Hitler Exposes Roosevelt’s Intrigues
...While our soldiers are fighting in snow and ice, Mr. Roosevelt - the man who is the main culprit of this war - very tactfully likes to chat from his fireside. When in 1939 the conditions of our national interest in the then Polish State became more and more intolerable, I tried at first to eliminate those intolerable conditions by way of a peaceful settlement. For some time it seemed as though the Polish Government itself had seriously considered to agree to a sensible settlement. *8
But then, the Polish Government refused even as much as to consider this proposal. The question then arises: How could such an unimportant State dare simply to refuse an offer of this nature and, furthermore, not only indulge in further atrocities to its German inhabitants who had given that country the whole of its culture, but even order mobilization? *8
I understand too well, that there is a great chasm between
president Roosevelt's and my world view. Roosevelt comes
from a very rich family and belonged from the beginning to
that class of people whose birth and descent have their path
smoothened in the democracies. I, on the other hand, am
only the child of a small, poor family and had to fight my
way up by endless efforts with work and diligence. When
WW 1 came, Roosevelt occupied a position under Wilson
and saw the war from the sphere of profit. Therefore, he
only got to know the pleasant consequences, namely those
enjoyed by those who do business while others bleed to
death.*8
During the same time, I was only one of those who carry out orders as an ordinary soldier. As an ordinary soldier, in those four years, I did my duty to battle the enemy, and naturally returned from the war just as poor as I was in Autumn 1914. I shared the fate of millions, and Mr. Franklin Roosevelt only the fate of the so-called Upper Ten Thousand.*8
After the war Roosevelt tried his hand at financial speculation to make profits from the inflation and out of the misery of others, while I, together with many hundreds of thousands more, lay in the hospital. When Roosevelt finally stepped on the political stage with all the advantages of his class, I was unknown and fought for the resurrection of my people which had suffered the greatest injustice in all its history. When Roosevelt took his place at the head of the U.S.A., he was the candidate of a through and through Capitalist Party that made use of him. However, when I became Chancellor of the German Reich, I was the Führer of the popular movement I had created.*8
The powers behind Roosevelt [Hitler probably did not know that Roosevelt was a Jew] were those powers I had fought at home by my holiest inner convictions. The Brains Trust to which the new president Roosevelt had been obligated to, was composed of the same people who we considered a parasite to humanity and fought for to be removed from our public stage in Germany.*8
And yet there is something in common between us. Roosevelt took over a State in a very poor economic condition due to democratic influences, and I took over an empire faced with complete ruin, also thanks to Democracy. In the U.S.A. there were 13,000,000 unemployed, and in Germany 7,000,000 and 7,000,000 part-time workers. The finances of both States were shaken, and ordinary economic life could scarcely be maintained. A development then started in the U.S.A. and in the German Reich that will make it easy for posterity to pass a verdict on the correctness of the two political theories.*8
While an unprecedented revival of economic life, culture and art took place in Germany under National Socialist leadership within the space of a few years, President Roosevelt did not succeed in bringing about even the slightest improvements in his own country. And yet this work must have been much easier in the U.S.A. where there live scarcely 15 persons on a square kilometer, compared to 140 in Germany. If such a country does not succeed in assuring economic prosperity, this must be a result either of the ill will of its leadership in power, or of a total inadequacy on the part of the leading men.*8
In scarcely five years, economic problems had been solved in Germany and unemployment had been overcome. During the same period, President Roosevelt had increased the State Debt of his country to an enormous extent, had decreased the value of the dollar, had brought about a further disintegration of economic life, without diminishing the unemployment figures.*8
All this is not surprising if one bears in mind that the brains of the men he had called to support him, or rather, the men who had called him, belong to the Jewish element, whose interests are all for destruction and never for order. While speculation was being fought in National Socialist Germany, it thrived astoundingly under the Roosevelt regime.*8
Roosevelt's New Deal legislation was all wrong: it was actually the biggest failure ever experienced by one man. There can be no doubt that a continuation of this economic policy by President Roosevelt during peace time, in spite of all his dialectical skill, would have brought Roosevelt sooner or later to failure. In a European State he would surely have come eventually before a State Court on a charge of deliberate squandering of the national treasure; and he would have in no way escaped a Civil Court on charges of criminal business methods. *8
This fact was realized and fully appreciated also by many Americans including some of high standing. A threatening opposition was gathering over the head of this man. He guessed that the only salvation for him lay in diverting public attention from home to foreign policy. It is interesting to study in this connection the reports of the Polish Envoy in Washington, Potocki.*8
Thus began the increasing efforts of the American President to create conflicts, to do everything to prevent conflicts from being peacefully solved. For years this man harbored one desire—that a conflict should break out somewhere in the world. The most convenient place would be in Europe, where American economy could be committed to the cause of one of the belligerents in such a way that a political interconnection of interests would arise, calculated slowly to bring America nearer such a conflict. This would thereby divert public interest from bankrupt economic policy at home towards foreign problems...*8
Source:
Speech 11 Dec 1941 at the German Reichstag*8

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