Hitler’s speech in Munich on Sunday, February 24, on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the Party was full of belligerent passages. Speaking of the struggle of the Party for power he said:

"How were we to become known? an unbelievably weighty decision, with nothing, without a name, with a program that was directly against all to come before the public. It was a tremendous struggle to bring our movement before the consciousness of the German people. The rawness of our manner has been thrown up to us. The brutality of our battle has been thrown up to us. The unadorned nature of our speeches has been thrown up to us. Does anyone believe that we had any other way to get the ear of the public? It was necessary for us to fight in this manner. For it was only in this way that we could find the way to success for the nation. Further - towards all at that time existing similar movements in Germany I had the idea not of bringing them together, but of putting ourselves through. It was not possible to have illusions at that time with regard to any false solidarity. One could not say - 'they want the same as us'. No, there had to be a will in Germany and all others had to submit to it. We have carried through our idea for fifteen years and it has at last brought us to the greatest and most effective success.

"We dared to build an organization, the organization of the Party to which we gave the biblical command 'an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth'.

Vienna, February 28, 1935.

MEMORANDUM.
"There are people who believe that the power of the Party is today exhausted. In three hundred years the power of the Party will not be exhausted and the world must know that our yes remains yes and our no stays no. If for fifteen years under the heaviest difficulties we have remained true to our program, then we will not leave it in the coming years.

"The shameful interval has passed; the Nation is a unit in its struggle for freedom and determined in the defense of German freedom. We do not want any king other than to live decently among other people. We do not wish to threaten the freedom of any other people, but we say to everyone who wishes to take freedom away from the German people that he must do this with force, and that against force we will to the last man defend ourselves. Never will I or a Government following me which comes out of the spirit of our movement place the signature of the Nation to a document indicating the voluntary giving up of the honor and equality of Germany. On the other hand, the world can be assured that when we sign something we will keep to it."