated was boundless. Nauhaus in particular was under no illusions, he was the oldest member and in many a conversation he had said that he would die in the "Siele". Deike also knew. If the painter Seyler, Egelhofer's adjutant in the War Ministry, said that the two of them had behaved cowardly, then it was probably just a false impression, they both knew that they were in the clutches of the Jews.

The countess was warned by Sebottendorff as she was leaving; she said: "Are you running away, brother? Leave me where I am, if only to eat the bread I've earned." On April 25, the countess expressed her dying thoughts to Brother Griehl and went to work the next morning. During a post-meeting walk, when they met at the Siegestor to say goodbye, Seidlihr said, "Believe me, Meiskr, there will probably only be something missing from our movement when Judea

would be tempted to put some of us against the wall." "And if we were there?" "God, then at least we'd know what for and why."

Thurn und Taxis was certainly not anti-Semitic in conviction, as she and the others; he was a little soft, and yet he set out to warn the brothers. "I have a bill that protects me, and if it does, well, it's not a pity, you know what for."

No, the Thule people went to their deaths upright and consciously, they died as heroes, as martyrs for their cause.

No one resisted, no one balked when it came to the last course. They offered themselves upright to the bullets. Praying with their thumbs, still thinking of their wives and children, Bauhaus, Seidlitz and Teuchert turned their faces to the murderers. Deike, the prince and the countess died upright and with dignity.

Ten determined men could have saved them, but they were not there and the one they secretly hoped for knew nothing. They hadn't sent him a message. He was too late, he could only take revenge.

A common grave could not be prepared for the Thule people. Seidlitz, Thurn und Taxis and Teuchert were buried with family greetings from their homeland. Deike and Nauhaus are buried in a common grave. Two days after Countess Heila's funeral, the funeral lodge was held in the Thule. The lectern was covered with a captured Communist flag, and in place of the hammer and sickle, a sister's hand had placed the swastika in a white field, the swastika that adorned all the walls of the lodge and for which the Thule people had gone to their deaths.

When Sebottendorff said in a fine speech that the sacrifice had not been in vain, that the movement would draw new strength from this sacrifice again and again, it did not look as if this would

prove to be true. Serious internal struggles set in that were to put an end to society. It had fulfilled its purpose, it had to pass away so that the new could become what was already on the threshold. A few weeks after Sebottendorff's departure, Adolf Hitler entered the rooms of the Thule and was involved in a major campaign day on which, under Dannehl's leadership, the whole of Munich was covered with leaflets and "sticky notes".

It was not money matters alone that forced Sebottendorff to leave, they could have been overcome. Although he had given a large part of his and his wife's fortune to the movement and it was possible to "maintain" the three foundations he had set up in the long term, his monthly income became smaller and smaller.

But it wasn't that; it was the attack by the Jews, the attack by the Social Democratic Party, that forced him to leave. He was the founder of the movement, he was vulnerable, they could attack him and they had to attack him.

There were two main reasons for the attacks. The first was: Judea had to cut off the tip of the upcoming hostage murder trial by distracting public attention with an insult trial. This was the same maneuver that was later attempted with luck through the staged libel trials to "distract" the public from the financial scandals.

The second reason was that the Jewry, alarmed by the anti-Semitic propaganda, wanted to withdraw its financial support from the Social Democrats and join forces with the Independents. Sebottendorff received the first warning from Frankfurt am Main, which was then published in No. 291 of the "Deutsche Zeitung" Berlin in 1919. Councillor Timmermann, the legal adviser of the Staatsverein, had discussed the matter in

took the matter into his own hands. He conducted negotiations on subsidies with the Independents in Weimar - they revolved around restricting the agitation of the anti-Semites if they were to come to power. To this end, Judea was prepared to provide all financial and other support. For the Social Democrats, therefore, there was a danger that this rich source of money would dry up if they did not act.

In Munich, the main center of the increasingly dangerous movement, it was necessary to take action, and it was possible to take action here. They had "Material" collected against Sebottendorff.

The first material was collected by Hofrat Schülein, the brother of Geheimer Kommerzienrat Schülein.

Sebottendorff had attacked the Saphirwerke, in which Schülein and his brother were involved, in the Beobachter. A negotiator offering money for a revocation had been put on the spot. Schülein had contacted the well-known lawyer Alsberg-Berlin, who was a friend of Liesbelh Seidler. Alsberg was interested in Sebottendorff financially, as the latter had withdrawn the administration of his assets from the Jew when he married Mrs. Iffland, and Alsberg had tried to break up the marriage through the police councillor Heindl in Dresden, who later became a legation councillor in the ministry of Außer.

Sebottendorff had been reckless enough. He had never asked what came next, but had acted as he saw fit, not according to the law, but according to his conscience.

By means of an irrevocable general power of attorney, he had placed his and his wife's assets in the hands of a baptized Jew who was a commercial judge and a relative by marriage. Through this power of attorney, he was placed in receivership and later incapacitated for dissipation.

Sebottendorff was a Turkish citizen in 1911

He came from a middle-class family, was born in Hoyerswerda and had been adopted under Turkish law by a Baron Heinrich von Sebottendorff. Because this adoption was not valid in Germany, it was repeated by the last two members of the Sebottendorff family. Siegmund Sebottendorff von der Rose had recognized him as a member of the family in Wiesbaden in 1914 and his wife had repeated the adoption through a notary in Baden-Baden after the death of her husband.

However, these papers had fallen into the hands of the Bolsheviks, as had the homeland papers. During the capture of Munich, Auer's foster son, the well-known Social Democrat Buisson, had seized these papers and never returned them; they had simply been "stolen".

So this was a good place to start. Under the title: Strange Stories, the "Münchener Post" published a pamphlet in which Sebottendorff was reproached:

He has a false name.

He had cowardly abandoned the Thule.

He had become a Turk to avoid military service.

He had collected money and not offset it.

He is incapacitated.

The intention was to force Sebottendorff to initiate the libel proceedings; they had even more arrows in their quiver.

Through the influence of the above-mentioned Schülein, who worked together with the commercial judge Spitzer, with the judicial councillor Timmermann, with the lawyer Alsborg-Verli and the police councillor Heindl, a wonderful file had been compiled which was bound to have a devastating effect. Then there was a scandal which certainly shifted the hostage murder trial onto a different footing.

So off to the hunt, Sebottendorff had to fall. He had to take

legal action. But he did not do them the favor. If his seven Thule people had sacrificed themselves for the idea, Sebottendorff had to sacrifice himself for the movement, he had to leave in order not to suffocate the tender plant. It would have been possible for him to prove that he was not guilty, but the dust raised by the "ruling" parties would have covered everything, the Thule, the observer, the party would have been destroyed.

And worst of all, the names of the people who had been involved in the prayers would have been revealed, they could have been "grabbed" and hundreds of other exiles would have been destroyed.

Sebottendorff appointed the lawyer Hanns Dahn, who was confirmed by the Germanic Order, as his successor in the leadership of the Thule. Unfortunately, Dahn did not remain chairman for long; the opposition of the younger members forced him to resign. Johannes Hering took his place.

## XII.

### **The foundations from the Thule Society**

From the Thule Society emerged and became independent: the German Workers' Association, later the German Workers' Party (D.A.P.) and the German Socialist Working Group, later the German Socialist Party (D.S.P.) with its organ: Münchener Beobachter, later Völkischer Beobachter.

At the Christmas Conference of 1918, the Germanic Order adopted the following appeal to the German people. The appeal is published in the General Order News No. 15, Julmond of the winter of 1918/19 (see picture section p.2V5) and was released to the lodges for further distribution:

To the German people!  
World war, upheaval and turmoil are behind us! Through misery, blood

and humiliation we have waded through and yet everything has remained the same, indeed, it threatens to become worse than before. Only the form of government and the leading men have changed, but capitalism and Judaism will raise their heads higher than ever under democracy. You, German people, will still be sucked dry, overgrown and condemned to toil and worry. Why is that and should it remain so forever? The reason for the failure lies in the fact that the fight against these two powers has been waged separately up to now. Both are closely linked.

Social democracy is only fighting a sham battle against capitalism, because its leaders are Jews and capitalists!

The Judenists, however, fight in vain against Judaism, because they stand on the ground of the capitalist state order, so both fronts had to



change here and finally give the German people real freedom.

is to form a German Socialist Party - German nationalist and socialist.

Lassalle, the founder of German Social Democracy, must have known his racial comrades as a Jew when he said: "A people's movement must keep itself free of capitalists and Jews; where they appear as leaders and guides, they also pursue their own ends."

The new socialist party only accepts German-born men. Of course, it stands on the ground of political transformation - it will not shake democracy at first, but does not want a Western-style democracy with a Southern plutocratic top, but rather a free people's state in which capitalism and Judaism are overcome.

Pure parliamentarianism, in which the executive power lies solely with the deputies, is not enough for her, but she demands a referendum for fundamental new laws in order to eliminate the danger of party mismanagement.

The main demands are far-reaching; the new party is not content with sham reforms. It goes to the root of national and social need.

So far, capitalism and Judaism have stood in the way of such reforms. All our parties have more or less consciously or unconsciously been the towing vehicles of one or the other, or even of both powers. That is the reason why all work up to now has been useless and has produced only sham reforms. The new party knows no considerations, but it is definitely "capitalist and southern". It is guided above all by the welfare of the whole and strives for a far more equal distribution of the goods of life and the recovery and revival of the German national strength, which has been so badly hit. But the new is not to be achieved by a new upheaval and sudden change, for that always leads to the opposite of what was forced, but by legal means

by gradually dismantling the old and building the new.

The root cause of our misery lies in our wrong view of the land, in our social law and in our monetary system.

Accordingly, we demand

1. Free land and soil, since the cancerous damage to the national economy as well as the domestic and world economy, including the individual nationals, lies in the basic burden. The indebtedness of the German land (100 billion before the war) has all the social and economic evils in its wake: tenement housing, infant mortality, epidemics, poverty, crime, mobbing and national disintegration.

This is to be remedied by declaring the German "Bode" to be state property beyond ownership, i.e. that the sale of land from private hand to private hand is excluded in future. Land loses its character as a commodity. A commodity is characterized by the fact that it is replaceable. Land, however, is irreplaceable. Anyone who wants or has to buy it can only do so to the municipality. This gives the land to interested parties on a temporary or hereditary lease. The land may then no longer be used to raise capital. It is declared encumberable. Accordingly, the personal loan is to be increased compared to the current real loan. All current mortgages, insofar as they have not yet been found, are to be declared "irredeemable", short-term amortizing mortgages, with a reduction in the interest rate. In this way, the German soil will be gradually liberated and a truly generous settlement achieved. Even the simplest man will once again be able to live on his own land, in his own little house. The origin of overcapitalism lies in the free availability and resilience of the land. With free land, there is no overcapitalism.

2. Replacement of the previous Roman law by a German common law. Our present land law is based on the

Roman rights, therefore all damage to our public life is legal damage. Roman law was introduced 400 years ago by the princes and the high clergy - the people resisted it in vain, feeling that the "foreign" law of the "Bode" was a threat to them "under the feet" and other rights were taken away. The Peasants' Wars, the first social uprising, was a bloody struggle against foreign law. Again and again, the peasants demanded the restoration of the old German law.

Today we make the same demand again, it is up to you, you German people, to ensure that it is not "heard" again. This question is more important than it may seem to most, it is the pivotal point of our future existence. Roman law was created in the era of a Rome flooded with Jews, it is anti-social and protects private gain at the expense of the community. It is a law of the cunning and the clever. On this German legal ground, the German is always inferior to the Jew. Facts prove what has been said. That is why the German people must be given a right according to their nature and their attitude, which corresponds to the old principle: the common good comes before self-interest. The deeply entrenched greed, dishonesty, immorality, which are spreading in trade and commerce, the sins of our people are to be traced back to Roman law, as is the growth of our economy into a distinctly interest economy, which has ultimately brought the world the war and misery of recent years under the leadership of the Jewish monarchs.

3. Nationalization of the monetary system. Our monetary system is "in the hands" of private individuals, especially Jews and other international people. This is an absurdity in itself, since money is the blood of the national body. The state, as the representative of the people, can only really govern if it has the power of disposition over money and the monetary system. Today

money also serves its purpose, a convenient means of exchange between labor and wages, commodity



and purchase price, between producer and consumer, has been alienated and taken away. Today, money is used to make money again and again through bank and stock market maneuvers, without real work.

To the majority of our people, who live by labor, money is still today nothing more than a medium of exchange; there is no reason to use it for a grasping small section of capitalists and speculators

to be "degraded" to an unhealthy means of enrichment at the expense of the working people. Only real work should be rewarded and paid for.

Our real savings and credit institutions must become the nationalized banks by eliminating huge profits for the shareholders, as well as the high salaries of the directors and bonuses of the board members. Newly founded banks and companies must be examined by the Reichswirtschafts rate ordered by us with regard to the real question of need and the welfare of the community. Future creditworthiness will no longer extend to things, but to persons. It follows from this that, as in the past, business will be based on the efficiency, solidity and respectability of the individual, which will bring the necessary calm and organic growth to our economy.

The Borsen game has been ruled out as useless and harmful, as trading in values is prohibited. Our currency must be redesigned. Perpetual interest, which is based on the immoral interpretation of the immortality of capital cleverly devised by its inventors and guardians, will be replaced by an interest service that gradually replaces capital. This would put an end once and for all to the interest slavery originating in the Orient.

These are the three main points and the three main demands of the new party. This will resolve the unresolved issues of overcapitalism and Semitism for the good of the whole.

Anyone born of German blood, these demands and statements "Those who recognize belong to us, but those who do not want to see and thus support today's overgrowth system, or those who are too simple-minded, may stay with their party".

The victory of our thoughts is certain, as is always the truth over deception

and truth will prevail! The international economy will collapse, people will come together to live a natural life in the sense of a happy community in love for their ancestral people. Further conclusions that follow from the direction of the three main demands can be found in the following:

4. Gradual reorganization of our economy so that it becomes a real national economy.
5. The subdivision of our large estates according to the productive capacity of the individual landscapes for the purpose of settlement. State domains are to be distributed, and the land is to be settled.
6. A fair distribution of taxes that limits the emergence of excess capital.
7. The organization of our trade according to the natural point of view that the goods take the cheapest and shortest route from the producer to the consumer. Without the elimination of honest middlemen, all unnecessary intermediaries, which only somehow cause avoidable profit mark-ups and lead to an increase in the price of goods, must disappear. Thousands of non-taxpayers do not need to enrich themselves from the necessities of life, especially food.
8. Parliament only has an advisory vote on far-reaching fundamental laws and constitutional amendments, while the people have the deciding vote by voting yes or no.
9. Creation of a Reich Economic Council, which sets the measure and goal of our entire economy according to further points of view. It is guided solely by the welfare of the country. The men in this office, who are neither capitalists nor Jews, must have been active in practical life and have distinguished themselves in the service of the community.
10. Creation of a truly independent German press. In view of the fact that 90 % of our press is owned by Jewish capitalists.

In view of the fact that the press is in the hands of the capitalists, largely run by Jews and dependent on major Jewish advertisers, a fundamental change is necessary. Today the press does not reflect the mood of the people, but the mood is artificially created to satisfy the selfish plans of capitalists and Jews, without the people being able to recognize these plans. We demand: Only a company that is German and whose letters are German may call itself a German newspaper. Newspapers where these conditions do not apply are to be labeled as Jewish newspapers.

11. Fundamental change in the position of the Germans towards the Jews. Examination of the laws and religion of the Jews. Today's civic equality is based on the erroneous view that this question is a matter of religious difference. Today, research and proven facts leave no doubt that the question of race has nothing to do with religious denomination. The question is: Do we Germans want to continue to be politically, economically and spiritually ruled by a vanishing minority of a people of a different race, which consciously feels itself to be such and deliberately keeps itself blood-pure and aloof through law and religion, which flow together in the Jews? This is a matter of our honor, all the more so as it is obvious to the simplest man today that the innate lust for power and greed of the Jew has a destructive effect on every people.

We demand: The new Germany for the Germans, not for the Jews! The Jews are definitely a foreign people, they should enjoy the state's security, its benefits, but no longer have the right to be representatives, leaders, teachers of the people. The Jewish people can send representatives to the German Parliament according to their number. The Jewish people includes baptized and mixed-blood Jews.

12. Secure the German worker against foreign workers who drive down the wages and standard of living of the German worker.

In general, our national economy must be managed in such a way that we are as self-sustaining as possible.

The focus of all our politics, administration and economy must no longer be on goods, but on the German people. Our nationality is our wealth.

We do not want to become richer and richer in money and earthly luxury, which only benefits a small section of the population, but we want to be rich in satisfied, strong people who have a secure livelihood and live on their own land. Through these principles and demands, which are free of any ties and paternalism, it is possible to finally put an end to the vested interests and the Jews, who are still devouring the people and leading them to ruin. After the implementation of our demands, after the first gradual dismantling of today's interest-based economy, the German people would breathe a sigh of relief. In place of the few who have gathered more and more treasures and the many who have had to struggle all their lives, there would be a more equal distribution of all the goods of life - just as "opulence", "ostentation" and "luxury" would disappear, poverty and unemployment would also be banished, honesty and modesty would push pretense, deceit and cunning into the background. Our skyrocketing land prices, rising rents, increasingly expensive living costs, all the natural consequences of the interest economy, would fall of their own accord.



National wealth would be distributed properly and fairly and not, as before, accumulate in the hands of the unscrupulous. Our whole life would be simplified, made cheaper and more beautiful - instead of the haste, the excitement and the eternal worries, calm, contentment and steadiness would once again enter the hearts of the hard-pressed German people.

The German Socialist Party is a party of the capitalist

weak strata of the people, as workers, civil servants, manual laborers, craftsmen, small tradesmen and farmers, teachers, settlers and technicians. Those who see things clearly will join us without hesitation. False ideological socialism and the interest economy must "fly away like chaff before the wind."

The guidelines of the Grand Lodge were discussed with Harrer soon after Sebottendorff's return. Harrer was against calling the movement a party. He believed that this would attract too much attention from opponents and that less attention would be paid to a "workers' association". Harrer continued to lead the workers' association and moved the association's headquarters to Herrnstrasse.

The events of Eisner's death limited the political work during this time. After the return of orderly conditions, on 1 May 1919 reappeared with no. 13 of the Beobachter. Around the same time, the Deutsch-Sozialistische Arbeitsgemeinschaft was founded, later the Deutsch-Sozialistische Partei, of which the Beobachter became the organ. The political program is published in Beobachter No. 18 of 31 May 1919. At this time, the D.S.P. also established relations with the National Socialist Party of Austria. On August 5 of the same year, in addition to the "Münchener Beobachter", the newspaper also appeared for the first time as an imperial edition with the title: "Völkischer Beobachter" with a combined circulation of 19999 copies, and by October 4, 1919, with No. 5V, a circulation of 17890 copies had already been reached with a volume of eight pages and twice-weekly publication.

The chairman of the German Socialist Party was Hans Georg Grassinger. The office of the D.S.P. was located at Thierschstr. 15 (Verlag Franz Eher Nachf.).

The "Münchener Beobachter" and "Völkischer Beobachter" newspapers were used for lively propaganda for the movement. The "Münchener Beobachter" was distributed in Munich, the "Völkischer Beobachter" in the Reich. The "Völkischer Beobachter" conveyed the National Socialist principles to many thousands of fighters. Despite the great risk, the newspaper managed to be published even during the general strike that resulted from the Kapp Putsch (March 1920); it was set and printed at that time in another location by Graffinger with the editors Seffelman", Müller, Wieser and Laforce.

Important personalities who later held and still hold leading positions in the N.S.D.A.P. were members and employees of Thule, the newspaper and the party. Harrer from the D.A.P. was also an employee of the "Beobachter". Karl Harrer died as a result of a serious war wound he had sustained on the Western Front on September 6, 1926 in Munich.

When in the fall of 1919 it was no longer possible to print the Beobachter on high-speed presses in the Z.G.Weiß book printing plant, Graffinger negotiated with several large printing companies to take over the printing of the newspaper on rotary presses; with the exception of M. Müller & Son, the other companies refused to print the Beobachter. Since October 14, 1919, starting with No. 53, the Beobachter has been printed by M. Müller & Sohn.

It is not uninteresting that Drexler published his first political brochure "Mein politisches Erwachen, aus dem Tagebuch eines deutschen sozialistischen Arbeiters" (My political awakening, from the diary of a German socialist worker) (this is probably the same brochure that Adolf Hitler used in his book "Mein Kampf", published by Franz Eher Nachf., Munich, when describing his first meeting with

the German Workers' Party) to Karl Harrer as "the founder of the German Workers' Party and tireless fighter for justice and truth" (the pamphlet was published in 1919 by Deutscher Volksverlag, Munich).

The German Workers' Party initially failed to gain any major influence and remained mainly confined to Munich. It was only when Adolf Hitler joined the then still thin ranks of the party in the fall of 1919, through a fateful coincidence, that a turning point occurred which was of great historical significance for the entire German people.

The "Völkische Beobachter" reported on the first lecture evening of the German Workers' Party in No. 55 of October 22, 1919:

From the movement.

The Munich branch of the D.A.P. (German Workers' Party) organized a lecture evening on Thursday, 16 October in the Hofbräukeller, which was very well attended and was calm and stimulating. As the speaker was unable to attend, Dr. Erich Kühn, editor of the monthly magazine "Deutschlands Erneuerung", spoke on the topic: "The Jewish Question - a German Question". In his introductory remarks, the chairman warned against allowing the anti-Semitic question to become a fashionable issue and explained the urgent need for each individual to try to penetrate as deeply as possible into the Jewish question in order to be able to emphasize anti-Semitic convictions through their own clear knowledge and to take the right measures. On the basis of a wealth of admissions by outstanding Jewish statesmen, politicians, scholars, poets and philosophers about their own racism, the lecturer provided proof of the justification of German anti-Semitism. Judaism is recognized as a community that has been self-contained and hostile to all other peoples for thousands of years, as hostile to culture and morals, as the bearer of the materialist view. It is high time to approach the solution of this "German Question" and to draw the right conclusions. The following statement should be emphasized:

"Anyone who can rely on the 'dialectical talent and persuasiveness' of the

Jews,- everyone who victoriously resists the seductive arts of the Jewish materialistic good life,



Anyone who does not allow himself to be alienated from his nature by the slogans, pseudo-wisdom and trendy art of the Jews - anyone who wants to save his fellow countrymen from immorality, degeneration and downfall as a result of Jewish seduction by word and deed - the Jew calls him an anti-Semite."

The speaker was widely applauded.

The discussion was very lively. Mr. Hitler of the German Workers' Party spoke with inspiring words about the necessity of uniting against the common enemy of the nations and justified in particular the support of a German press so that the people would learn what the Jewish papers were concealing. Mr. Kreller from the Deutscher Schuh und Trutzbund called for lively participation in the publicity work for the referendum against the immigration of Eastern Jews and touched on the result of the hostage murder trial in this context. In confirmation of this, the chairman pointed out that according to Seidel's

statement, the dismissal certificate of Professor Berger (a Jew) had already been signed and it was therefore clear that the Jewry's reference to the Berger case lacked any basis. Mr. Sesselmann of the German Socialist Party briefly outlined the aims of anti-Semitism, called for mutual economic support and urged unity.

In his concluding remarks, the chairman warned against a "Red Antisemitism". We must achieve our goal through perseverance and tenacious national work with complete enlightenment.

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Number 63 of the "Völkischer Beobachter" of November 19, 1919, contained a report on the second D.A.P. lecture evening:

From the movement.

The Munich branch of the German Workers' Party organized a lecture evening on 11 November 1919 in the upper hall of the Eberlbräueller. The speakers were: Mr. Hitler on "Brest-Litovsk and Versailles" and Mr. I. Mayer on "War and Revolutionary Experiences of a Foreign German". After a short welcoming address, the chairman gave the floor to the first speaker, Mr. Hitler. The speaker very skillfully contrasted the peace treaty of Brest-Litovsk, described by a large part of the German (!) press as a peace of shame and violence, with the so-called peace of Versailles, demanded by the same press in a mendacious and absurd manner. The pictures of the two peace treaties that Mr. Hitler unfurled to the attentive audience stood out in the starker contrast and set many hearts aflutter. Interjections of approval showed the audience's agreement with the extremely spirited speaker's remarks. The speaker met with enthusiastic approval when he described the German Republic as a free state of the Entente, whose freedoms within its borders consisted in the fact that exploiters, usurers, racketeers and sneak traders could squeeze the people in the vilest way with impunity. Thunderous, often repeated applause thanked Mr. Hitler for his dignified speech. After heartfelt words of thanks, the chairman went into detail about the next goals of the party, of which he particularly emphasized: removal of the

Jews from all public offices, the abolition of the interest burden according to Feder's proposals and the fight against usury and profiteering to the utmost. The speeches met with lively applause. Afterwards, Mr. Franz Dannehl of the Thule Society published some passages from the newspaper "Der Revolutionär" (published by the Jew Lederer-Mannheim), which made it hard to believe that such vile lies and accusations could be published within Germany, while truly nationalist newspapers, such as the "Völkische Beobachter", which truthfully reflect the situation and want to show a blinded government the way to lead the German people upwards again and free it from its inner tormentors, were banned as inflammatory newspapers. A storm of indignation accompanied the announcement of Lederer's vulgarities.

This was followed by the second presentation. Mr. Mayer described his escape from Barcelona after the outbreak of the World War in an extremely humorous way, but without ignoring the serious side of his adventurous experiences. The speaker was warmly applauded and a lively discussion ensued. Finally, the assembly adopted two resolutions, one against the ban on the "Völkischer Beobachter" by Noske, the other against the activities of the parliamentary committee of inquiry.

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From the "Völkischer Beobachter" No. 17 of February 28, 1920, we bring the report on the "First Great Public Assembly" of the German Workers' Party:

From the movement.

On Tuesday, February 24, 1920, the German Workers' Party made its first public appearance. In the very well attended meeting in the Hosbräuhausaal, Dr. Johannes Dingfelder spoke as a guest of the German Workers' Party on the topic: "What we need". In a folksy manner, from the lofty standpoint of a doctor and philanthropist, overlooking the social confusion, the speaker led the audience back to the cause of the people's need. We have lost touch with the forces of nature, disregarded the law of order, misjudged the world and creation law of cause and effect. This, however, is the basis of man's creative work. Work is that

divine commandment of the sun - means to create goods of the sun, goods of life for the ennoblement of mankind. We have also despised this law, the law of movement, and have indulged in hedonism and unemployed income, imitating the example of a foreign people. There is also a law of love, the contempt for which is most sharply expressed by Bolshevism. To expect help from abroad is cowardly and undignified. "Help yourself" is the demand, and that presupposes that we abandon the international delusion, think nationally and believe in our people and its true leaders. - That was the essence of the excellent treaty, which, although it also contained unpleasant truths, was rewarded with roaring applause.

Hitler (German Workers' Party) now developed apt political images, which were met with a stormy reception, but also the numerous people present "preconceived" opponents to object. The speaker gave an overview of the party program, the main features of which were similar to those of the German Socialist Party. The following resolution was then adopted unanimously: "More than two thousand German comrades from all working classes, gathered in the Hofbräuhausa on Tuesday, February 24, 1920, protest in the strongest possible terms against the allocation of 40,000 hundred hundredweights of wheat flour to the Jewish religious community, while there is no bread for 10,000 seriously ill people

The debate was very lively. The meeting left the impression that a movement is underway that will prevail under all circumstances.

As Hitler's German Workers' Party flourished, the German Socialist Party receded more and more into the background. Julius Streicher had sparked a movement in Nuremberg - uniting the local members of the Germanic Order, the Thule and the German Socialist Party and joining them to Adolf Hitler.

November 4, 1921 saw a meeting in Munich's Hofbränhausfett Hall to which the Marxist Socialists and Communists had sent their "explosive column". The hall was overflowing and had therefore been closed off by the police. Hitler spoke for an hour and a half and the assembly listened breathlessly. One man, who after angry interjections

suddenly jumped up and shouted "Freedom!" into the hall, threw a beer mug almost at the end of Hitler's speech, which whizzed hard past the Führer's head. That was the signal for battle. Pitchers flew, shots rang out, blood flowed. The still small S.A. rushed among the enemy, one after the other flew out, the rest fled. What remained were pale, worn-out, wounded stormtroopers. And who was the organizer of this Marxist act of terror? Mr. Buisson, the foster son of Erhard Avers, the "man" from the police headquarters who had obtained Sebottendorff's papers. Hitler himself had stopped at the lectern and suddenly the chairman of the meeting, Hermann Esser, stood up and shouted

"The meeting continues. The speaker has the floor". The groundwork had been done, the first battle had been won. The National Socialist German Workers' Party was on the march under the leadership of Adolf Hitler. The movement took its course.

The "Heil und Sieg", the greeting of the Thule people, made Hitler the "Sieg-Heil" to the Germans!

The Führer made the "Völkischer Beobachter" the fighting paper of the National Socialist movement in Greater Germany.

Hitler made the swastika the symbol of the victorious N.S.D.A.P.

### XIII. **Career of the Völkischer Beobachter**

In the movement, people often ask how it is that the "Völkischer Beobachter" has such a high number of subscribers, since the N.S.D.A.P. was only just founded 14 years ago, the career is to be clarified here on the basis of the commercial court entries. The first entry can be found in Ban III, No. 125, page 63 of the Munich District Court: Minutes of December 6, 19V1. The editor Franz Eher reports that he is the owner and publisher of the "Münchener Beobachter". He has been running the publishing house since mid-1900. The registration takes place on the same day and the order for registration is issued.

Before this entry, the "Münchener Beobachter" appeared as the trade organ of the Fleifcherinnung. The next entry dates from 1918.

Through the mediation of the lawyer Dr. Georg Gaubatz, the publishing house and the "Münchener Beobachter" newspaper were sold to Franz Eher's widow. This was necessary because a new newspaper could not be published at that time due to the rationing of printing paper.

Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer, a member of the Germanic Order, was registered as the owner of the publishing house. The relevant entries read with a brief summary:

July 31, 1S18r Franz Eher died on March 22, the sole heir is his widow, who sold the company to Miss Käthe Bierbaumer.

September 14, 1918: Mrs. Eher appears, presents the certificate of inheritance and declares that she has sold the publishing house to Miss Käthe Bierbaumer, Bad Aibling, Parkstraße 335.

September 17, 1918: Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer, legitimized by passport, becomes a subscriber: Verlag Franz Eher Nachf. entry and announcement is ordered.

The Beobachter had two subscribers when it was taken over, and the first issue appeared on July 1, 1918, with Rudolf von Sebottendorff as the editor in charge.

In March 1919, Sebottendorff added the writer Hanns Georg Müller to the editorial team, and Müller was solely responsible for issue 17, dated May 24, 1919.

During the reorganization after the council period in May 1919, Sebottendorff completely separated the Beobachter publishing house from the Thule. In Thierschstraße, where the publishing house is still located, Grassinger rented the parterre room (former Hansahaus restaurant) in exchange for compensation. Ott took over the commercial management of the publishing house. Laforce was given the Inseratenabteilung.

In March 1919, Sebottendorff had met the baker Max Sesselmann and, as he was looking for an eloquent worker for the movement, he approached Sesselmann. When Sebottendorff's departure was decided in 3 July, the relationship was regulated by the following entry:

Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer reports that the gentlemen present: Hanns Georg Müller, Wilhelm Laforce, Max Sesselmann, Johann

Oll, all in Munich, have been granted joint power of attorney for three.  
Order of registration and announcement dated July 15, 1919.

On August 9, 1919, the publication date of number 34 of the "Münchener Beobachter", the newspaper also carried the title "Völkischer Beobachter" for the first time in part of its circulation.



It later turned out that Sebottendorff had made a mistake in the editors Sesselmann and Müller by making them independent. The work and the behavior towards the staff did not meet Sebottendorff's expectations, nor those of the publisher, Miss Käthe Bierbaumer. Hostilities arose.

After Sebottendorff left, the owner of the newspaper, Miss Käthe Bierbaumer, was also to be removed. To this end, the story was spread that she was Jewish - they spoke of Sebottendorff and his "Jewish girlfriend". Never has a slander been more infamous and

the worst thing was that it was spread by fellow citizens. The agitation against Sebottendorff himself continued and the article was spread: "Strange Stories", in copies certified by Justizrat Dr. Forst, the article was reprinted all over Germany and since the copies were also sent from "völkische" circles without stating where they came from, they were believed. Giving in to the hostility, Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer also left Munich.

Sesselmann, who knew he was the head of the publishing house, had to travel to Constance several times to get money from Sebottendorff again. Finally, the owners of the publishing house realized that a lot of money had been squandered in lawsuits into which the editors had been dragged by insufficiently substantiated documents.

In order to clear the way and "eliminate the unsuitable", Sebottendorff called his sister, Mrs. Dora Kunze, and Miss Käthe Bierbaumer to Constance. On September 30, 1919, the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf. was converted into a limited liability company by a notary public. The relevant excerpts from the register are as follows:

Register files of the Local Court of Munich, No. 1649/19.

Capital 120000 Marks, thereof:

Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer..... 110000 Marks

Mrs. Dora Kunze, née Glauer, in Lauban..... 10000 Marks

Paid Mrs. Bierbaumer by contribution of the former company Verlag

Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich through all publishing rights, assets

and inventory of the company	. 110000 Marks
Cash paid by Mrs. Dora Kunze .....	10000 Marks
Addendum: Notarial Munich XVIr	
Mrs. Käthe Bierbaumer, Munich, Thiersch- firaße 15 Attorney Dahn for	
Mrs. Dora Kunze, Lauban.	
Correction: Value of the contribution in kind .....	91600 Marks
Value of the var amounts .....	18400 Marks
Managing director of the publishing house: Franz Raver Eder, businessman in	
Munich. Subsequently, Mrs. Bierbaumer donated 50,000 marks in shares to	
the publisher for the attention of Mr. Eder and gave a further 13,500 marks in	
shares, so that Mrs. Bierbaumer still had 4,6500 and Mrs. Dora Kunze 10,000	
marks in shares in the company. The intrinsic value of the shares was	
considerably higher.	
The following shareholders appear in the list of shareholders dated	
March 20, 1920:	
Gottfried Feder, graduate engineer, Munich with Franz 10000	
Raver Eder, merchant, Munich	
Franz Baron von Feilitzsch, Munich	
Dr. Wilhelm Gutberlet, doctor, Munich	
Theodor Heuß, factory owner, 20000 Marks	
Miss Käthe Bierbaumer, Freiburg/Breisgau 10000 Marks	
Mrs. Dora Kunze, Lauban	
Karl Alfred Braun, Munich 10000 Marks	

According to an entry dated December 17, 1920, 46500 marks were all shares except for those of Miss Käthe Bierbaumer and Mrs. Dora Kunze in the hand of Anton Drexler.

From August 11, 1921 with No. 63, Dietrich Eckart signs as director the "Völkischer Beobachter".

On November 16, 1921, Adolf Hitler, Munich, Thierschstrasse 15, identified by his passport, appears for the first time in the Regislergericht (District Court) of Munich as Chairman of the "National Socialist" German Workers' Party and declares that he "owns all shares". Hitler appoints Joseph Pickl as managing director. Max Amaun took over the management of the publishing house, now the general director of the party publishing house.

#### XIV.

#### **The Thule during the founder's absence and its renewal**

A letter from Johannes Hering from 1926, which reached Sebottendorff in Istanbul, may provide information about the further fate of the Thule Society:

"As you may remember, I was the chairman of the Thule for a long time after Dahn's retirement, but I handed over the chairmanship to Professor Bauer, who led it in an exemplary manner, gave deeply thoughtful, literary and political lectures himself, but was also able to bring in good speakers and splendid members.

He is a good political mind who became a leader in the up-and-coming German National Party and a member of parliament. There was also a lively social life under his leadership, with concert evenings, poetic performances and two theater productions.

... Bauer was replaced by Max Sesselmann, who you brought to the Thule and who also became a Landtagsabgeordneter. But he had little use for the Thule.

We were also evicted from our premises and after a few events in the "Fränkischer Hofe", the Thule went to sleep. Only two things

still happens: the celebration on April 30 at the Luitpoldgymnasium and the wreaths on the graves on All Saints' Day. For this, Skonomierat Bucherer sends the wreaths with black, white and red ribbons and I carry the wreaths out to the Wald- und Westfriedhof cemeteries. Deby had been second chairman for a while ...

Once again, the Thule Society was in full swing when, after that S. November 1923, the N.S.D.A.P. was broken up. At that time, under the current Lord Mayor Fiehler, Munich, most of the party members joined the Thule Society. They were thus able to continue their propaganda until Adolf Hitler, having returned from Landsberg, rallied the members anew.

In 1925, the Thule still had 25 members. Sesselmann amended the statutes, abandoning the leader principle. In 1926, there were only five members left. When the registration court then fined Sesselmann for not sending in a report for several years, Sesselmann and the second chairman Wagner reported that the Thule no longer had any members.

The Thule company was deleted by order of the registrar in June 1930.

In recent years, the Thule celebrations at Luitpold Gymnasium had also ceased. It was not until 1933 that one was held again. Sebottendorff was supposed to give the memorial speech, but this was thwarted by Sesselmann. But after the ceremony, 75 old Thule people gathered in the cathedral courtyard to greet the "old" master. Those gathered agreed to revive the Thule and to reverse the deletion of the society from the register.

Under the supervision of the court-appointed trustee, Dr. Georg Gaubatz, a general meeting was held at which Sebottendorff was reappointed as leader and Riemann as deputy leader.

was made. It was also decided to re-establish the Führerprinzip by amending the statutes.

Thanks to the kindness of the Walterspiel brothers, the owners of the hotel "Four Seasons", Sebottendorff was given back the old "historical" rooms for the Thule and so the 15th anniversary could be celebrated on September 9 1933. The court showman, Thule brother Max Bayrhammer, gave the opening speech; Sebottendorff gave the oration. Professor Stempse from the Rehse Institute gave humorous remarks based on documents from the Thule's past and read out, among other things, a letter from Sebottendorff to Schulrat Rohmder from 1920, in which Sebottendorff said that he would only return to Munich when the swastika flags in Germany heralded the victory of the movement. At this celebration, Professor Stempse made the suggestion for the first time that the city of Munich should erect a worthy memorial to the first blood witnesses of the awakening Germany. Mayor Fiehler, an honorary member of the Thule Society, accepted the suggestion.

On October 31, 1933, on the eve of All Saints' Day, the Thule Society organized a memorial service for the dead. The solemn sounds - a "Loyalty oath" by Kistler, the orchestra of the civil service department of the N.S.D.A.P. under the direction of Georg Fefiner opened the ceremony. Sebottendorff held the memorial speech. Court actor Max Bayrhammer recited a patriotic poem: "In einer Winternacht" by D. von Liliencron. Finally, Thulebruder Dr. Heinz Kurz gave a lecture on "Praise of Death". On this day, an organ of the Thule Society appeared again for the first time: the "Thule-Bote". The Thule Messenger is published by Deuknla-Verlag in Munich and can be obtained from any post office for a monthly fee of RM 1.40.

On All Saints' Day, Thule brothers laid wreaths at the graves of their dead to honor their memory.

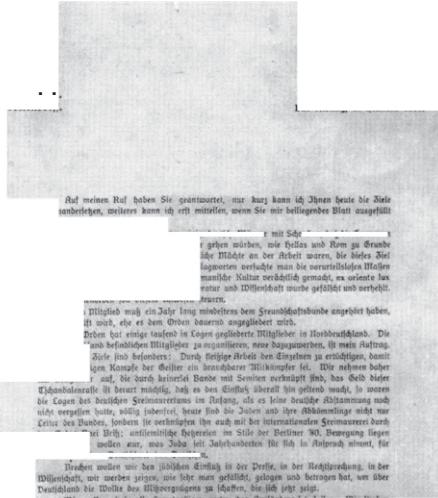
The task of renewing the Thule Society has been achieved: every Saturday evening, the Thule people gather again at the historic site of their activities, the "Four Seasons". Sebottendorff felt the time had come to place the leadership of the Thule Society in Brother Franz Dannehl's hands. The Führer appointed Dr. Heinz Kurz as Deputy Führer and Hans Georg Grassinger as Head of Propaganda.

How does Wala sing about what is necessary?

Honor the divine! Shun the lowly! Love your brothers!

Shield the fatherland! Be worthy of your ancestors!





„Mitglied war ein Jahr lang mindestens dem Freiheitsfeindschaften angehört haben, ist wird, ehe er den Orden bewirkt, angelebtet wird.“

„Daran hat einige tausend im Lager gefangene Mitglieder in Norddeutschland. Die“

„und befürbten Mitglieder zu organisieren, wenn das geschehen, ist mein Auftrag.“

„Ziele sind bestimmt. Durch die eigene Arbeit den Engeln zu erläutern, damit“

„ihre Kämpfer nicht durch ein falsches Bild bestimmt werden.“ Das ist der Befehl“

„auf, die durch bestirkt Rasse und Sowjet verachtigt sind, das Sich nicht“

„Trotzdem bestirkt ist durch männlich, daß es den Christen überall hin gelingt macht, so waren“

„die Lager des deutschen Freiheitsfeinds im Siegung, als es seine deutsche Abstammung noch“

„nicht vergessen hatte, sollte jedoch nicht, heut“

„die Abstammung nicht mehr.“ Das ist der Befehl“

„zu Befehl: antikommunistische Befehl im Stile der Berliner 30. Bewegung liege“

„wollen zur, was Jahr soll Sachsenkatholiken für Sie in Anspruch nimmt, für“

„Befehl kann nur der nächsten Einheit in der Praxis, in der Rechtfertigung, in der“

„Hilfesuch, um werden müssen, wie sehr man gefäßt, gelogen und betrogen hat, um über“

„Deutschland die Wahrheit des Überzeugungen zu liefern, bis ich jetzt zeigt.“

„Wie wollen Sie alle Freiheitsfeinds unter das Ausland“

„bestrich, Sam deutlichen Dolle vor Heiligenheit der Blutverschred im 9“

„Sowjetische Siedler soll wiederholen, kleine, kleinsten Siedler“

„Die kleinen, die Siedler, die Siedler, die Siedler, gibt nur“

„der kleinen, Kleinsten.“

„Schnellheit ist ein Siedlungsort, eben.“

„Der „Du“ macht den Bruder.“

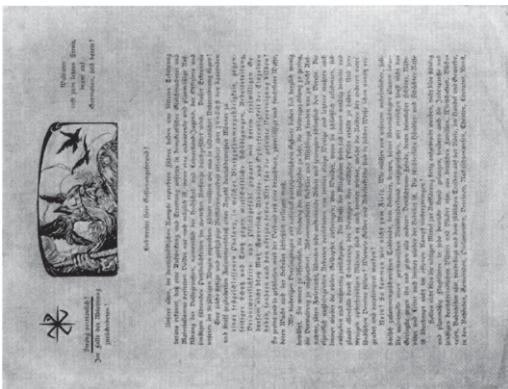
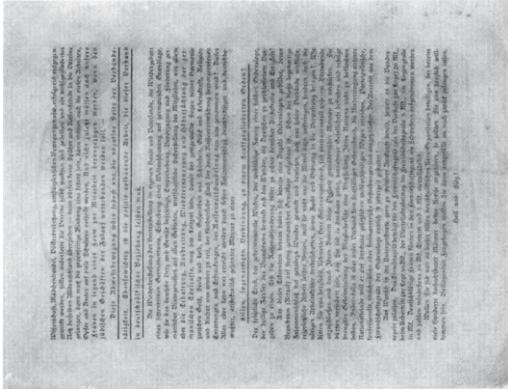
„des Bundes 100: Die Monats“

„wochenlichen Lagenjungen.“

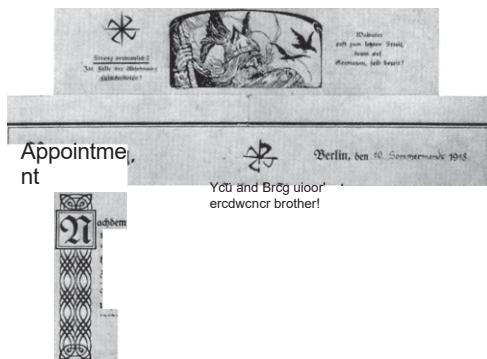
„Ihre Mutter“

„seiner Christlichkeit bestrebt.“ 20







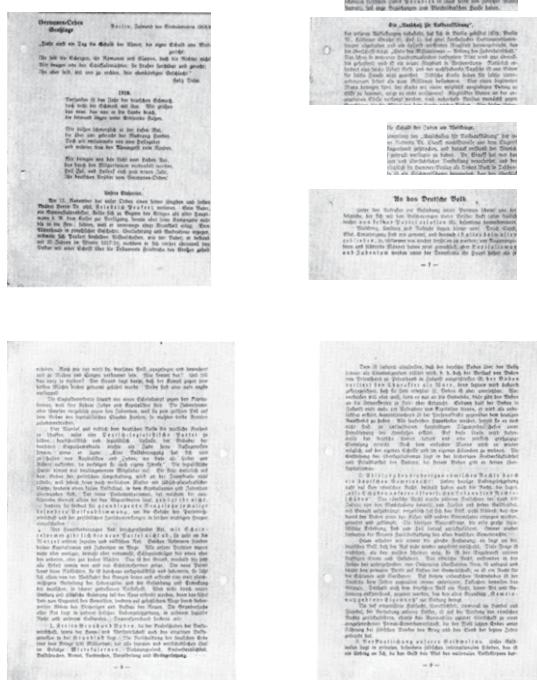


H- §

!4i ID card no.

Grand Lodge Berlin, 10th summer moon 1918," below: Identity card no. 147 of the  
Thule Society dated February 16, 1919

2V4



Berlin, Jultimo of the ELnbulwinter 1918/19: contains the appeal and program of the German Socialist Party (D.S.P.): To the German People!

Munich  
**Observer**

Nr. 1. dritter Theil. § nun tag den 2. Januar 1887. I. Jahrgang.



Number 1 of the first volume of the "Münchener Beobachter" of January 2, 1887. As a curiosity, the last paragraph of the first column of the article "New Year" is reproduced here:

"Before a further clearing of the spirits takes place, which can only be achieved through great

1 ..... -WMi  
**Nüncheneröeobachler**

" and Sportblatl s

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# Munich Observer

## ks and Sportblatt s

m "MW M EM WM, UMrWkMwrr "ME VMM.

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# Munich Observer

-^:^7 "and Sportblatt

NoaWng Zettim" iir LeMche a "d "Allsche vonNNr MNindigungsda" mNsualer vencine,

achter the face of a daily newspaper. The format of the Münchener Beobachter was with No. 16 from May 21, 1919: 285X400 mm x from No. 17 from May 24, 1919: Z20X480 miu

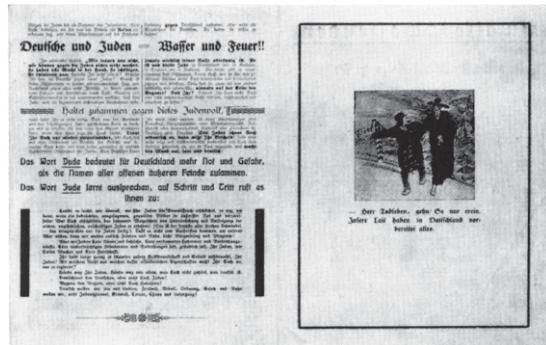
# The origin and aim of the strike movement

Also

in Wachj "Btsrr ei"  
Prspagauda- K-  
Mitre

the "Forward"





To all creators!

You ichki Senil" ui Uirz" itk Sultn! Facts!



# Munich Post





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The  
kkevolu  orisnschr  
before cter Kesi  len;



## Announcement.

Munich Red Men

Nrrsrus to äas Prolekanal!

Soldiers!  
Workers! Citizens!  
Eisner murdered,  
Ruer seriously wounded.

**^uLrnk**  
MM8M!!!  
öswLles8IglItü!0lichll.

**M StrMn ller 8M**

Volläaerichi

Red flag: "Appeal to the proletariat!" of the Communist Party of Germany (Spartacus League),- bottom left: Leaflet: "Soldiers! Workers! Citizens!" of the State Soldiers' Council - bottom right: "Appeal to the population of the city of Munich" of the





Müllhütl' ^'tütst' ^iichsichtc"



Munich Observer.

i v i i <tir v "i^lr

Dir Diilrrrrpiililil', -  
i" illiinlirrg  
li>>grlrl!jtl!

rejected by an overwhelming  
majority!

Es gehen Gerüchte, daß die Sparkassen  
der Arbeiter und kleinen Leute an  
Sparkassen, Konsumentvereinen und Banken  
gefährdet seien. Glaubt solchen erlegenen  
Gerüchten nicht. Die getroffenen Maßnah-  
men richten sich gegen die Großkapita-  
listen, die versuchen Geld ins Ausland zu  
schaffen.

München, den 5. April 1919.



## General strike!

mn Llim llamptk Mr üic  
thing üc5 ?roletarlat5)

firbeiiier

To all comrades!

Kameraden

minor

206

klüncken. 6s ÅW



## Munich Observer

M MivMjetWizsüWs,

VeutchnölNscherLeodochler md SpokMatt in" See Wochenschau "weilincher" und Seuliche waric"

The masterminds!

Publisher, Munich: The hostages shot in the Luitpoldgymnasium on April 20, 1919,  
 below: Munich Observer No. 45 from September 17, 1919 with the leprosy:  
 "The masterminds! 3um Geiselmordprozetz."

# The Free State

## Spartacus beaten!

in Mchks S AMMMSMI MEt. --- Ait SAArm ud AMsMg Ichittkt sm - Dlk MW KsWMHksMkkk UIMUL - dkOZerss dtt IMoMtpWNIW tzt Vrsm.



Daily newspaper: "Der Freistaat s Amtliches Organ der Bayerischen Landes-Regierung  
Bamberg, May 5, 1919, No. 21

## Index of persons and subjects

Slaughter of the Aryans. This is described in the Book of Esther and is called

still celebrated today by the Jewish community as Purim. There is no historical evidence of the slaughter of the 70000 Aryans. However, similar events are attested in historical times. Dio Cassius reports in book 68, chapter 32: "During the time of Trojan's war in Arabia, the Jews of Cyrene had placed a certain Andrew at their head and began to slaughter everything that was Roman or Greek. They ate their flesh, wrapped themselves in their entrails, smeared themselves with their blood and pulled the skin of the corpses over their bodies. Others sawed them in half lengthwise from the top of their heads; they threw the living before the wild beasts and forced them to kill each other in duels, so that in all two hundred and twenty thousand people lost their lives in this way. In Egypt and Cyprus they committed similar atrocities under the leadership of a certain Artemius, and here, too, two hundred and forty thousand people lost their lives."

Nobility. From the Old High German acla, the family. Nobles, the purebreds in contrast to the indigenous population, who were subjugated by the Aryans. Later the free. Uradel as opposed to the nobility of letters.

Eagle equals aar. The a-(ar) rune, the heraldic animal of the Aryans.

Ahwardt, Hermann, elementary school teacher and principal in Berlin. Aryan. \* December 21, 1846. f April 16, 1914. Created an anti-Semitic movement in Berlin in 1889; the Jewish newspapers mockingly called him the rector of all Germans. He was denounced by Jews, convicted of an offense and that was the end of the movement.

Alchemy, Arabic, "the art of separation"; alchemist, the artist of separation. A philosophical system of the early Middle Ages that aimed to educate leaders through exercises. The formulas were disguised by chemical processes and this gave rise to the belief that alchemy was concerned with making gold. In fact, such goldsmiths also appeared as fraudsters on various occasions. See: Die alte türkische Freimaurerei. Leipzig, Theosophical Publishing House.

Alemanni. Union of Germanic peoples. Defeated by the Romans in 357 near Strasbourg under Julian. The cause of the defeat was that the Duke of the Alemanni went into battle on horseback instead of leading the charge according to Germanic custom. At that time the cry went up: "Get off your horses!" The battle was lost due to these internal disputes and the Alemanni lost their independence.

Alexander the Great. \*356, f 323 BC Descended from the still unconsumed Aryan Macedonians; defeated the diverging Greek tribes, founded the world empire. After his death, the empire disintegrated because he had no heir and had not a potential successor. His sub-leaders divided the empire.

Alldtscher Verband, founded by Hugenberg and Claß as "Allgemeiner Deutscher Verband" on April 1, 1891. Name change on 1.

Published the monthly magazine "Alldeutsche Blätter" in July 1894. In the pre-war period the most important nationalist association, most bitterly opposed by the Allslaves and Allromans, and of course also by the Marxists and Jews.

Alsberg, Dr. Max, lawyer. Jew. Criminal lawyer and writer. The Jew is fair in all saddles - wrote several dramas towards the end of the system's rule. \* October 16, 1877, shot himself in Switzerland in September 1933. Amann, Max. Aryan. Fighter in the World War 1914 - 1918. Took over the management of the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H. in 1921. General Director of the Party Publishing House of the N.S.D.A.P. Andersch, Alfred. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Annacker, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Anthroposophy. <sup>^</sup>ntkropos^man, sopstie^ wisdom, i.e. wisdom of man. Society founded by Steiner (q.v.) when Annie Besant, the leader of the Theosophical Movement, presented the Indian boy Krischnamurti as the new incarnation of Christ. Numerous followers joined Steiner in Munich, but the movement was made impossible by the suicides of sexually exploited women. The intended college could not be founded; it was moved to Dornach near Basel (Goetheanum), where Steiner tried in vain to acquire Swiss citizenship. The temple burned down on New Year's Eve 1922 and was rebuilt four years later. Steiner's teaching is a mixture of theosophical teachings with his own threefold additions. The movement's means of propaganda is eurythmy.

After the revolution

Steiner attempted to reform communism through his doctrine of the threefold structure.

Antisemite. Anti<sup>^</sup>against Semite<sup>^</sup> Descendant of Sem, the biblical progenitor of the Jews. So anti-Jew. Came up as an insult in Ahlwardt's time. According to Jewish newspapers, Emperor Friedrich is said to have said that anti-Semitism was the greatest disgrace of the century. In a trial, the editor of the papers, Chief Rabbi Hirsch Hildesheimer, had to admit that this statement was unsubstantiated.

Arabs, Semites. In contrast to the Jews, unmixed. According to the Bible, the descendants of Esau, who was cheated of his birthright. Population of southwestern Asia and North Africa, linguistically and economically two groups: the Bedawi (see Bedouins) as nomads, the Chadari as sedentary farmers.

Laborer. Came into use as a class designation around the middle of the last century in contrast to bourgeois and aristocrat. Judaism later created the term proletarian. This means "child producer". Mockingly: people who have nothing but children.

Workers' Youth. Before November 9, 1918, apprentices and young people were

Workers were prohibited by law from belonging to political and trade union organizations. At the beginning of the 20th century, the "Arbeiter-Jugend" (Workers' Youth) was founded, which outwardly was regarded as a traveling and discussion club for apprentices and young workers; in reality, however, the young people there received socialist and trade union training. The organization was financed by the Social Democratic Party and the trade unions.

Workers' militia. The Red Army in Munich during the Soviet era.

Arco auf Valley, Anton, Count von. \*Born February 5, 1897, descended from the Austrian line and only distantly related to the Bavarian line. Jüdling. Count von Arco shot Eisner on February 21, 1919.

Aryan. Ar Rune -- Eagle. Sons of the eagle, the sun. After the end of the Ice Age, a long-skinned blond and a round-skinned dark race melted together. According to the observatories of Stonehenge and Oudry, Brittany, a high culture of the Aryans can be dated to 10000 BC. The northern tribes colonized Europe, Asia and America as master races, forming cultures wherever they encountered an indigenous population which they subjugated. The migration routes of the Aryans can be traced from the rows of stones and two main routes can be distinguished. The first goes along the coasts of the Atlantic Ocean, crossing the Strait of

Gibraltar and turns into Upper Egypt via the present-day oasis of Sollun, where the Aryans created the Egyptian culture. We find splinters on the islands and on the edges of the Mediterranean. Troy and Mycenae were Aryan settlements. A second train of stone circles passes through Poland, crosses the Caucasus and divides here into Asia Minor and the Asian highlands. It is very likely that the oldest cultures in America are also of Aryan origin. See: Sebottendorff, Geschichte der Astrologie. Leipzig.

Aristocracy. Rule of the nobles, in contrast to democracy rule of the people. Originally the rule of the conquerors.

Army, Red. Formation of the workers' militia of the soviet government in 1919. Arndt, Dr. Julius, Lieutenant. Aryan. \*January 7, 1894. Son of the cultural historian Arndt in Munich. Front-line fighter in the 1914-1918 World War, member of the Thule Kampfbund. Joined the Freikorps Oberland on April 15, 1919.

Aschenbrenner. Aryan. Commander of Munich Central Station until the

Palmarumputsch.

Aßmann, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Auer, Erhard. Marxist. \* Dec. 22, 1874. after Vollmar's death leader of the

Bavarian Social Democrat. Member of the Reich and Landtag; was seriously wounded by two shots fired by the Communist Lindner on February 21, 1919, as he was about to open the Landtag after Eisner's death was announced.

Au Miller, Max. Owner of the Marieubad Hotel, was arrested and was in danger of being shot with the Thule people.

Axelrod, Tobias. Representative of the Soviets to the Munich Soviet government. Jewish. Axelrod was born in Moscow in 1897, studied and earned a doctorate; came to Munich in December 1918 and remained in the background until Eisner's death. Together with the two other Russian Jews Levine and Levien, he formed the triumvirate that steered the soviet government. After his capture, he was sentenced to 15 years in prison by the Munich court. He was exchanged for Marxist prisoners in Russia.

Bad Aibling, market town, now a town in Upper Bavaria. Moor bath. Bavaria. Spelling for Bavaria at the time of the Council.

Bajuvars. Bojoarier, older name of the Bavarians, after the former residence of this Germanic tribe in Bohemia: Boihaeumum. With Tyroleans, Upper and Lower Austrians, Steyrians a German tribe.

Up soon, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Baller, Alfred. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Ballin, Albert. General Director of the Hamburg-America Line. Jewish. \* August 15, 1857, shot himself November 9, 1918.

Bamberg. Immediate town in the Bavarian administrative district of Upper Franconia with over 50,000 inhabitants. After the proclamation of the Soviet Republic from April 7 to August 15, 1919, it was the seat of the Bavarian government. The Bavarian constitution of August 12, 1919 was adopted here.

Bartels, Fritz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bauer, Hermann. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Farmer, Josephine. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Farmer, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Farmers' Council. Representation of the farming community during the Soviet government. Bauhütte. In the Middle Ages, the name of the builders' cooperative, especially the brotherhood of stonemasons. The purpose of all building lodges was the training and employment of skilled builders, the preservation of the secrets of constructing large buildings, but also the cultivation of loyal friendship, religious sentiment and moral aspirations. Soon, educated non-craftsmen also found "admission and acceptance" in the building lodges. Eventually, non-tradesmen made up the majority of members. Freemasonry (see above) emerged from this in 1717.

Baumer, Anna. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bayhammer, Max. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Court chamber actor.

Dismissed by the "system rulers" because of his anti-Semitic views.

Beaconsfield, Earl of. Noble title of the Jew Disraeli, see this one. Becker, Berta. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bedouin, Arabic Laclawi. Nomadic tribes of the desert. Home and headquarters is Najd in Arabia. They are the purest representatives of the Arabs (see above).

Bekh, Ritter von, Major. Aryan. Front-line fighter in the World War 1914-18. Was leader of the Freikorps Oberland 1919.

Belfried, newspaper in Belgium during the war. During the war, Germany maintained very poorly managed newspaper propaganda in various neutral countries. This newspaper propaganda was led by Erzberger, who had very large sums of money at his disposal.

Belgium, Jewish economy in articles from the Beobachter 1918.

Berger, Ernst, Professor. Jew. Was murdered with the Thule people in the Luitpoldgymnasium on April 30, 1919, because he had forced his way into their ranks in the belief that they would be dismissed.

Bernstein, Eduard, socialist writer. Marxist. \*January 6, 1850. Managed the "Sozialdemokrat" from 1881 to 1890.

Besnard, Aryan. Member of the Thule. Lawyer in Munich.

Bethmann-Hollweg, Theobald von. \* Nov. 29, 1856. f Jan. 2, 1921. Chancellor of the Reich from July 14, 1909 to July 14, 1917, nicknamed "The Leather Chancellor". His weak stance against the Center and Social Democracy contributed greatly to the collapse.

Bible, the book. The Old Testament was written in its present form around 450 BC Ezra, who led some of the Jews back from Babylonia, created the Books of Moses from tribal legends and Aryan knowledge that he had learned in Mesopotamia, wrote the genealogies according to a numerical key, wrote the Book of Judges and made Jehovah (Yahweh) the tribal god of the Jews. The New Testament was written in the years up to 200 A.D. There are no original texts, only copies from the 4th and 5th centuries. Loclex Linaiticus and Loclex

<sup>alexandrinus</sup>.

Bierbaumer, Käthe. Aryan. \* July 4, 1889 in Neustift, district of Mittersburg (Burgenland). Member of the Thule. Owner and main shareholder of the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf. in Munich.

Birner, Hedwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Birner, Max. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bismarck, Prince Otto von. Aryan. \* April 1, 1815. f June 30, 1898. Founder of the first German Empire and Chancellor until March 20, 1890. The decline of the German Empire began with his dismissal by Kaiser Wilhelm II. Nickname: The Iron Chancellor.

Bissing, Moritz Ferdinand, Freiherr von, General. Aryan. \*January 31, 1844. f April 18, 1917 in Brussels. On November 28, 1914 he became Governor General

of Belgium. He initiated a policy aimed at dividing Belgium into Flemish and Walloon sections of the population.

Bleichröder. Jewish banking house in Berlin. Founded by Samuel Bleichröder in Berlin in 1803.

Block, Nora. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bne-Driss, Hebrew: "Sons of the Covenant", founded in America in 1843 as United orcler ok 8ne Lriss. Association with the 'lliance Israelite and came to Europe in the 1960s. The order a c c e p t s only Jews, is organized in the manner of Freemasonry and today includes all Jewish organizations. The Bne Briff has so much power because its members are only Jews who are r e q u i r e d by the Order to belong to Freemasonry. Here they hold the leading positions. This explains the international leadership of Freemasonry. In Germany, the Bne Briff Order made its presence felt in the last years of the last century. Around 1900 it had a branch in Berlin, Wilhelmstraße, where Christian Freemasons could also meet. From 1905 onwards, the German branch of the order was expanded more vigorously. Bne Driff means Sons of Faith.

Bodmann, Hans Hermann, Baron von und zu. Aryan. Member of the Thule, the Kampfbund and contributor to the "Beobachter".

Bonn. Rector of the Munich Graduate School of Management. Jew. Born, Kurt. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Stock exchange. The first stock exchanges were commodity exchanges, established in the Netherlands around the middle of the 16th century. Today's stock exchanges were formed around the time of the French Revolution, when joint stock companies and government bonds were created. Stock exchanges are an important means of international capital, they mobilize labour and real estate and revalue them as objects of trade.

Braun, Karl Alfred. Aryan. 1920 Partner of the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf, G. m. b. H., Munich.

Brehm, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bruno, Alfred. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Bruxell vis. Title of a newspaper in Brussels during the World War. Büchner, Dr. Ludwig, physician. Judstize. Author of Kraft und Stoff.

Champion of materialism. \*March 28, 1824. April 30, 1899.

Büchold, Valentin. Aryan. \*August 8, 1898 in Munich. Member of the Thule. Was sports editor of the Beobachter. 1st member of the Hansea fraternity at the Munich Commercial College; as such in serious conflict with Bonn. Duditsch, called Dietrich, red soldier council.

Buisson, Wilhelm, trained pharmacist. Marxist. Foster son of Auer. During the invasion of the liberation troops, Buisson had taken refuge in the police headquarters.

Bunge, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund; now leader of the Leibstandarte of the S.S.

Civil defense. During the revolutionary period, vigilante groups were formed to protect municipal facilities. At the time of the Soviet government, vigilante groups existed in numerous towns in northern Bavaria.

Byzantinism. Cringing subservience, especially to princes and rulers.

Claß, Heinrich, Councillor of Justice. Aryan. "Founder of the "All German Association" (see above).

Closmann, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Closmann, Hugo. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Coblitz, Franz. Aryan, member of the Thule.

Cyrus, actually Cyrus of the ancient Persian Kurush. 565 to 529 BC, Aryan Persian, conquered Babylon in 539 BC. In return for the help he received from the Jews, he allowed them to return to Palestine. He probably wanted to get rid of the entire Jewish community, but only the two tribes of Levi and Benjamin made use of this permission. The others remained in Mesopotamia.

Dachau, market, now town in Upper Bavaria, over 7000 inhabitants. On the Munich-Jngolstadt railroad line. In 1919 it was the main base of the "Red Army" under the high command of Ernst Toller (see d. d.).

Dahn, Hanns, lawyer. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Grandson of Felix Dahn. Was leader of the Thule. In the hostage murder trial, defense counsel for Gsell, who was sentenced to 15 years in prison.

Dannehl, Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Well-known explorer and butterfly collector. Sound poet. Today leader of the Thule.

Then he, Mathilde. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Daudistel, August. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Daumenlang, Anton. Senior railroad clerk. Aryan. \* September 16, 1870. Murdered on April 30, 1919 as a hostage in the Munich Luitpold Gymnasium. Member of the Thule. Was interested in heraldry and genealogy. Apart from his widow, he left a daughter aged 13.

Deby, Theo. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund.

Dechaud, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Deiglmeier, Elisabeth. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Deike, Walter. Arts and crafts draughtsman. Aryan. \* 1892. murdered as a hostage on April 30, 1919 at the Luitpoldgymnasium in Munich. Member of the Thule.

Demmel, Auguste. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Democki, Jda. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Democracy, rule by the people. The term changes its meaning over the course of time. The original Aryan constitution was a democracy with aristocratic leadership. The people's assembly elected the leader in all difficult matters; when orderly conditions were restored, the

the elected leader returned his authority to the Thing (the people's assembly). With the onset of miscegenation, the people's assembly was gradually abolished and a pure aristocracy took over. Today, democracy is the rule of the people through an elected parliament. (All power to the parliament.)

German Workers' Association. Founded from the Thule Society, Order for German Art. The German Workers' Association later became the German Workers' Party. 1st Chairman Karl Harrer f. Chairman of the Munich local group: Anton Drexler.

German Socialist Party. Founded from the Thule Society, Order for German Art. The program of the German Socialist Party: "To the German People" is published in No. 15, page 7 of the "Allgemeine Ordens-Nachrichten" of the Teutonic Order, Grand Lodge, Berlin, July Moon of Einbulwinter 1918/19. 1st Chairman: Hans Georg Grassinger.

Dingfelder, Dr. med. Johannes, physician. Aryan. Guest of the Thule.

Disraeli, Benjamin, Carl of Beaconsfield. Jew. \* Dec. 21, 1804. f April 19, 1881. English Prime Minister. His work is the English electoral change, he led the Berlin Congress of 1879, which ended the Peace of San Stefano and the Turkish-Russian War. Known as a writer for his novels: Conningsby, Tancred etc.

stab in the back. The munitions workers' strike in January 1918 paralyzed the German spring offensive. This was the beginning of the collapse. The most dangerous thing, however, was that the Enemy League now knew that a powerful force was lurking behind the front waiting for the collapse. The enemy alliance immediately began a lively propaganda campaign, working on the weary masses of the people, which led to the collapse of Germany.

Dönmé, means "turned". Name of the Jews who apparently turned to Islam. The sect was founded by Sabatai Zewi, who claimed to be the Messiah in Damascus. As the number of followers grew and disputes broke out among the Jews in Damascus, the grand ruler had the founder brought to Istanbul, where he was then porter in the sultan's palace. After his death, Sabatei came to Salonika and found popularity there. The Dönmé made the revolution of 1918 and led the government as Young Turks until Mustapha Kemal. Even today, the Dönmé form a strictly closed sect, about whose actual doctrine little is known; they only marry among themselves.

Trinity. The revelation of God - the Oneness - through the Trinity is pure Aryan wisdom. The unity of God is beyond all knowledge. God can only be known in polarization, the trinity; positive, negative and neutral or spirit-law-substance. In astrology symbolized by the three principles: Sun, Jupiter, Saturn. Wherever this trinity appears in a religion, Aryan knowledge must be inferred.

Dresel, Maximilian. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Drexler, Anton, metal turner. Aryan. Guest of the Thule. Was the first worker to join the German Workers' Association, was second chairman under Karl Harrer, later a member of the Völkischer Block in the Bavarian state parliament.  
Javid, Jew-Dönlme. Turkish finance minister from 1909-1919, was hanged in 1925 for taking part in a conspiracy against Mustapha Kemal.  
Düntzel, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
EbertFritz, saddler.Marxist.\*February 4, 1871, f February 28, 1925. editor of the "Bremer Bürgerzeitung", workers' secretary in 1900. After Bebel's death in 1913, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party. Nov. 9, 1918: Chairman of the Council of People's Representatives. Reich Chancellor. February 11, 1919 provisional, then definitive Reich President.  
Eckart, Dietrich, writer. Aryan. \*March 23, 1868 in Neumarkt (Upper Palatinate), f December 26, 1923 Guest of the Thule. Known for his Peer Gynt transmission. Publisher of "Auf gut Deutsch", editor of the Völkischer Beobachter from 1921 to 1923. Took part in the Kapp Putsch and the Hitler March on November 9, 1923.  
Eckart, Paul. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Eching near Dachau. Village in Bavaria. 1919 Location of a part of the Thule

combat unit under Captain Römer.  
Eck, Klaus. Editor of the Miesbacher Anzeiger, anti-Semitic newspaper 1918.  
Eber, Franz Xaver. Aryan. Appointed managing director by the two owners, Mrs. Bierbaumer and Mrs. Kunze, when G.m.b.H. Verlag Franz Eher Nachf. was founded on October 1, 1919. 1920 Partner of the publishing house F r a n z E h e r Nachf., G.m.b.H., Munich.  
Eher, Franz, editor. Aryan. 1900 to 1918 owner of the company Verlag Franz Eher, Munich, f June 22, 1918  
Ehrengut, Leopold. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Eichstätt. Immediate town in the administrative district of Middle Franconia with over 8000 inhabitants. 1919 Collection point of the Oberland Central Office (see above).  
Iron Hat. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council) February-March 1919.  
Eisner, Kurt. Jewish. \* Born May 14, 1867, comes from Galicia, his real name is Kosmanowski. Graduated from grammar school in Berlin, studied philosophy; joined the Frankfurter Zeitung; then went over to the Vorwärts; switched to the Independents and came to Bavaria in 1906, to Munich in 1910; in 1918 he organized the munitions workers' strike in Munich and was sent to prison, where he remained until shortly before the revolution. His writings show that he was already campaigning for revolution in 1900,

whose maker he became in Munich. Shot dead by Count Arco-Valley (see above) on February 21, 1919. Eisner organized the meeting on the Theresienwiese in Munich, which led to the revolution in Munich on 8 November 1918. He made himself Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Unterleitner, an independent, became Minister of Social Welfare, Auer Minister of the Interior, Roßhaupter Minister of War, Timm Minister of Justice, Hoffmann Minister of Education. On 16 November he developed his program; on 17 November he had a revolutionary celebration disfigured in the National Theatre, for which he had composed the text "Song to the Nations". In order to prove Germany's guilt for the world war, he published a distorted letter from the Bavarian envoy in Berlin, went to Geneva to ingratiate himself with the Entente and left the well-known Professor Foerster there as his representative. On December 13, 1918, the National Council he had created convened and remained in session until January 1919. On December 27, 1919, the vigilante group was arrested, which continued to play a role in the National Council until the end. On

Nine people were shot dead in the streets of Munich on New Year's Eve 1918. January 1, 1919 brought the occupation of the Austrian embassy and consulate. On January 7, a labor demonstration took place that left two dead in front of the Ministry of Welfare. In the state parliamentary elections, Eisner was elected with a very small number of votes with two independents (barely 17,000 votes in Munich). The opening of the Landtag was repeatedly postponed and finally set for February 21, 1919. Eisner was shot on this day.

Eller, lawyer in Bad Aibling. Marxist. Mayor there during the council period.

Endres, Fritz, coppersmith. Marxist. \* October 1877. 1918 Managing Director of the Metalworkers' Association. March 10 to June 1, 1919 Bavarian Minister of Justice. Minister of Justice, then Bavarian Minister of the Interior until March 14, 1920. Minister of the Interior.

Engelbrecht, Otto. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Engels, Friedrich. Jewish. \* September 28, 1820. † August 5, 1895 in London. Founder of Marxism with Karl Marx. Author of: Communist Manifesto 1848; The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.

Epp, Franz, Ritter von. General. Aryan. Frontline fighter in the World War 1914-18. Oct. 16, 1868. Fought in the Herero uprising, went into the World War (Badenweiler) as major of the second battalion of the Leibregiment, promoted to lieutenant colonel and commander of the Leibregiment after his first wound at the Peronne. He was then with the regiment in the Dolomites, in Serbia and Macedonia, then at Verdun. There he received the Order of Max Joseph and became a Knight of Epp. In September 1916, the regiment was sent to Romania, fought there at the Red Tower Pass and the Campulung Pass, was then transferred to the Jsonzo and took part in the breakthrough battle. Ritter von Epp took part in the great offensive of spring 1918, fought on the Kemmel, conquered it and was awarded the Pour le merite. On August 1918, he led the regiment into the Siegfried position, but by August we see Ritter von Epp back in the Balkans. On October 31, he led his regiment across the Sava as the last German regiment. In the spring of 1919, he called for the formation of a Bavarian Free Corps in Ohrdruf. By mid-March, he had assembled 20 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers and 40 men there. Following the call of the Hoffmann government, the Free Corps was named the Epp Bavarian Rifle Corps and advanced via Ulm and Augsburg. The corps distinguished itself in the battles in Giesing and suffered 5 casualties and

25 wounded. After the capture of Munich, he transferred the Bavarian Rifle Corps to the Reichswehr and became commander. After his retirement, he joined Hitler and became

Reichstag deputy and is now governor of the Reich in Bavaria.

He had the Soldiers' Council. Responsible editor of the newsletters of the

Central Council.

Erzberger, Matthias. Politician. Member of the Reichstag for the Center Party. Probably from a Jewish, baptized family. Initiated the peace resolution in 1917; Chairman of the Armistice Commission in 1918/19. June 21, 1919 to March 12, 1920 Reich Finance Minister (tax reform). \* September 20, 1875, shot on August 26, 1921.

Esser, Hermann. Aryan. \* July 29, 1900 in Röhrmoos, district of Dachau. Joined the National Socialist movement in January 1920. City councillor in Munich. Since 1933 Bavarian Minister for Special Use and Head of the State Chancellery.

Falkenhausen, Ludwig, Baron von. Jüdling. \* From August 22, 1917 until the collapse Governor General of Belgium.

Faustian nature, describes the dichotomy into which the Germanic people fell when they adopted Christianity. This later crystallized in Protestantism. Legends of Dr. Faust.

Fechenbach. Eisner's secretary. Arrested in 1933, attempted to escape during transportation to a concentration camp and was shot.

Feder, Gottfried. Aryan. \* January 27, 1883 in Würzburg. Attended the humanistic grammar school. Studied at the Technical Universities of Munich, Charlottenburg, Zurich. Passed his diploma examination as a civil engineer in Munich in 1905. Design engineer at a reinforced concrete company. 1908 self-employed entrepreneurial activity at home and abroad. From 1917 onwards, conducts theoretical studies on financial policy and economics. 1919 sees the publication of his work "Das Manifest zur Brechung der Zinsknechtschaft". 1920 Partner in the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf., G. m. b. H., Munich. Co-founder of the N.S.D.A.P. 1924 Member of the Reichstag. 1931 Chairman of the Reich Economic Council of the N.S.D.A.P. June 1933: State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Economics.

Feilitzsch, Franz, Baron von. Aryan. 1920 Partner of the publishing house Franz

Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H., Munich. Member of the Kampfbund der Thule.

Feldbauer, Hermann. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Ferment of destruction. Ferment, fermenting fungus.

Fiehler, Karl. Lord Mayor of Munich. Aryan. Honorary member of the Thule. \* August 31, 1895. Fought in Hitler's shock troop on November 9, 1923. Was with Hitler at Landsberg Fortress.

Forst, Dr. Privy Councillor of Justice. Attorney at law. Foerster, Friedrich Wilhelm, professor, pacifist. 1919 representative of Eisner in Switzerland. 1933 Revocation of German citizenship.

Frank, Dr. Michel Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Front-line soldier in the 1917/18 World War. \* May 23, 1900 in Karlsruhe. Attended the grammar school in Munich. After completing his military service, studied law and economics at the universities of Kiel, Munich and Vienna. 1926 Lawyer in Munich. 1927 Member of the teaching staff at the Technical University of Munich. Advisor to the Reich leadership of the N.S.D.A.P. for legal issues and Chairman of the National Socialist German Lawyers' Association. 1930 Member of the Reichstag. Appointed provisional Bavarian Minister of Justice on March 10, 1933 and Bavarian State Minister of Justice on April 13, 1933. From April 21, 1933: Reich Commissioner for the Renewal of the Legal System and for the Gleichschaltung of the judiciary in the federal states.

Fraudorfer, Heinrich, Ritter von. Bavarian statesman. Aryan. \* Sept. 27, 1855 in Höll near Waldmünchen. Minister of Transport under Eisner in 1918. f July 22, 1921.

Freemasonry. Development. On June 24, 1717, four London lodges came together to form a union; the first Grand Master was Anton Sayer. Anderson's constitution was adopted in 1723. The first German lodge was the Hamburg lodge Absalom in 1737. On May 22, 1840, Prince Wilhelm, later Emperor Wilhelm I, and on November 5, 1853, his son, later Emperor Friedrich III, were disfellowshipped. Both were sentenced to death by the Grand Orient in 1870 for unbrotherly behavior. This was the reason why the German lodges broke off their relationship with the French lodge and thus also with all other lodges dependent on the Grand Orient. It was not until the 1980s that the connections were excluded again, when Frederick's influence led to Jews being excluded from the lodges (Settegast lodges). As the old Prussian lodges refused, an arrangement was made to allow Jews from other recognized lodges to affiliate. In this way, Judaism also indirectly gained influence over the Christian lodges.

Freemasonry. International Institute of Freemasonry was founded by Quartier le

Tente, founded in Geneva, deals only with statistics.  
Freemasonry. Literature. Finding: History of Freemasonry. Schwarz-Dostunitsch: Freemasonry. Karl Heise: Entente Freemasonry. Wichtl: World Freemasonry. Relationship between ancient and modern Freemasonry. Sebottendorf: Ancient Turkish Masonry.

Freemasonry. Lodges. A just lodge may be founded by seven masters, all of whom must belong to recognized lodges. By affiliation to one of the existing grand lodges, the lodge thus founded becomes a recognized lodge. Lodges that are not founded in this way are referred to as an angle lodge.

Freemasonry. Rite. The masonry of the first three degrees: apprentice, journeyman and master is called blue masonry; here the building of the temple in Jerusalem is symbolically worked on. The apprentice is the unhewn stone that is to work on itself so that it becomes the hewn stone (journeyman) and this becomes the cubic stone (master). The apprentice works on the pillar of Solomon's temple Jakin, the journeyman on the pillar of Boaz, while the master works on the stone basin. In the master degree, the introduction is represented by the dramatic depiction of the Hiram legend. The higher degrees are called High Degrees or Red Freemasonry. The German lodges only worked on three degrees and the high degrees are only administrative degrees. Scottish Masonry, represented by the English Lodge and the Grand Orient of France, is different. These two grand lodges work 33 degrees. The higher degrees of Scottish Masonry are taken from the history of the Knights Templar.

Freemasonry and Frederick the Great. On the night of August 14-15, 1738, Frederick was secretly raised and accepted as a freemason as crown prince in the palace of Count Horn in Brunswick. After his accession to the throne in 1740, he founded the Lodge of the Three Globes in Berlin, from which he developed the great National Mother Lodge in 1754, of which he became the first Grand Master. It is interesting to note that the largest American lodge was founded by three Jews with a forged order from Frederick the Great. (Charleston Rite.)

Freudenberger, Lucie. Anerm. Member of the Thule. Frey holt, Ella von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Frederick the Great. King of Prussia. \* January 24, 1712. f August 17, 1786.

Frederick III German Emperor. \* October 18, 1830, f June 15, 1888 Fries, Valentin. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Fritsch, Theodor. Aryan. \* October 28, 1852. f September 5, 1933 in Leipzig. He was a trained locksmith, then became a millwright and founded the German Social Party in the 1880s. His main work is the Handbook of the Jewish Question. Magazine "Der Hammer."

Up early, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Leader, Thest. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Fülle, Anton. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Funk, Leonhard. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Gaiser, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Gandorfer. Farmer's ally, revolutionary permanent councilor of Eisner in Lower Bavaria. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council) February-March 1919.

Gathmann, Erna. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Gathmann, Otto. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Gaubatz, Dr. Georg. Councillor of Justice. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Gaubatz, Käthe. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hostage murder trial. The atrocious murder of the seven Thule people and three other hostages was atoned for in two hearings before the People's Court in Munich. In 15 days of hearings, from September 1-18, 1919, a terrifying abyss of moral depravity and licentiousness was revealed. It was power psychosis and bloodlust in their most unrestrained form that celebrated their orgies in those days in a frenzy of unparalleled savagery. However, the truly guilty, the Levien, Levine-Nieffen, Axelrod and comrades, not excluding Toller, Mühsam and numerous others, were the ones who were clearly in charge of the proceedings. The Jews were the perpetrators and agitators of this vile crime, and it was the workers, seduced and blinded by them, who were condemned. To better characterize the nature of the murderers, the "executors of justice", a list of the condemned is shown. The main defendant, the 25-year-old merchant Fritz Seidel was sentenced to death twice each for two crimes of murder. Seidel was never in the field. During the war, he forged pay slips and embezzled considerable sums of money. As commandant of the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich, he was convicted of stealing four silver razors. For the last salary, which he paid out on April 30, 1919, he procured 80000 marks, whereas he only needed 20000 marks. With the excess amount of 60,000 marks



he wanted to equip himself in time for his escape. He was the crudest and most brutal. The 40-year-old Johann Schickhofer was also sentenced to death twice for two crimes of murder. He was probably in the field, but was sent back each time after a short time due to excitement or nervousness. He had a criminal record for cruelty to animals and other crimes. It was also established in court that he was a hopeless alcoholic and, being afflicted with all existing venereal diseases, a medical phenomenon. He was sentenced to death for each of the crimes of murder: The 21-year-old plumber Josef Widl. - The 21-year-old baker's assistant Georg Pürzer. He was discharged as unfit for service after three months of military service due to pronounced imbecility. - The 29-year-old coachman Johann Fehmer had a serious criminal record for pimping and other crimes. - The 23-year-old laborer Josef Seidl. He joined the military in July 1916 as an agricultural worker. Wore the Iron Cross without authorization

1st class. Had multiple convictions for vagrancy, theft, embezzlement and desertion. Sentenced to 15 years in prison for accessory to murder: The 34-year-old carpenter Johannes Rick. Discharged from the military in 1916 due to a nervous condition. - The 24-year-old merchant Karl Gsell. - The 24-year-old artist Bernhard Hesselmann. Discharged from the military for gas poisoning. This completely inferior subject had several convictions for theft. He wore a discarded officer's tunic and pretended to be a great film actor. He was also a marriage fraudster. Hesselmann had stolen the murdered woman's valuables. - The 43-year-old machinist Georg Lermer. - The 25-year-old machinist Johann Hannes. - The 23-year-old umbrella maker Georg Huber; did not go into the field due to a pathological mental disposition; had a criminal record for vagrancy and other crimes. - The 19-year-old locksmith Johann Riethmeyer. The criminals sentenced to death were permanently deprived of their civil rights, the others for ten years. Three defendants were acquitted. - In the second

The 27-year-old unskilled laborer Alois Kammerstätter was sentenced to death at the 27th hostage murder trial, which took place a few weeks later. He had a criminal record for desertion. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison: The 18-year-old waiter Luitpold Debus. The 23-year-old student and Russian prisoner of war Andreas Strelenko. The 21-year-old day laborer Rudolf Greiner. He also had a criminal record for desertion. - Haußmann, who gave the direct order to murder the hostages, shot himself when he was to be arrested. He was deputy commander of the Luitpold grammar school. The hostages suffered most from his cruelty. Egelhofer, the commander of the Red Army, signed the order to murder 22 hostages. He was a marine and only 21 years old. Because of

He was sentenced to death for his involvement in the 1917 naval mutiny. He managed to desert. He was known in his circles as "the sailor with the tango hairstyle" and suffered from delusions of grandeur. During an escape attempt on

He was shot on May 1, 1919.

Hostages, like bodyguards.

Germanic Order. After the split in 1916, one branch, called Walvater, was continued by Pohl and Freese. In 1920, it owned a villa property in Groflichter- selbe; had founded a bank: the Germanenbank and owned a newspaper: Die Ringende Jugend. The order lost its property as a result of Intrigen. Pohl died on May 26, 1932, and Freese continued to run the order. The other branch was led by Philipp Stauff as Chancellor of the Order and General von Brockhusen, it has survived to this day and is subordinate to the leadership of Adolf Hitler.

Businessman: synonymous with trader. The Jew embodies the distinct type of businessman. Following his slogan of equality, the Jew has also managed to assign the inaccurate term businessman to the working and producing man.

Gessel, Tilde. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Trade unions: Organization for the interests of workers. In Germany, there were four large trade unions in addition to several smaller ones: Free Trade Union (Marxist) with approx. 4.75 Will. members, Christian Trade Union with approx. 1 million members, Hirsch-Dunckersche Gewerkschaft with approx. 0.6 million members, Communist-Syndicalist Red Trade Union with approx. 75,000 members.

Geyer, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Glauer, Adam Rudolf. \* 1875 Hoyerswerda in Silesia (see Sebottendorff). Adopted by a Baron Heinrich Sebottendorff in Istanbul in 1909. As this adoption was contested, adopted by the last member of the family in Baden-Baden in 1920.

Glauer, Dora. Sister of the previous one. \* September 10, 1886 in Hoyerswerda, f 1921.

Göbel, Friedrich Wilhelm. Aryan, f 1929. inventor of the first tank, the so-called wheel- and trackless railroad. Göbel exhibited a model of the car at the Century Exhibition in Dreslau. Sebottendorff took over the financing and carried it out. Demonstrations of the car in Pinne and Posen, Whitsun 1914 in the stadium in Berlin. The tank was rejected by the military authorities at the time. Literature: B. Z. am Mittag, April to May 1914.

Goebel, Hans. Sculptor. Aryan. Master student of Professor Wackerle. Known for his military figures of the Nymphenburg porcelain industry, works in the church of Harlaching, Munich Cathedral etc.

Goldschmidt. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council February-March 1919.

Goltz, Colmar, Baron von der. \* August 12, 1843. f April 19, 1916. August to November 1914 Governor General in Belgium, then Adjutant General to the Sultan of Turkey. Leader of the 1st Turkish Army from April 1915.

Göppeler, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Graves, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Grassinger, Hans Georg. Plant manager. Aryan. Front-line fighter in the 1914-18 World War. \* March 23, 1887 in Elting-Maillersdorf (Lower Bavaria). Member of the Thule combat league. Opponent in the state parliament against Eisner's council rule. 1st chairman of the German Socialist Party. Grätz, Heinrich. Jew. \* October 31, 1817. f Sept. 7, 1891. historian at the University of Wroclaw. Author of: History of the Jews.

Griehl, Arthur. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Gronbach, Adolf. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Gesell, Silvio. People's Representative for Finance.

Gutberlet, Dr. med. Physician. Aryan. \* April 24, 1870. f August 24, 1933. Member of the Kampfbund der Thule. 1920 Partner in the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf., G. m. b. H., Munich.

Haar. Rural community, southeast of Munich, over 4000 inhabitants. Railroad station on the München-Rosenheim line.

Häckel, Ernst. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Haeckel, Ernst. Professor in Jena. Aryan." February 16, 1834, f August 9, 1919. Radical monist (materialist). For him, all true natural science is philosophy. His main work: Welträtsel.

Hagemeister. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council February 1919).

Swastika: The sun sign. Used in the form H as an ascending sign; in the opposite form as a descending sign. The sun sign can be found on all Aryan monuments. Schliemann excavated it in the oldest Trojan layer. The swastika returned to Europe as a swastika and was often worn as a talisman in the past centuries. It was not until Wilson's research that the symbol was recognized as a common Aryan sun sign and has been worn as a national symbol ever since. The runes, from which the swastika originates, were originally a pictographic script and therefore the two signs as the sun ascending from December 21 to June 21 and descending from June 21 to December 21 were astrological signs. The runic alphabet in its present form probably represents a constellation of the heavens. Sebottendorff calculates this constellation at 12000 BC in his history of astrology.

Halbritter, Ernst. Aryan. Member of the editorial board of the Beobachter as a draughtsman. Member of the Thule.

Hammer, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hammerbund. The readers of the Hammer, the magazine Theod. Fritzsch, had

united in the Hammerbund. Hammer mayer,  
Ernst. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Hampel, Paul.  
Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Harden, Maximilian. Jew (actually Witkowski from Galicia). \* October 20

1861, f October 30, 1927. publisher of Zukunft.  
Harrer, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule. 1st Chairman of the national  
socialist German Workers' Association. \* October 8, 1890, f September 5,  
1926.

Hartmann, Fritz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Heiden, Adolf von. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule. Heim, Gustav. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule.  
Heimburg, Werner von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Heindl, Police Councillor in Dresden, then Legation Councillor in the Foreign  
Office until 1933. Heine, Heinrich. Poet. Jewish. (Actually Chaim  
Bückeburger).

\*December 13, 1797, f February 17, 1856.  
Heise, Karl. Aryan. Author of Ententefreimaurerei. Anthroposophist. Herbst,  
Fritz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Herdegen, Johann. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule. Hering, Elsa. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule.  
Hering, Johannes. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule. Hering, Therese. Aryan. Member of  
the Thule. Hertel, Otto. Aryan. Member of  
the Thule.

Hess, Rudolf. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Front fighter in  
the World War 1914 - 1918. \* April 26, 1894 in Alexandria, son of a merchant  
from Bavaria. 1908 Attends the Pädagogium Godesberg a.RH. At the  
outbreak of war joins the 1st Bavarian Jnf. Jnf.-Reg. as a war volunteer.  
Wounded several times. 1918 field pilot. Wounded in 1919 during the  
liberation of Munich from Soviet rule. 1921 in the ranks of the first S.A.  
November 9, 1923 as leader of the student group of the S.A. involved in the  
arrest of the Bavarian ministers in the Bürgerbräukeller. With Hitler at  
Landsberg Fortress. 1925 Private secretary and 1st adjutant to Adolf Hitler.  
1932 Chairman of the Central Political Commission of the N.S.D.A.P. Since  
April 1933 Deputy to Führer Adolf Hitler with exercising power in the  
chairmanship of the N.S.D.A.P.

Heuß, Theodor. Factory owner. Aryan. Member of the Thule. 1920 Partner of the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf., G. m. b. H., Munich.  
Hindorf, Walter. Hussar in Hussar Regiment No. 8, murdered on April 30, 1919 at the Luitpoldgymnasium in Munich.

Hitler, Adolf. Aryan. Front-line fighter in World War 1914 - 18. guest of the Thule. \* Born on April 20, 1889 in Braunau am Inn. Attends secondary school. Goes to Vienna to attend the academy's school of architecture. First becomes an assistant, then a painter. 1912 in Munich. At the outbreak of war joins the 16th Bavarian Infantry Regiment List as a war volunteer. After the revolution of 1918: education officer in the Reichswehr. During the soviet revolution in April 1919, Hitler appeared for the first time in such a way that he incurred the displeasure of the Central Council. Hitler was to be arrested early in the morning on April 27, 1919.

Joins the National Socialist German Workers' Party in the fall of 1919 and is appointed its chairman in 1921. On November 8, 1923, uprising in Munich. Arrested and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment (during which time he writes his book "Mein Kampf"). Released at the end of 1924, but prevented from appearing in public until 1927 due to a ban on speaking. As the National Socialists had joined forces with the "Deutsch-Völkische Freiheitspartei" against his will during Adolf Hitler's imprisonment, he re-founded the N.S.D.A.P. in 1925. In 1927, the National Socialists of Austria also placed themselves under his leadership. On

January 30, 1933 appointed Reich Chancellor by Reich President Hindenburg.

Hoffmann, Heinz. Aryan. First public prosecutor in Munich. Representative of the prosecution

in the hostage murder trial.

Hoffmann, Johannes. Marxist. \*July 3, 1867. f December 15, 1930. Bavarian Minister of Culture from November 1918 to March 1919, Minister President from March 1919. Ousted in March 1920; he is accused of having negotiated with the French General de Metz on the separation of the Palatinate from Bavaria.

Hohenstätter, Dr. Editor of the Münchner Neueste Nachrichten. Hollerith,

Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hollweg, Fritz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hölzl, Hermann. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Holzwarth, Willi. Aryan. Member of

the Thule. Holnstein, Count von. Aryan.

Member of the Thule.

Holnstein, Countess von. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Horn, Adolf. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hugenberg, Hugo. Aryan. \* Born June 19, 1865, general director at Krupp until 1919, then owner of Scherlverlag. Leader of the German National People's Party. Reich Minister of Economics until July 1933.

Hühmann, Alwine. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Hyksos, a Bedouin ethnic group, invaded Egypt around 2100 BC and ruled there for 100 years until they were driven out by the awakening Upper Egypt. The biblical legend of the expulsion of the children of Israel from Egypt probably has its origins in the expulsion of the Hyksos. The legend of Joseph is only understandable or even possible if one assumes that the friendly Hyksos were the rulers of Egypt. This also explains the long sojourn in the desert, which the Bible attributes to the wrath of God; in fact, the sojourn was absolutely necessary in order to become rich. The occupation of the Jordan region took a total of 600 years.

Jacobi. Marxist. Workers' Council. Responsible editor of the Central Council's newsletter.

Jaffe. Finance Minister under Eisner. Jew. Derived from Yahweh (Hebrew: "The Beautiful One").

Jahreis. Major. Aryan. Was elected at the opening of the Landtag on February 21, 1919.

killed by shots from the stands.

Jakobi, Karl. Lawyer. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Took a stand for Sebottendorff against the Munich Post.

Jfland, Anna Bertha. Aryan. Married to Sebottendorff in 1915, divorced in 1928.

Jmhof, Rudolf von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

International. The First International was founded in London on September 28 following the fraternization of English and French workers at the London World's Fair in 1862. The aim was to gain control of the means of production through the struggle for political power. Formally dissolved in New York in 1876. II. International: As the realization that the existence of national workers' parties was a prerequisite for international unification prevailed, such parties were formed after the dissolution of the First International. In 1889 the II. International was founded in Paris in 1889. The doctrine of Karl Marx (see above) was adopted as its program. Its adherents were called Marxists. III. International: Association of communist parties under the leadership of Soviet Russia. The first congress took place in Moscow in 1919. The aim was the armed uprising and dictatorship of the proletariat.

Jost, Heinrich. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Judaism. Remnants of the Hyksos (see these), who had been driven out by the Egyptians, remained in the desert, where they absorbed other tribes. Moses, their leader, had probably thought of regaining the lost Egypt.

but when he realized that it was impossible, he sent the people to Palestine. The conquest lasted 600 years. Around 1000 BC, Solomon became king of the Jews in Jerusalem. In 722, the northern tribes were defeated by Sargon. In 586, Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem and led the Jews into Mesopotamia after destroying the city. During the conquest of Babylon by

The Jews provided Cyrus with essential services, and as a reward Cyrus allowed them to return after Ezra had proven the Jews' claim to Palestine by collecting the tribal sagas. This is how the main part of the Old Testament came into being. Ezra and Nehemiah led some of the Jews back and rebuilt Jerusalem. In 332 the city was subjugated by Alexander and then remained part of the Syrian empire until Jerusalem was conquered by the Romans in 63 BC. Revolt of the Jews, reconquest and destruction of the city by Titus in 70 A.D. Since this time the Jews, at least the two tribes of Levi and Benjamin, have been dispersed. The remaining 10 tribes had already remained in Mesopotamia in 530. The Jews are not a purely Semitic people like the Arabs, but have a strong Negroid influence. However, they managed to keep their racial characteristics almost pure through strict racial laws that concealed and camouflaged them. The camouflage was religion. They made the Old Testament the basis of the new, Christianity, which developed from the adapted texts.

Jüdling. Name of a half "one whose father is Aryan and mother is Jewish.

Jud stize. Term for a half-Jew whose father is Jewish and mother Aryan.

Kahl, Wilhelm. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Kaindl, Georg. Aryan. Member of

the Thule. Kaiser, Johann. Aryan.

Member of the Thule.

Calendar, German: January -- Härtung; February -- Hornung; March --- Lenzing; April --- Ostermond; May Maimond; June -- Brachet; July Heuert; August -- Ernting; September Scheiding; October --- Gilbhard; November - Neblung; December Julmond.

Kaller. Name of an Aryan who married a Jewish woman (caste bride). Chancellor, Rudolf. Aryan. Chief surveyor and chief bailiff. Founder of the

Chiemgau Free Corps and later founder of the Heimwehr in Austria.

Author of the book about the Chiemgau Free Corps.

Kapp Putsch. Wolfgang Kapp, politician, Aryan. \*June 24, 1858 in New York. f June 12, 1922 in Leipzig. His father, Friedrich Kapp, emigrated to New York in 1849 because of his involvement in the political movement. Wolfgang Kapp was an opponent of Bethmann-Hollweg, co-founder of the German Fatherland Party, attempted a coup d'état with Lüttwitz on March 13-24: Kapp Putsch.

Despite the risk of being guilty of aiding and abetting treason,

the Beobachter stood up for Kapp at the time. During the general strike that resulted from the coup d'état, the Beobachter was set up and printed by Grassinger with the editors Sesselmann, Müller, Wieser and Laforce in a different location: the Hans Riesbeck printing works.

Charlemagne. Emperor of the Franks. \* April 7, 742. f Jan. 28, 814. Charles of Cliaral --- man (Old German). The Christianization of the Saxons began in 772. In 782 he had 5500 Saxons executed at Verben. His son Louis the Pious had all Germanic legends and heroic poems burned.

Karl, Laura. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Karl, Maria. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Katzenstein, called Katzi. Jew. Confidant of Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Kautzer, Eugen. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Kerlen, Kurt. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Keßler, Georg. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Klein, Ernst. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Kleinmann. Hugo. Aryan, member of the Thule. Klöck, Anton. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Knauf, Friedrich. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Knauf, Grete. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Kneil, Elisabeth. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Kneil, Julius. Aryan. Member of the

Thule.

Kolbermoor. Village near Rosenheim (Upper Bavaria), not far from Bad Aibling. Almost 5000 inhabitants. Has large cotton mill, clay and peat works. The workers of this industry form the majority of the inhabitants, who were notorious for their radical Marxist views.

Commune. Communism. Abolition of individual ownership and its transfer to common ownership. General community of goods. Communist ideas can be found in Christianity, whose first institution was communist. Based on this, sporadic emergence in the Middle Ages (Anabaptists, Hussites). The millennial kingdom (Chiliasm) is just such a communist phenomenon. At the time of Steiner's anthroposophy, Dornach University, communism in disguise,

s. Steiner. Communism without religious overtones in recent times. But it can already be found in the French Revolution. Pushed back by the Directory, the followers continued in secret societies. Including Simon and the Simo- nists. Dlanc, Proudhon, Lasalle, Marx (Communist Manifesto, see above). In 1871 we find the communist uprising in Paris. In Germany in 1836 the League of the Righteous. This had strong religious overtones. The League developed into the League of Communists in 1847. 1915 Foundation of the Spartacus League (see this). 1920 Foundation of the Communist Workers' Party of Germany. Banned in 1933.

Order of Constantine. Founded in 430 by Emperor Constantine the Great shortly before

The 50 first knights were to be the protectors of the new imperial flag of the tatzarum. The Grand Master of the order was Constantine himself. The dignity of Grand Master is hereditary; the current Grand Master, Baron Schmidt von der Launitz, is descended from the only remaining female line of the Flavians. In the fight against Bolshevism, the Order of Knights lost thousands of its members; the father of the present Hereditary Grand Master died of poison in a Bolshevik prison. Like the Order of Malta and the Order of St. John, the Order is a knightly order. It bears the name Imperial Order of St. George of Constantine.

Koppel. Industrialist. Jew. Orenstein & Koppel.

Koran. The holy book of the Muslims. Partly dictated by Mohamed, partly written down from memory by his successor. The individual chapters are called suras. Mohamed speaks harshly of the Jews, forbidding believers to live where a Jew lives. Hence the furious opposition of the Arabs to the arrival of Jews in Palestine.

Krallinger, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Kraus, Edgar. Lieutenant. Aryan. Front fighter in the World War 1914 - 1918. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Headed the intelligence service of the Oberland headquarters during the struggle against the Soviet government in Munich in 1919. The arrest of Levine-Niessen and Duditsch is due to his investigations.

Kreß von Kressenstein, Otto. Baron. Aryan. \* September 13, 1850. f 19.

Bavarian Minister of War 1912-1916, February 1929.

Kröpelin. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council) February 1919.

Kühlmann, Richard von, diplomat. Cold. \* March 17, 1873, concluded the

Peace of Drest-Litovsk and Bucharest.

Kun, Bela. Communist. Jewish. \* Leader of the Communists and holder of government power in Hungary from March 21 to August 1, 1919. Flew to Austria, where he was interned and extradited to Russia in 1921.

Kunze, Dora, see Glauer, Dora.

Copper. Adjutant in the Freikorps Oberland.

Kurz, Dr. Heinz. Aryan. First lieutenant in the field, severely war-damaged. Adjutant of the Oberland headquarters. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund.

Cyrus, s. Cyrus

Lack, Josef. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Laforce, Wilhelm. Aryan. Member of the Thule. \* August 4, 1886. Head of the advertising department of the Beobachter. Fighter in Hitler's shock troop, November 9, 1923. Was with Hitler at Landsberg Fortress.

Landauer, Gustav. writer. Marxist. Jewish. \* Born April 17, 1870, was shot during his escape on May 1, 1919. Landauer was a communist according to the Proudhon system and was brought to Munich by Eisner.

Landauer, Hugo. Lawyer. Jewish.

Parliament. Representation of the people, resulting from general, equal, direct, secret elections.

State parliamentary election in January 1919, the first election after the November Revolution of 1918.

Lang, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Lang, Michael. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Langenegger, Lia. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Lassalle, Ferdinand. Jew. \* February 11, 1825. f August 31, 1864. Founded the General German Workers' Association May 23, 1863.

Legl, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Lehmann, Julius Fr., publisher's bookseller in Munich. Aryan. \* November 28, 1864. Fighter for Germany's renewal. Publisher of many nationalist works.

Leib. Publisher of the newspaper "Republikaner", Munich.

Leoprechting, Karl, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Leoprechting, Mathilde, Baroness von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Lessing, Gotthold Ephraim. Poet, German writer. \* Jan. 22, 1729. f February 15, 1781. Freemason, hence his Nathan the Wise. Best German comedy: *Minna von Barnhelm*.

Levien, Max. Jewish. \* in Moscow 1885, took part in the Russian revolution in 1905/06, managed to escape when arrested, came to Zurich, where he met Lenin. Acquired German citizenship, served in the infantry regiment and went into the field with it. Soon returned ill with syphilis, remained in the stage. Founder of the Munich Spartacus League. Publisher of the Munich Red Flag. Chairman of the Schwabing section.

Levine-Niessen, Dr. Jude. \*1883 in Petersburg. Took part in the Russian revolution in 1905, was arrested, managed to escape from Schlüffelburg to Germany, was arrested there and extradited to Russia, came to Siberia, from where he escaped again to reach Italy via Turkestan. In 1912 he came to Germany, where he studied in Berlin and became a German citizen. At the beginning of March 1919, he came to Munich, where he found work with his brother-in-law Max Levien at the Rote Fahne. Levine, who was also called Niesten after his wife's name, was probably the Communists' best speaker. He was sentenced to death and shot.

Liebenfels, Jörg Lanz von. Aryan. Ethnic writer.

Liebermann von Sonnenberg, politician. Aryan. \*August 21, 1848. f September 17, 1911. Founder of the Christian Social Party with Pastor Stöcker (q.v.).

Liebermann von Sonnenberg. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Son of the previous one.

Liebknecht, Karl. Politician, Marxist. Jew. \* August 13, 1871. Shot on the run  
on January 15, 1919. Husband of a millionaire Russian Jewess Paradies.

Founded the Spartacus movement in Berlin with Rosa Luxemburg.

Liebknecht, Dr., Theodor, lawyer in Berlin. Jewish. Brother of the previous one.

Defense counsel in the hostage  
murder trial. Lindau, Otto. Aryan.

Member of the Thule.

Lindner, butcher. Communist. Fired shots at Auer in the Bavarian parliament,  
fled to Austria, was arrested there and extradited, received several years in  
prison.

Lipp, Dr. Franz. Jew. Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Soviet era. Franz  
Lipp became famous for his radio message to Tschitscherin, which is  
reproduced here: "Proletariat of Upper Bavaria happily united. Socialists  
plus Independents plus Communists firmly united as a hammer, united with  
Dauernbund. Liberal bourgeoisie completely disarmed as Prussian agents.  
Bamberg seat of the refugee



Hoffmann, who took the cession key from my ministry. The Prussian policy, of which Hoffmann is a henchman, is to cut us off from the north, Berlin, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Frankfurt and the Essen coal region, and at the same time to suspect us of being bloodhounds and plunderers in the Entente. Gustav Noske's hairy gorilla hands are dripping with blood. We receive plenty of food from Switzerland and Italy. We want peace forever. Immanuel Kant of Perpetual Peace 1795, Theses 2-5. Prussia wants an armistice in preparation for a war of revenge."

Lippe, Kurt, von der. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

List, Guido von. Poet and myth researcher. Aryan. \* October 5, 1848. f May 21, 1919.

Praise, Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Löffelholz, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Luitpoldgymnasium. Grammar school in Müllerstraße in Munich named after the Bavarian Prince Regent Luitpold. Used in the fall of 1918 to quarter returning troops, stormed and occupied by the Communists in March 1919. There is a memorial plaque at the site of the hostage murder.

Linnenbrügger, Fritz. Private in the Hnsarenregiment 1, Nr. 8. \* 1878.

Captured by the Red Army on April 29, 1919 and murdered as a hostage in Munich's Luitpoldgymnasium on April 30, 1919.

Luther, Dr. Martin. Aryan. \* November 10, 1483. f February 18, 1546. Reformer, founder of the Lutheran Church, Bible translator. Luther said about the Jews: Don't trust a fox on green pastures, don't trust a Jew on his oath. On baptizing Jews in a letter to Menius in Eisenach: If a Jew came before me to be baptized, I would throw him into the Elbe river, so that he would not blaspheme Christ in his baptism with the unreliability and common inconstancy that is common among this people.

Lützelburg, Ernst, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Luxemburg, Rosa. Politician, Marxist. Jewish. \* May 5, 1871. f January 15, 1919. Founded the Spartacus League with Liebknecht, was co-founder of the "Red Flag."

May Day celebration. May Day, the world workers' holiday, is based on the decision of the International Socialist Congress of 1889 and was originally a rally for the eight-hour day in conjunction with a general cessation of work. In Germany, various states declared May Day a public holiday after 1918, such as Saxony and (until 1925) Thuringia.

Mairgünther. Police commissioner during the council period from April 23, 1919, M. was a friend of Axelrod and procured the passports for the fleeing leaders; was probably only brought to the post after Waldschmidt had been police commissioner for a day.

Malm, Bruno. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Malsen-Ponikau, Baron von. Aryan.

Maenner, Jew. \* 1893 in Munich. Finance Minister during the Council period. Good speaker, trained bank clerk.

Mars, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Marx, Karl. Jewish. \* May 5, 1818. f March 14, 1883. Issued the Communist Manifesto together with Engels in 1847. Founder of the International.

March, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Materialism. Doctrine that regards matter as the world principle. Spirit and soul are manifestations of matter and do not exist without it. Materialism denies everything supernatural; the latest science has refuted materialism.

Sailor mutiny. On October 28, 1918, a mutiny broke out on the liner "Markgraf", which spread to other ships of the line on October 30 and 31. On November 4, all warships flew the red flag. On the liner "Königsberg", the officers defending the battle flag were shot. This was the prelude to the revolution.

Matthes, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Matthiessen, Wilhelm. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Mayer, Hugo Heinrich. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Thule. Mayer, Otto. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

More him. City commander of the council period. Merz, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Metz, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Meusel, Arthur. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Michaelis, Friedrich. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Miesbacher Anzeiger. Daily newspaper in Upper Bavaria, which campaigned vigorously against the Jews from the very beginning of the revolution in 1918 and later also wrote against the policies of the Catholic Church, particularly under the editorship of Professor Stempfle.

Mikusch, Adelheid, Baroness von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Thule. Miller, Therese. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Millibauer, dairy farmer. Nickname of King Ludwig III of Bavaria, invented by Marxists. It was used to protest against the alleged deliveries of milk and butter to Prussia.

Möhl, Arnold, Ritter von. Aryan. \* March 26, 1867, Bavarian. General, led the supreme command of all army units deployed for the liberation of Munich from the Soviet Republic in 1919. All Freikorps, such as Oberland, Epp, Chiemgau, Regensburg etc. were subordinate to the general.

Molz, Anni. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Secretary of the Thule.

Mommsen, Theodor. Professor, archaeologist and historian.

Aryan. \*November 30, 1817. f November 1, 1903.  
Moschick, Paul. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule. Mo selb ick, Paul. Aryan. Member of  
the Thule. Much. Historian. Aryan.  
Physician.  
Mühsam, Erich. Marxist. Jew. \* 1850. expelled from Lübeck grammar school  
for socialist activities. Trained as a pharmacist.  
Müller, Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Müller, Hanns Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Front-line fighter in World  
War 1914 - 18. Was editor of the Beobachter after the council rule in 1919.  
Müller, Karolina. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Munitions workers' strike. Started in January 1918 and ended when all  
munitions factories were militarized. The workers involved were drafted into  
the army and front-line soldiers were sent to the factories. This unfortunate  
strike contributed greatly to the coming revolution (see also stab in the  
back).  
Mycenae, Crete, in Greek mythology the birthplace of Zeus, the father of the  
gods. The oldest Aryan civilization in the Mediterranean. Minos. From here  
the runes migrated to the East as written characters and were adopted by  
the  
"Eastern peoples" developed into letters. Evans found runic signs and  
Phoenician letters occurring together on Mycenae.  
Nagel, Paul. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

National Assembly. Elected on January 19, 1919. In existence from 6.

February 1919 to June 6, 1920 and met mainly in Weimar.  
Nauhaus, Walter. Sculptor. Aryan. \* Born September 29, 1892, murdered as a  
hostage at the Luitpoldgymnasium in Munich on April 30, 1919. Joined the  
Teutonic Order at an early age. Member of the Thule. Fighter on the front  
in 1914, was seriously wounded in an assault on November 11, 1914 and  
thus unfit for war.  
Neumaier, Rosa. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Neurath, Dr. Chairman of the Central Economic Council, was appointed State  
Commissioner by the Council of Ministers to pursue full socialization.  
Neurath was Oesterreichs.  
Niekisch. Elementary school teacher. Workers' councilor. In the Second  
Republic, Munich's People's Representative. He proclaimed the soviet  
government in Augsburg.  
Nies. Pupil of the police school, was to be shot at the Luitpoldgymnasium in  
1919.  
Noske, Gustav, woodworker. Marxist. Aryan. \* July 9, 1868, the most  
sympathetic figure of the revolutionary period. He is credited with  
organizing the formation of the Freikorps, which led to the defeat of  
Bolshevism.

made possible. Lord President of Hanover until 1933.  
OddFellows, abbreviated to O.F. Founded in Liverpool around 1780 to mock and ridicule Freemasonry. Adopted a kind of Masonic ritual, then acted as an auxiliary society and spread rapidly around the middle of the last century. Around 1900, there were around 400 O.F. lodges in Germany with around 30,000 members.

Ohrdruf, camp of. It was here that Ritter von Epp founded the Epp Free Corps, which

The Bavarian military brigade was to form the basis of the Bavarian military brigade.  
Order News, General. The manuscript notices to members printed by the Teutonic Order.

Osel. Member of Parliament for the Bavarian People's Party. Killed by shots from the gallery during the state parliament session on February 21, 1919.  
Ostara. Easter, the Germanic goddess of spring, the festival of the equinox, the rising sun. The church moved the feast of Christ's resurrection to this time.

Eastern peoples, see Phoenicians.

Ott, Johann. Aryan. Aircraft pilot in the field, joined the Thule in December 1918, worked in the combat alliance, became head of the commercial department of the Beobachter in July 1919, registered as an authorized signatory. Resigned as a result of differences with the other authorized signatories, remained in the German Workers' Party, worked there as member no. 29, then joined the Völkische Arbeitsgemeinschaft.

Parcus, Leo. Member of the Thule Combat League and the Freikorps

Oberland.

Pallabene. Chief of Police of the Council Government (see Police Headquarters). Penka. Scientist. Enlightener in the German sense.

Pfeiffer, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Pfifter, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Phoenicians. Actually the eastern peoples, as seen from the Greeks. There never was a Phoenician people, that is a misunderstanding of medieval scholars, maintained because it fitted so well into the theory of the eastern origin of all culture.

Pickl, Joseph. Aryan. Appointed managing director by Adolf Hitler when the publishing house Franz Eher Nachf., G.m.b.H. and the Völkischer Beobachter were taken over by the N.S.D.A.P. on December 17, 1920. Since

1921 Employee Dietrich Eckarts.

Pogrom, Russian word: uprising against the Jews.

Pohl, Hermann. Gauger in Magdeburg. Aryan. Founder of the anti-Semitic lodge there. Co-founder of the Teutonic Order. Chancellor of the Walvater branch, f 1925 Berlin.

Pöhner. Director of Stadelheim prison in 1919. Later Chief of Police in Munich.

Munich Police Headquarters. The police presidents changed very often during the period from November 8, 1918 to May 1, 1919; after the proclamation of the Soviet government, a new president was appointed almost every second or third day. On April 14, Dosch, who abolished the military police, became president, followed by Köberl, who was replaced by Waldschmidt, and on April 23, Maiergünther became president. In the night from April 30 to May 1, the police headquarters was vandalized by the Communists.

Poltscher, Walter. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Pongratz, Wolfgang, engineer. Aryan. \* January 2, 1891 in Furth i. Wald. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Was assigned to the intelligence service of the Oberland headquarters, had the procurement of weapons and cars.

Protestantism. Collective name for the church communities that emerged from the Reformation in the 16th century, after the constitutional protest of the Protestant imperial estates on April 19, 1529 against the Imperial Diet of Speyer, which hindered the reform.

Pückler-Muskau, Hermann Ludwig Heinrich, Prince von. Writer. Aryan. \*

October 30, 1785. f February 4, 1871

Purpus, Friedrich. Aryan. Member of the

Thule.

Radbruch, Gustav. Jew. Marxist. \* Prussian Minister of Justice in 1922, ordered that perjury proceedings against Sebottendorff requested by the Jewish lawyers Levinger and Teilhaber in Munich, which had been rejected by the Nordhausen public prosecutor's office and the senior public prosecutor, be excluded. Acquittal before the appointed criminal chamber in Nordhausen.

Radek, Karl, actually Sobelsohn. \* 1885 in Galicia. Polish Jew. His Polish social-democratic comrades ~~expelled~~ him because he was repeatedly guilty of theft. They called him "Kradek", i.e. thief. He went to Germany and called himself K. Radek. At the Chemnitz party congress in 1912, he was also expelled from the German Social Democracy for disreputable activities. He then went to Switzerland and was active as an anarchist from there. After the Russian Revolution he appeared in Petersburg and became head of the official intelligence service. As a Russian Bolshevik agitator, he announced as early as August 1918 that he had 400 agents in Berlin who were making propaganda for Bolshevism. He predicted that Berlin would be communist in two months.

Council government. System of councils. First applied to the commune in 1871. The councils, arising from the factories, elect the people's representatives and these exercise power.

Rathenau, Dr. Walther. Jewish. \* Born Sept. 29, 1867, was shot on June 24, 1922. Economic dictator during the war 1914-18. President of the A.E.G. Foreign Minister after the war.

Rauch, Max. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Rauscher, Ulrich, diplomat. Jewish. \* Sept. 26, 1884. November 1918 private secretary to Scheidemann, then press chief of the Reich government, finally ambassador to Poland, f 1933.

Reichenbach, Leonhard. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Reihenstein, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Repp, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule, the Kampfbund and Freikorps Oberland.

Retcliffe, Sir John. Pseudonym of Hermann Gödsche and Hofrat Schneider (q.v.), author of the historical novels published in 1840-1871. The first German folk novels. The **254**

last: End of the Caesar, was bought up by the Jews because of its anti-Semitic tendencies and is out of print.

Rexhäuser, Valentin. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Riedl, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Riedmayer, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Riemann, Hans. Engineer and student councilor. Aryan. Joined the Thule Society in October 1919, introduced the N.S.D.A.P. in Mittweida, had to stop teaching because of his nationalist views.

Riemann-Bucherer, Gertrud. Wife of the previous one. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Singing teacher in Munich.

Ritzler, Konrad. Aryan. Member of the Thule. \* Was with the Republican Protection Force in 1919 and was thus able to render valuable services to the Thule.

Rohmeder, Wilhelm. School inspector. Aryan. Chairman of the German School Association and many ethnic groups, joined the Germanic Order and the Thule Society in January 1918.

Röhrer, Josef. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Rome, as a concept in contrast to Germanism. At the time of the Caesars, the intellectual pioneering work (only reasonable through conceptual development) against Germanic culture began, which was then completed by the papacy (spiritual Rome). This gave rise to the false image of Germanic culture that still ails science today, and with it the whole of Germany and the world.

Roman law. Originated under Justinian and was summarized in the *Corpus Iuris* in the 12th century. It was introduced very slowly in Germany, displacing the old law, as the emperors maintained the appearance that the old Roman Empire would be continued by the German one. Around 1500, Roman law was introduced by decree of the Kammergericht. The so-called peasant uprisings were a struggle of the people for their old law.

Rosenberg, Alfred, politician. Aryan. \*January 12, 1893, guest of Thule in spring 1919, collaborator of Eckart. Since 1921 chief editor of the "Völkischer Beobachter". 1933 Reichsführer of the Kampfbund für Deutsche Kultur. Reichsleiter of the N.S.D.A.P. Head of the "Foreign Policy" Office of the N.S.D.A.P. Author of: The Myth of the Twentieth Century.

Rosicrucians. After the decline of the alchemists, they continued the secret teachings of the alchemists on a Christian basis. Rosicrucianism flourished around 1600 (Dürer). Towards the end of the century there were signs of decay, and at the end of the 17th century Rosicrucianism merged into the Masonic lodges.

Roßhaupter, Albert, painter. Politician. Marxist. \*Born April 8, 1878, died April 9, 1878.

November 1918 to March 17, 1919 Bavarian Minister of War in the Eisner Ministry.

Rothschild. Banking house and Jewish family. Maier Amschel Rothschild was the founder of the family in Frankfurt am Main around 1800. After the wars of partition, Rothschild's five sons, elevated to the hereditary baronage, took over the banking houses in Naples, Paris, Vienna, London and Frankfurt. Today, the family still flourishes in London and Paris.

Call. Mayor of Bad Aibling.

Runes. The ancient Germanic runes were characters cut into duchenne sticks - hence letters - originally a pictographic script, then a phonetic script. Writing in general developed from runic writing, with the exception of Egyptian writing, which remained stuck in pictographic writing like Chinese. In "History of Astrology" by Sebottendorff, Leipzig 1922, runic tablets are reproduced. There also derivation of the runes. Proof of their origin from images and zodiac signs. The Futhark, as the alphabet is called, is probably a celestial constellation. The runes were used to draw lots and from this developed the fortune-telling card and later the playing card (tarok).

Runes. The Monthly Journal of the Friendship Degree of the Teutonic Order. Ruppert, Albin. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Rütelweih. Red consecration.

S.A.: Abbreviation for Sturm-Abteilung, combat unit of the N.S.D.A.P., the Freikorps Oberland was the stem of today's S.A.-Hochland and the first German S.A. divisions ever. After the Hitler March on Banned on November 9, 1923. Re-founded in 1925, the S.A. was given the brown shirt. The S.A. had around 600,000 members in January 1933. The S.A. mourned 400 dead and over 20,000 wounded in the fight for Germany's renewal.

Sailer, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Salt. Jew. Levine-Nissen's helper in preparing his escape. Saphirwerke.

Munich industrial company.

Sassiger, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Clean. Soldiers' councilor at the outbreak of the revolution in 1918, knew how to hold his position, fought against the two war ministers Roßhaupter and Schneppenhorst and was arrested when the Würzburg council episode was suppressed.

Sau ter, Dr., lawyer in Munich, well-known criminal lawyer. Defense lawyer for

9 defendants in the hostage murder trial.

Schaible. Aryan. Chief magistrate of Baden. Schanze, Max. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Scheidemann, Philipp. Typesetter. Marxist. \*July 26, 1863. Lord Mayor of Kassel until 1925. Fleed abroad in 1933. Known for his saying "of the hand that must wither when it signs the Treaty of Versailles." It was Scheidemann who proclaimed the republic in 1918.

Scheppeler, Ernst. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Scheuermann, Marie. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schlitt, Wilhelm. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schlägel. Aryan. Chauffeur in Central Oberland.

Schmidt, Hermann, Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schmidt, Therese, Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schneeberger, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schneider, Louis, Privy Councillor. Actor and writer. \* April 29, 1805. f December 16, 1878. Wrote historical novels together with Hermann Gödtsche (q.v.) from 1840-1871 under the pseudonym Sir John Retcliffe (q.v.).

Schneppenhorst. Aryan. Minister for Military Affairs under Hoffmann. Former trade union leader.

Schödel. Aryan. Member of the Oberland Central Office.

Schröder, Franz Josef. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schröder, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schülein. Court councillor, lawyer in Munich. Jewish.

Schülein. Councillor of Commerce, Director of the Löwenbrauerei Munich.

Schultes, Hans. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Schutz- und Trutzbund, emerged from the Hammerbund (see above). Fought the Jews, especially in the business sector.

Schwabe, Karl. Lieutenant. Aryan. Front-line soldier in the 1914-1918 World War. Joined the Thule League in December 1918. Was with the Oberland headquarters.

Schwaiger, Paula. Arias". Member of the Thule.

S eb otten d orff, Rudolf, Freiherr von, with the surname von der Rose. Knight of the Imperial Order of Constantine. \* Born November 9, 1875 in Hoyerswerda(O.L.), son of the locomotive driver Rudolf Glauer. Became a Turkish citizen in 1911 and was adopted there by Baron Sebottendorff. Severely wounded in the Balkan War, he returned to Breslau in 1913, financed the Göbel tank here (see this), married Bertha Jffland in 1915, came to Munich in 1918, from there to Frei-burg-Breisgau. Expelled by the regime as a troublesome foreigner, he took up residence in Bad Sachsa, where he fought his lawsuits for bearing his name, incapacitation and perjury. In 1923 he returned to Turkey, where he served as honorary Mexican consul until 1928. 1929 to 1931 he visited

Mexico and America, applied for various concessions in Turkey. Author of: Metoula, Turkish History of Astrology, various astrological books, Turkish Freemasonry, editor of Runes, Münchener Beobachter, Ringende Jugend and Astrologische Rundschau.

Sedlmeier, Hermann. Lieutenant. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. \* May 4, 1896. war volunteer with the List Regiment 1914 - 18. founded the Freikorps Schäfer in 1919. Now owner of the Ring Restaurant-Cafe in Munich.

Seeger, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Segitz, Martin, pewterer. Politician. Marxist. \* July 26, 1853. f August 1, 1927. 1918-19 Demobilization Commissioner, Bavarian Minister of the Interior from March to June 1919, then Bavarian Minister for Social Welfare until March 1920.

Seidler, Liesbeth. Divorced wife of a Berlin restaurateur, was trained as a clairvoyant by dentist Dr. Hummel around 1909. Police agent, maintained a salon of feminine men: Alsberg, Heindl rc. Friend of Moltke and Rudolf Steiner, made famous by the Sklarek scandal.

Seidlitz, Friedrich Wilhelm, Baron von, painter. Aryan. \* 1891. member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Was murdered as a hostage in the Luitpoldgymnasium in Munich on April 30, 1919.

Seyffertitz, Alfred. Painter. \* October 6, 1884. 1918/1919 Commander of the Bavarian Republican State Protection Force.

Seinacht, Genofeva. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Sell. Gatekeeper of the Four Seasons. Protected many Thule people with his courageous intervention.

Strange stories. Title of the Munich Post's attack on Sebottendorff. Copies were distributed in Germany by Dr. Glaser.

Semi-alliances. Nobility directory of connections of aristocratic persons with Jews. S.-A. and the following work were written by Baron Wittgenberg in 1914, they were published just as the war broke out. They contain a huge amount of material.

Semi-Gotha. Directory of nobility in the style of the Gotha calendar, containing all descendants of ennobled Jews.

Semi-painter. Published in 1914 under the responsible drawing of Philipp Stauff in Großlichterfelde. Contains the Jews of industry, science and artists, writers rc.

Sesselmann, Max. Aryan. Joined the Thule Gesellschaft in March 1919, became authorized signatory and editor of the Beobachter in July. Took part in Hitler's march to the Feldherrnhalle in 1923, then became a member of the Völkischer Block in the Bavarian state parliament.

Siebert, Ludwig. Aryan. Lord Mayor of Rothenburg ob der Tauber, then Lord Mayor of Lindau im Bodensee, one of the first fighters in the National Socialist movement. Today Prime Minister of Bavaria.

Simon. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council February 1919.

Singer, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Summer, Luise. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Söttl, Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Social democracy. People's rule on an economic basis. Laffalle founded the General German Workers' Association, of which Schweitzer became chairman after Laffalle's death. Bebel and Liebknecht turned it into the Socialist Workers' Party (Social Democracy). Dismarck tried to restrict its spread through legal measures, but his measures were not successful because he could not touch the root, and probably did not recognize it.

Spartacus. Originator of the slave revolt in ancient Rome, 71 B.C. Spartacus League, founded by Liebknecht, the son of the founder of social democracy and Rosa Luxemburg, as a fighting organization for communism.

Spießhofer, Albert. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Spitzer, Dr. Julius. Jew. Merchant and commercial judge in Barmen.

S.S.: Abbreviation for Schutz-Staffel. Protection organization of the N.S.D.A.P. Founded in 1925. Serves to protect political leaders and speakers, to provide security and order at meetings and to secure party premises and offices. The number of S.S. men is one tenth of the S.A. (see above).

Stadelheim. Prison for the execution of sentences in Munich.

Stauff, Philipp. Elementary school teacher and writer. Aryan. Chairman of the Guido von List League. Chancellor of the Teutonic Order.

Stecher, Karl. Aryan. Front-line fighter in the World War 1914 - 1918. Member of the Kampfbund, fell in the battles for Munich on May 2, 1919. Student of commercial science.

Steiner, Rudolf. Probably Jewish. \*February 27, 1861. f March 30, 1926. Founder of the anthroposophical movement. Champion of communist ideas (system of threefolding). Founder of the Dornach Temple and the local School of Anthroposophy. (Schwarz-Bostuntsch: Rudolf Steiner, a swindler like no other).

Steinle, Franz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Stempfle, Aryan. Professor, research associate at the Rehse Institute in Munich, old pioneer of the völkisch movement from 1918. Defied the Bamberg government's permission for the Epp Free Corps to march in in April 1919.

Stiegeler, Hans. Aryan. Owner of a printing works in Munich.

Stöcker, Adolf, theologian and politician. Aryan. \* December 11, 1835. f February 7, 1909. Fought Marxism since 1877. Founded the Christian Social Workers' Party together with Liebermann von Sonnenberg (q.v.). Defamed in 1890 because of his anti-Semitic tendencies.

Stoiber, Michael. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Stonehenge/O Hanging Stone. Stone circles in England. Like the stone circles of Udry in West Prussia, the Jrmisul and many others were used for star measurements. Dated with certainty to 8000 BC. See Sebottendorff, Geschichte der Astrologie.

Sträub, Marie. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Streicher, Julius. Aryan. One of the first pioneers of the national socialist movement in Nuremberg.

Sulla, Lucius Cornelius, from the Cornelian dynasty. Roman military commander from 138 to 78 BC. 88 consul. 82 dictator. Abolished Roman democracy and re-established aristocratic rule.

Sumerians. Aryan civilization around 4000 BC in Mesopotamia. Talaat, Pasha Mehemed, Turkish statesman. Jew. \*August 1874.

Assassinated on March 15, 1921 in Berlin by an Armenian. At the helm as a Young Turk in 1909.

Talmud. Collections of laws and explanations of Jewish law using examples. The so-called Jerusalem Talmud was completed in the fourth century AD, the Babylonian Talmud in the fifth. The oldest part of the Talmud is the Mishnah and Gemara, which originated around the time of the writing of the five books of Moses by Ezra and Nehemiah. Gemara is the art of forming combinations of numbers from words.

Mishnah is the commentary on the legal part of the secret wisdom, which is set down in the Kabala. Only the theoretical part of the Kabala has been preserved, which is contained in the Sepher Jestrach and is called Bereshit.

Tatel. Name of a Jew who marries an Aryan woman.

Teuchert, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule. \* July 20, 1900. Front-line fighter 1916-18. Was with the Regensburg Free Corps in 1919. Was captured by the Red Army during an important reconnaissance mission. Murdered as a hostage in the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich on April 30, 1919. Thule, first mentioned as ultima Thule by Pytheas from Marseilles around 400 BC, probably Iceland. When the Christianization of the Germanic tribes began, Iceland was the last refuge for Germanic tribes who did not convert to Christianity. This is where the sagas, Edda, were kept, so that a restoration of the Germanic religion was possible.

Thule Messenger. Official organ of the Thule Society. Published by Deukula Verlag, Grassinger L Co, Munich. The newspaper can be obtained from any post office for a monthly subscription fee of RM 1.40.

Thurn und Taxis, Prince von. Aryan. Member of the Thule. \* 1888. was murdered as a hostage at the Luitpold-Gymnasium in Munich on April 30, 1919.

Timm, Johannes. Marxist. Bavarian Minister of Justice from November 1918 to

March 1919.

Toller, Ernst. Jewish. \* December 1, 1893 in Samotschin, went into the field as a war volunteer, fell ill with syphilis and was sent to a military hospital. Discharged as permanently unfit for war, he continued his studies in Munich, then attended the University of Heidelberg. At the end of the war he returned to Munich, became second chairman of the Independents, accompanied Eisner to Bern and Berlin. Commander of the Red Army. Wrote several inferior dramas that were highly praised by the Jewish press. Transrhennania. Student fraternity in Munich, recruited mainly from the Rhineland Palatinate.

Treuchtlingen. Bavarian town in Middle Franconia, approx. 4500 inhabitants. Junction of the Nuremberg-Augsburg, Ingolstadt-Würzburg railroad. In 1919, it was the headquarters of the Freikorps Oberland.

Tschandala. First used by Jörg von Liebenfels in the sense of racial mishmash. Comes from the Indian Chandals, the indigenous people of India who were subjugated by the Aryans.

Ulsamer, Hubert. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Utsch, Friedrich. Captain (ret.) Aryan. Member of the Thule. Last descendant

of the hunter from the Electoral Palatinate.

Utzendorfer. Marxist. Member of the Elf-Männer-Kollegium (Central Council) February

1919.

Four Seasons. Old, very well-known, first-class hotel in Munich.

Vkamen. Germanic Belgians, related to the Dutch. It is peculiar that the Dutch and the Flemish do not want to know anything about their Germanic ancestry; they describe themselves as descended from the Batavians. Both the Flemish and the Dutch call Germans by the nickname "moff". This insult comes from the Blücherhusaren, who wore moff. The Blücherhusaren took revenge for the death of Schill, which was caused by Dutch auxiliaries in Stralsund, and this was the reason for their hatred. The Flemish separated from Holland with the Walloons in 1830 and formed the Kingdom of Belgium.

Vollnhalz. Chief of Police in Munich after the fall of the Soviet government.

Vopelius, Alwine. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Vopelius, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Forward. The central social democratic newspaper. Banned since March 1933. Wagnerbräu. Well-known hotel and brewery in Munich.

Walloons. Romanish Belgians.

Walter, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Walterspiel, brothers. Owners of the Hotel Vier Jahreszeiten (see above), in which the historical rooms of the Thule are located. Sponsors of the Thule.

Waydelin, Paul. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

We. The trinity Odin Wili We emerged from the first created being. The trinity then created the world, the first human couple, Odin gave the spirit, the animating life force, Wili the mind and the will, We the feeling and the sensation.

Weber, Ludwig. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Economist of the company.

Welz, Eduard von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Welz, Laura von. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Weinberg, Karl. Aryan. Member of the

Thule.

Weinrich, Heinrich. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Weinrich, Käthe. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Westarp, Heila Countess von. Aryan. \* 1886. member and secretary of the Thule. Murdered as a hostage at the Luitpold Gymnasium in Munich on April 30, 1919.

Westermann, Hermann, Aryan, member of the Thule.

Westerndorf, Anna. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Westphal, Hans. Aryan. Member of the

Thule. Widmann. Aryan. Member of the

Thule.

Wiedemann, lieutenant. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Fell near Haar in the Freikorps

Chiemgau.

Wieser, Fritz. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Was editor of the Beobachter.

Wilde, Richard. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Wilser, Dr. Ludwig. Aryan. Anthropologist. \*October 5, 1850. f November 19, 1923. Enlightenment philosopher in the German sense. Author of: Das Hakenkreuz nach Ursprung, Vorkommen und Bedeutung.

Winkeloge. Name of a Masonic lodge that was not legally founded and therefore not recognized.

Wittgenberg, Else, Baroness von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Wittgenberg, Wilhelm, Baron von. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Wittmann, Kurt. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Witzgall, Karl. Aryan. Member of the Thule and the Kampfbund. Frontline soldier in the

Fatal accident in 1925.

Wodan, Woden, North German Odin. Like Zeus, Jupiter, the father of the gods in the heroic saga. Originally whale father, all-father, the self-sufficient primal force, primal spirit. Symbol of the sun, the sun wheel, the swastika. Wolf, Johann. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Woerner, Anton, engineer. Aryan. Member of the Kampfbund der Thule.

Wutschka, Adelgunde. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Zahn, Georg. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Zarnkl, Heinz. Aryan. Member of the Thule.

Zember, Bernhard. Aryan. Member of the Thule. Zentsch, Walter. Aryan. Member of

the Thule.

Zeppelin, Rudolf von. Aryan. Member of the  
Thule. Zöllner, Betty. Aryan. Member of the Thule.  
Zremer, Gustav. Aryan. Member of the Thule.



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Old master Theodor Fritsch

German freedom poet Dietrich Eckart f

Alfred Rosenberg, Eckart's colleague

Gottried Feder, graduate engineer

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