

Hans Müllern alias

Dr. Johannes von Müllern- Schönhausen

Poet, Nazi journalist, songwriter,
swindler

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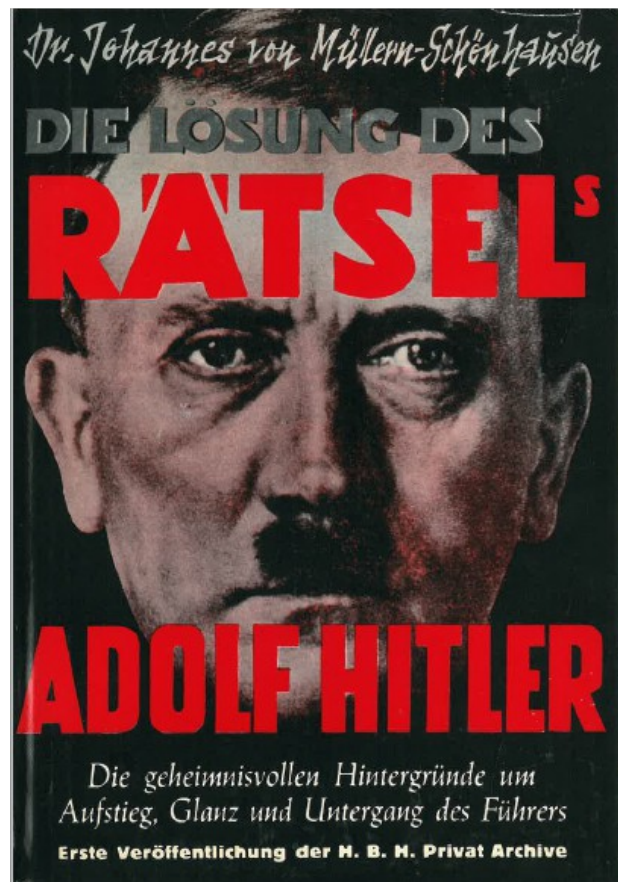
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Jaap van den Born, with assistance of Bart FM Droog, 2020-2021.

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Introduction

About Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen and *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler* (The solution of the enigma Adolf Hitler), (1959).¹

The revival of the trade in (counterfeit) Hitler paintings in the late 1950s is marked by the publication of *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler* (The solution of the enigma Adolf Hitler), by far the most bizarre collection of concoctions about Hitler. Next to stories it contains reproductions of fake Hitler paintings, drawings, handwritten letters, documents and even a poem. Fake, not forgeries – as none of the presented material resembles any authentic painting or document. The book was published by the *Verlag zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Forschung* (Publishing house for the promotion of scientific research) – a publishing house which published next to *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler* no other books in the 1950s.²

Only a few³ noticed that the book was fraudulent. Some wrote that the documents (all marked “HBH”) in it were forgeries, but coincidentally always one of the documents presented in the book that supported somebody's personal theory *had to be* authentic after all.⁴

For more than sixty years this book has influenced a lot of biographers and historians. By doing so it corrupted historiography itself. Quotes were used, many times without any critical remarks, without ever anybody asking: what was the purpose of this book? And: who was this Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen?

1 *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler. Der Versuch einer Deutung der geheimnisvollsten Erscheinung der Weltgeschichte.* Verlag zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Forschung. [1959] . 256 p, met pl. Edition of 50.000 ex, [according to Von Müllern; probably exaggerated] Online: <https://archive.org/details/RaetselAdolfHitler>

2 There was a publishing house called “Gesellschaft zur Förderung wissenschaftlicher Forschung”, which published in 1958 the dissertation of Ralf Richard Körner, entitled: *So haben sie es damals gemacht : die Propagandavorbereitungen zum Österreich-Anschluss durch das Hitlerregime 1933 bis 1938.* https://www.worldcat.org/title/so-haben-sie-es-damals-gemacht-die-propagandavorbereitungen-zum-osterreich-anschluss-durch-das-hitlerregime-1933-bis-1938/oclc/693041693&referer=brief_results

Given the manner in which way “Dr. Johannes” misused in the 1930s the names of existing publishing houses for his own publications, it is throughout possible that he did the same in 1959.

3 E.g. Dr. Wilfried Kugel. Ergänzende Bemerkungen zu Otto Prokop. *Zeitschrift für Anomalistik.* Emmendingen, Band 13 (2013). Pages 410-411. https://web.archive.org/web/20210427072609/https://www.anomalistik.de/images/pdf/zfa/zfa2013_3_405_diskussion.pdf [accessed 27-04-2021].

4 See *Fooled by the lies*, page 23 and following. The fact that already in 1991 alleged Hitler documents with HBH markings were convincingly debunked was ignored by many later authors. The debunking was done by Charles Hamilton (at the time of world fame and regarded as a reliable handwriting expert) in his book *The Hitler Diaries, Fakes that Fooled the World.* See also page 15.

The book

Die Lösung des Rätsels is basically an introduction to his next book (which was never published), in which he would present his theories about a new anti-democratic movement, without Hitler. *Die Lösung* ends therefore with howling cries from the nonexistent “International Working Group of Historical-Philosophical Associations”: “Away with the rule of the political parties! Away with the obsolete always failing present-day political systems!”⁵

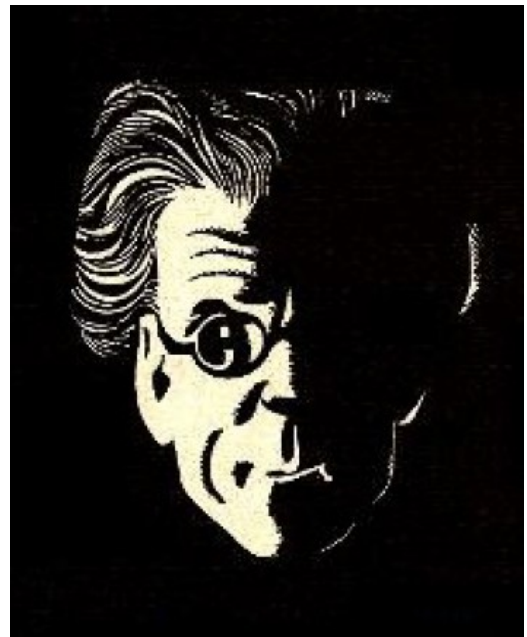
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5 *Die Lösung des Rätsels's Adolf Hitler*. Page 250.

Who was this man?

Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen (or rather Von Münchhausen) was a peculiar swindler. He was probably the only one who made Hitler forgeries not for the money, but for his insane right-wing extremist ideas. It is throughout possible that he wanted to play a leading role in a new neo-Nazi movement – without Hitler of course, as Hitler was quite dead by then.

Dr. Johannes's real name was Hans Müllern.⁶ He was born on June 24, 1901 or 1904 in Vienna.⁷



A portrait photo of Hans Müllern hasn't been traced yet.⁸

At the age of twenty he was already active as a *Truppenführer* (troop leader) of Austrian right-wing extremist monarchists.⁹ In 1930 he was a small-role actor, poet, singer and journalist.¹⁰ In 1932 he was politically active as *Betriebsrat* (work councillor) of the Marischka-Bühnen (Marischka-Theatre) and tried to manoeuvre it in the radical right direction of the *Heimwehr*¹¹ with fraudulent tricks. He was sacked because of this and fought against that decision in court.¹²

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⁶ As is stated on the facsimile of the 1953 notarial document presented on pages 153-154 of *Die Lösung des Rätsel*. This is an authentic edified statement, misused to authenticate forged material. Also newspaper articles from 1950 make it clear that Hans Müllern was the same as Dr. Johannes from Müllern-Schönhausen – see [Swindler](#), page 12.

⁷ There's conflicting information about Müllern's birth year. According to H. Giebisch, L. Pichler und K. Vancsa. *Kleines österreichisches Literaturlexikon*. Hollinek, Wien, 1948 it was 1901. In newspaper reports from 1950 his age is given as 46. This corresponds with the birth year 1904, given in these books: Hans F. Prokop. *Österreichisches Literaturhandbuch 1974*. Jugend und Volk, Wien (etc.), 1974; Ruiss Gerhard und Johannes A. Vyoral. *Literarisches Leben in Österreich. Handbuch 1988*. Interessengemeinschaft Österreichischer Autoren, Wien, 1988.

⁸ Portrait; drawing by J.F. Doeve; front of poetry book *De verduisterde dichter* (1942) [*The blacked out poet*] by Gerard den Brabander. http://www.nederlandsepoezie.org/jl/1942/brabander_verduisterde_dichter.html

⁹ Krawalle beim Straßenverkauf des Blattes "Die Monarchie". *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, Wien, 08-01-1923. Page 6.

¹⁰ Theater von Heute. Stadttheater Kunststelle. *Reichspost*, Wien, 18-01-1930, page 12; Theater. *Badener Zeitung*, Baden, 25-06-1930.

¹¹ An Austrian paramilitary organization, with strong links with the Italian fascism. See: *Heimwehr*. Austria-Forum, das Wissensnetz, https://austria-forum.org/af/AEIOU/Heimwehr/Heimwehr_english, 25-05-2016 (accessed 07-05-2021).

¹² Eine Klage gegen den Sekretär des Bühnenvereins. *Neues Wiener Journal*, Wien, 20-09-1932. Page 12.

The poet

In 1932-1934, Viennese newspapers reported that Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen had received the 1931 Schiller Prize for his poetry collection *Ein Bilderbuch. Erlebtes Erträumtes Erdachtes* (Verlag Metrographik 1931).¹³ Their source? Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen, who had mentioned it on the cover of the book.

The book was however a self-published book. The *Verlag* (publishing house) *Metrographik* was a solo project by Dr. Johannes. He made however a silly mistake (a common thing for swindlers to do): he dated the foreword 'Christmas 1931'. Which left the imaginary jury of the imaginary Schiller Prize only five days for the judgement of the book.

He even fakes the prize award. This fake award surfaced in 2017.¹⁴ It was an original Schiller plaqueette made by Otto Hofner,¹⁵ on which Dr. Johannes had on the back side this text engraved:

SCHILLERPREIS
FÜR DAS JAHR 1931-1932
Schiller Prize for the year 1931-1932

Verliehen dem Dichter
JOHANNES von MÜLLERN-
SCHÖNHAUSEN
Handed to the poet ...

VOM ÖSTERREICHISCHEN
BUND der SCHILLERFREUNDE
By the Austrian Association of Schiller Friends



Collection Jaap van den Born

When he did so, he rectified his first mistake; the Prize was now allegedly awarded for the years 1931-1932. An "Österreichisches Bund der Schillerfreunde" didn't exist in 1932, however. And neither did the Austrian Schiller

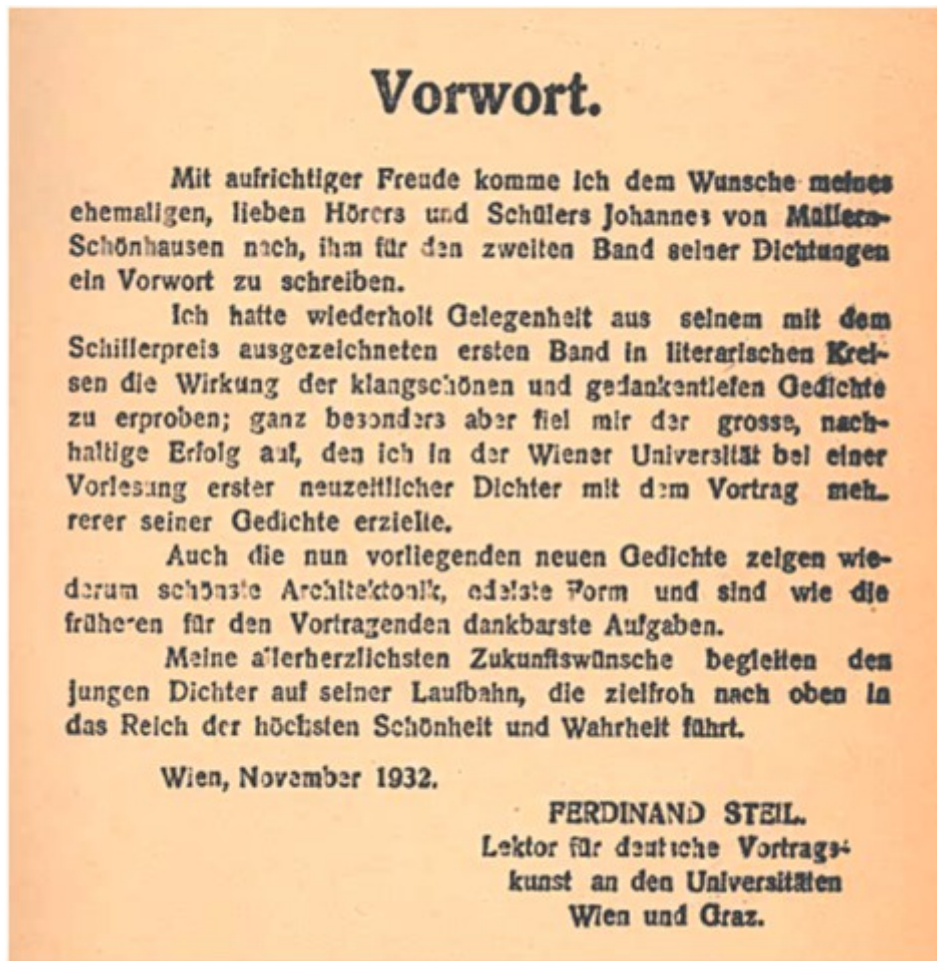
¹³ Buchanzeigen. *Wiener Zeitung*, Wien, 21-09-1932, page 8. Nachtrag zur Rubrik Neue Bücher. *Wiener Salonblatt*, Wien, 01-01-1934, page 11.

¹⁴ It was in 2017 offered on e-Bay, allegedly originating from the estate of a Viennese antiquarian. It was bought by Jaap van den Born.

¹⁵ Austrian sculptor, 1879-1946; <http://www.artnet.com/artists/otto-hofner/> He designed several plaqueettes like these, which have anno 2021 a value of about €80. Source: Goethe Bronzeplakette 1911 von Otto Hofner EF. MA Shops, [D]; <https://web.archive.org/web/20210428083949/https://www.ma-shops.nl/stollhoff/item.php?id=16472> [accessed 28-04-2021].

Prize for poetry.

In 1932 "Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen" published his second poetry collection, *Das Füllhorn (The cornucopia)*, with a foreword dated 'Christmas 1932'. This work contains two forewords. In the foreword by the poet himself some real existing people are named. Then he thanks two untraceable gentlemen of the 'Association of Schiller Friends'.



Scan foreword: © Österreichische Nationalbibliothek.

The other foreword is allegedly written by his alleged former teacher Ferdinand Steil, lector of *Deutsche Vortragskunst* (German reciting art) of the Vienna University.¹⁶ If it is indeed written by Steil, then Steil must have been deceived by

¹⁶ Given the utter unreliability of Hans Müllern/Dr. Johannes nothing he wrote can be taken for granted. Ferdinand Steil however did exist. He was a well known theatre actor, professor and lector at the Universities of Vienna and Graz. At the age of 64 he committed suicide, November 30, 1936, by throwing himself for a train. *Verzeichnis der Vorlesungen an der Kais. Kön. Karl-Franzens-Universität zu Graz für das Winter-Semester 1915/16. Beginn 1. Oktober 1915. – Ende 12. April 1916.* Verlag des Akademischen Senats, Graz. [1915]. Page 36. https://static.uni-graz.at/fileadmin/Archiv/LV-Verzeichnisse/_1915-2-Vorlesungsverzeichnis_Graz_WS_1915-16-kl.pdf
Verzeichnis der Vorlesungen an der Kais. Kön. Karl-Franzens-Universität zu Graz für das Winter-Semester 1916/17. Beginn 1. Oktober 1916. – Ende 12. April 1917. Verlag des Akademischen Senats, Graz. [1916]. Page 36. https://static.uni-graz.at/fileadmin/Archiv/LV-Verzeichnisse/_1916-2-Vorlesungsverzeichnis_Graz_WS_1916-17.pdf

what Von Müllern-Schönhausen claimed about the Schiller Prize and what the newspapers, based on Müllern's claim, had written about it.

In 1933 he published his third poetry collection, *Die Kleine Schenke* (*The small tavern*). This time the publisher's name is Metro-Graphik. Even though at that time he was working (under his own name Hans Müllern) for obscure Nazi newspapers, he dedicated this book to Dr. Viktor Altmann.

Viktor Altmann (1900-1960) was a Jewish monarchist activist, co-founder of the *Heimwehr*,¹⁷ which at this time had become politically active and split in supporters of the Austro fascist government and Nazi's. Müllern became a Nazi, while Altmann was an ardent anti-Nazi. Altmann fled after the *Anschluss* (1938) to England.¹⁸ (The ideology Müllern preached in *Die Lösung*, in which he denied he had ever been a Nazi, was in fact a return to his pre-Nazi anti-democratic ideas from the monarchists and *Heimwehr*.)

Then Dr. Johannes publishes *Eine Sommerreise* (*A Summer Voyage*) – his last collection of poetry.

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Kürze Nachrichten. Der gewesene Schauspieler an den städtischen Bühnen in Graz und derzeitige Lektor an den Universtätien Graz und Wien Prof. Ferdinand Steil hat am 30. November Selbstmord verübt, indem er sich in Judendorf bei Graz unter einem fahrenden Zug warf. *Kärntner Tagblatt*, Klagenfurt, 02-12-1936. Page 2. (...) Professor Steil war 64 Jahre alt und eine in Literatur- und Kunstkreisen sehr geschätzte Persönlichkeit. *Freie Stimmen*, Klagenfurt, 02-12-1936, page 5.

17 See note 11.

18 Herbert Posch. Viktor Altmann. *Gedenkbuch für die Opfer des Nationalsozialismus an der Universtät Wien 1938*. Universtät Wien, Wien, 03-10-2019. https://gedenkbuch.univie.ac.at/?id=index.php?id=435&no_cache=1&person_single_id=40010

Hans Müllern a.k.a. Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen was not a very succesful poet, but skilful he was. The writing of the alleged Hitler poem 'Ich gehe manchmal...' (a falsification published in his 1959 book¹⁹) must have been therefore quite easy for him.

Ich gehe manchmal in rauhen Nächten
Zur WOTANseiche in den stillen Hain,
Mit dunklen Mächten einen Bund zu flechten —
Die Runen zaubert mir der Mondenschein.
Und alle, die am Tage sich erfrechten,
Sie werden vor der Zauberformel klein!
Sie ziehen blank — doch statt den Strauß zu fechten,
Erstarren sie zu Stalagmitgestein.
So scheiden sich die Falschen von den Echten —
Ich greife in das Fibelnest hinein
Und gebe dann den Guten und Gerechten
Mit meiner Formel Segen und Gedeih'n.
In einer Rauhnacht 1915 im Felde

I often go on bitter nights
To Wotan's oak in the quiet glade
With dark powers to weave a union –
The runic letters the moon makes with its magic spell
And all who are full of impudence during the day
And made small by the magic formula!
They draw shining steel – but instead of going into combat
They solidify into stalagmites.
So the false ones part from the real ones –
I reach into a nest of words
And then give to the good and just
With my formula blessings and prosperity.

Translation by John Toland²⁰

The content and message of this fake Hitler poem is different from his other poems for which he gave himself the “well deserved” *Schiller Prize*: he shows himself in these as a very pious and religious person. *Eine Sommerreise* is about a man who travels around through the seasons in the World, like in the *Odysee* (in

19 *Die Lösung des Rätsels's Adolf Hitler*, page 210.

20 John Toland. *Adolf Hitler*. Ballantine Books. New York, 1977. Page 87.

one poem even Sirens passed by) but when reading only the first and the last poem these can be summarized with Schillers lines from *Das Lied von der Glocke*:

“Vom Mädchen reisst sich stolz der Knabe
Er stürmt ins Leben wild hinaus
Durchmisst die Welt am Wanderstabe
Fremd kehrt er heim ins Vaterhaus”

“From maiden breaks the lad so proudly,
And into life so wild doth roam,
Throughout the world he wanders widely.
As stranger, seeks his father's home”²¹

The book was published by the Wiener Graphische Werkstätten. A publishing date is not mentioned in the book, but the Wiener Graphische Werkstätten are unknown: Verlag Wiener Graphischen Werkstätte was a prestigious publisher that was famous for publishing poetry from young poets and young authors with beautiful publications and ceased to exist in 1930.

It had by then not published poetry for years and certainly not this collection. The Von Müllern-Schönhausen book was clearly bound by an amateur, with glue residu, and to quickly removed from the press to dry.

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21 Translation Marianna Wertz, 'Song of the Bell'. Schiller Institute, Washington D.C., 2001;
https://archive.schillerinstitute.com/transl/trans_schil_1poems.html#song_bell [accessed 01-05-2021].

Nazi past

Hans Müllern/Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen had also a past as a Nazi activist.

In 1934 he was editor and publisher of *Depeschen (Messages)*, an Austrian Nazi daily newspaper that was banned on February 10, 1934. Then, on March 17, 1934 another newspaper appears, *Nachtkurier (Night messenger)*. In the first issue no publisher or editors are mentioned.

The back page of this first issue carries an appeal that looks very similar to the appeal at the end of *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler*. In later issues the name of the publisher and editor is mentioned however: Hans Müllern.

Then, in 1938, the Nazi newspaper *Völkischer Beobachter* and other newspapers report about a big gathering in the Wiener Theater, to celebrate the *Anschluss* and praise the *Führer*.²² On the program drama, songs and speeches. The master of ceremonies: a certain Hans von Müllern-Schönhausen. The play performed on this evening is written by Hans Bleyer-Härtl, who was also present, and introduced to the audience.²³

Bleyer-Härtl²⁴ was a well-known Nazi lawyer (and also a poet, playwright and mountaineer) who had defended Nazi terrorists in the years before the annexation of Austria, when the Austrian Nazi party, its newspapers and books were banned. In 1939 Bleyer-Härtl published the book *Ringten um Recht und Freiheit (Struggle for justice and freedom)* a history of the Nazis in Austria until the *Anschluss*. In this book he tells how Austrian Nazis²⁵ succeeded in publishing their newspaper. As soon as one title got banned, another one was started. He names in this book a 'Hans Müllern-Schönkirch' as one of the involved editors – which shows that Bleyer-Härtl knew Hans Müllern, but not so well that Bleyer-Härtl remembered the name correctly.²⁶

From this it becomes quite clear that Hans Müllern had some experience in masking the truth.

22 Deutsches Theater. *Völkischer Beobachter*, Wien, 23-03-1938, page 11; Deutsches Theater. *Neues Wiener Tagblatt*, Wien, 23-03-1938, page 13.

23 Sondervorstellung des Deutschen Theaters. *Völkischer Beobachter*, Wien, 25-03-1938, page 11. See [Appendix I](#).

24 Dr. Hans Bleyer-Härtl (1880-1942). More about Hans Bleyer-Härtl see: Jaap van den Born and Bart FM Droog. Bloemen van het Kwaad. *Droog Magazine*, Eenrum, 06-01-2017; <https://www.bartfindroog.com/droog/dd/bleyer-hartl.html>

25 He names especially Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld and Dr. Bernwieser.

26 The familyname "Müllern", in contrast to "Müller", is not very common; even more unusual is the combination Müllern-Schönhausen. There existed a Nazi photographer Rudolf Müller-Schönhausen – he was a German, not related in any way to Hans Müllern. Rudolf Müller-Schönhausen was the author of *Köpfe aus der Gefolgschaft des Führers. Alte Kämpfer* [Deutsche Meisteraufnahmen, Nr. 5]. F. Bruckmann, München, 1937.

1945-1946

It is not (yet) known what Hans Müllern did during the war years. But shortly after the war he reemerges in the press.

In December 1945 and August 1946 he is mentioned as 'Schönhausen', songwriter.²⁷ In May 1946 he leads a musical performance.²⁸ He's also participating, as are 1800 others, in a contest for the writing of a new national Austrian anthem.²⁹ But all these activities are not well received³⁰; his name disappears from the newspapers after 1946, until, in 1950...

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27 Advertisement by Internationaler Musik Verlag. *Österreichische Buchhändler-Correspondenz*, [Wien], 01-12-1945. Page 17. Advertisement by Internationaler Musik Verlag. *Österreichische Buchhändler-Correspondenz*, [Wien], 01-08-1946. Page 73.

28 Advertisement Musikvereinssaal. *Neues Österreich*, Wien, 05-05-1946. Page 4.

29 *Die Welt*, 13-05-1946. Jaap van den Born owns scans of Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen's song, with music notes.

30 *Die Welt*, Wien, 13-05-1946.

Swindler

In 1950 Hans Müllern was arrested on suspicion of fraud. Müllern, named as a “failed writer” (*verkrachter Schriftsteller*) was apparently involved in a scheme that involved issuing forged residence permits to Hungarian refugees, so they could obtain the Austrian nationality. Müllern and his accomplice were paid 5000 to 20,000 Schilling for each fraudulent permit.

He was accused of being involved in five cases.³¹

In another article Müllern's address is mentioned: Nußdorferstrasse 46, 9. Bezirk, Vienna. Müllern gave his accomplice Sebastian Pichler 500 Schilling per forged permit, so he made a nice profit of 4,500 to 19,500 Schilling on each transaction.³²

Anno 2021 this would amount from 3,750 to 16,270 euro.³³

Hans Müllern = Dr. Johannes Müllern, Librettist = Schönhausen

In yet another article Hans Müllern is named as the 46 year old librettist Dr. Johannes Müllern, and:

Dr. Müllern, who is supposedly writing under the pseudonym “Schönhausen”, is largely unknown to literary circles. It is said that he wrote the lyrics of the operetta “Mask in Blue”. He lives with his wife, who works as an assistant for a Viennese doctor, in a small apartment at the Nussdorfstrasse.³⁴

The newspaper article was however wrong on the operetta: Müllern did not write the lyrics of it. That was done by Heinz Hentschke and Günther Schwenn.³⁵

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31 Betrug deckt Schwindel mit Staatsbürgerschaft auf. *Das kleine Volksblatt*, Wien, 11-06-1950. page 7.

32 In Maishofen gab es keine rassistisch Verfolgten. *Das kleine Volksblatt*, Wien, 13-06-1950. Page 7. See also Käufliche Staatsbürgerschaft. *Volkswille*, Klagenfurt, 11-06-1950. Page 2. And [Appendix II](#).

33 Historischer Währungsrechner. Österreichische Nationalbank (Geldwertrechner). <https://www.eurologisch.at/docroot/waehrungsrechner/#/>

34 Ein Librettist, fünf DP und ein Salzburger Gemeinde. *Neues Österreich*, Wien, 11-06-1950. Page 6. “Dr. Müllern, der unter dem pseudonym “Schönhausen” schreiben soll, ist Schriftstellerkreisen weithin unbekannt. Angeblich sollen die texte zur Operette “Maske in Blau” von ihm stimmen. Er wohnt mit seiner Frau, die als Assistentin bei einem Wiener Arzt arbeitet, in einer kleinen Wohnung in der Nußdorfstraße.”

35 Maske in Blau. *Theaterencyclopedie.nl*; https://theaterencyclopedie.nl/wiki/Maske_in_Blau_-_Zuid_Nederlandse_Opera_-_1968-07-06 [accessed 27-04-2021]

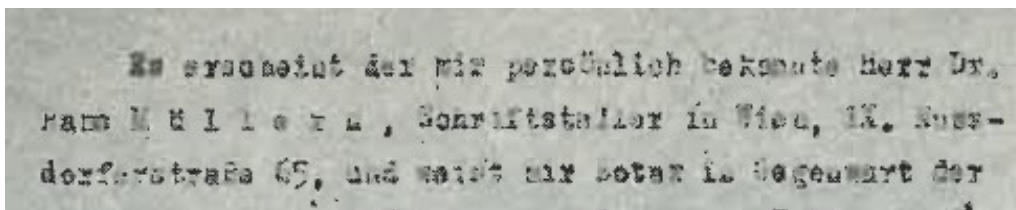
At the notary

It is (yet) unknown if Müllern was convicted, and if so, for how long he was in prison. What is known however is that in May 1953 Müllern was a free man.

On May 7, 1953, Hans Müllern went to notary Dr. Leopold Pauly, to open a capsule attached to a mandrake. According to Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen this capsule contained predictions allegedly written on parchment by the clairvoyant Hanussen for Hitler.

The notary made a certified statement of these predictions – a statement that says nothing about the authenticity of the texts on the parchment (or paper). The notary simply recorded what the texts were.

In *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler* a facsimile of this notarial certificate is published. By doing so, Hans Müllern betrayed himself, as shown by this fragment:



In text: “Es erscheint der mir persönlich bekannte Herr Dr. Hans Müllern, Schriftsteller in Wien, IX. Nussdorferstrasse 65.” (To me came Mr. Dr. Hans Mullern, author, whom I know personally, Nussdorferstrasse 65, 9th District, Vienna).³⁶

The same address and the same name and the same profession as the man identified as Schönhausen in one of the news articles from 1950.

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36 *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler*. Page 154.

Die Lösung des Rätsel's (1959)

Then, in 1959, *Die Lösung des Rätsel's Adolf Hitler* is published. Hans Müllern used his old pseudonym Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen for it – a name he probably keeps on using until his death, somewhere in or after 1992.

In his book he presents the 'HBH Collection': a collection of paintings, photos, documents and letters, written and signed by Adolf Hitler, each with a stamp of the collector 'HBH'. Who was the person behind 'HBH' explained Müllern in the 1970s to Hitler biographer John Toland: Hans Bleyer Härtl.³⁷

Müllern claims in the book that HBH gave his Hitler-collection to him to safeguard, when he went off to the front. According to a letter allegedly written by HBH and reproduced in the book, HBH knew that Von Müllern-Schönhausen wasn't a Nazi, but was a honest man.

Conveniently, Bleyer-Härtl died in 1942, in a hospital in Vienna.³⁸



Only a complete idiot would take the collection and the letters seriously: the "stamps" were obviously not stamped, but drawn (one even is lettered 'HBB'); several HBH letters are dated after the death of the collector and the signatures of Hitler are clear forgeries – they are all the same from 1915 to 1945, whereas authentic Hitler signatures changed when he grew older.

Incidentally, *Die Lösung des Rätsel's* was the second version of the book with the HBH collection. Since 1991 a copy of the typoscript of the first version, allegedly

³⁷ John Toland. *Adolf Hitler*. Ballantine Books, New York, 1977. Footnote by page 63, page 1270. "The Hitler letter appears on p. 195 of Müllern-Schönhausen's book, *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler*, a confusing hodgepodge of fact and fantasy. At the same time I am convinced that his collection of original Hitler documents, artifacts and paintings is, for the most part, genuine. Although he took me to the Vienna bank where the documents are stored and made photo copies of a number of the items, he did not show the originals. He said he was given the items by Hans Bleyer-Härtl, an Austrian Nazi who was the lawyer for the Dolfuss muderers. after the Anschluss, Bleyer-Härtl became disenchanted with the Nazis and volunteered in the Army "as a form of suicide." After turning over the collection to Müllern-Schönhausen, he died in battle. Professor Ernst Deuerlein of the University of Munich, shortly before his death, told me he had authenticated a number of the documents and urged me to see Müllern-Schönhausen. The interview was set up by Dr. Wilfried Daim of Vienna, who had seen some of the items."

³⁸ He was a *Hauptmann* (captain) and died in active service in Vienna, May 26, 1942. He's buried at the war graves department of Wien-Zentralfriedhof Gruppe 97. It is unknown if he died of wounds or of illness. Source: Volksbund.

compiled in 1946, is stored in a box in the archives of the Hoover Institution. Its content is partly different than the content of the 1959 book. Who donated it to the Hoover Archives is unknown.³⁹

This first typescript contains exactly the same forged HBH letter as reproduced in the book, but with the name “Müllern” cut off. He forgot to do so in the book, by which he revealed his true name, just as he did in the notary document. The forgeries in this first typescript are mostly the same as the ones depicted in *Die Lösung*. But there are also some others. Charles Hamilton showed in his book *The Hitler diaries* (1991) yet other Hitler forgeries with the HBH “stamp” - what happened to these is unknown.⁴⁰

Where in *Die Lösung* Dr. Johannes drags a suitcase with a “magical” mandrake with him, which he found in a ruined cellar, in this first version he's dragging a suitcase with the whole HBH collection with him. He buries it in a cellar to restore it later.

The new book, with its revolutionary content, that was announced at the end of *Die Lösung*, was never published (if ever written at all). Probably because *Die Lösung* didn't sell well. *Die Lösung* was a self-published work, and we tend to believe that Hans Müllern's legacy consisted of stacks of unsold copies, as packets of five of these were anno 2019 offered on e-Bay.



But, even though the book wasn't a bestseller, the forged documents presented in this work as authentic were used by a number of historians as basis for a number of theories about Hitler. Until his death *Geschichtspolisoph* (Philosopher

39 Bilderkatalog der H. B. H. Gemälde und Andenkensammlung aus dem persönlichen Besitz und teilweise selbstangefertigt von Adolf Hitler: typescript., Box 1, Hoover Institution Archives. Catalog of selected paintings, drawings, and letters by Adolf Hitler, and of items of memorabilia once in the possession of Hitler. Includes photographic reproductions of the items cataloged. Collection number 91060. Acquired by the Hoover Institution Archives in 1991. Hoover Institution Archives. Stanford, California.
http://www.oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/kt8d5nfljb/entire_text/?query=Overview%20of%20the%20Bilderkatalog%20der%20H.%20B.%20H.%20Gem%C3%A4lde%20und%20Andenkensammlung%20aus%20dem

40 Charles Hamilton. *The Hitler Diaries. Fakes that Fooled the World*. The University Press of Kentucky, [Lexington], [2009] [first edition 1991]. Pages 186-189

of history) Hans Müllern/Dr. Johannes enjoyed their visits.⁴¹

Only obscure biographers and historians with the Bredius syndrome⁴² take *Die Lösung* seriously. The first of these was Wilfried Daim.⁴³ He published his book *Der Mann der Hitler sein Ideen gab* in 1958 and included documents from Müllern in it. Daim must have seen the first version, because *Die Lösung* appeared in 1959. Daim stated in a later edition many of the Müllern's documents were fakes, but precisely those documents which supported Daim's theories were *of course* authentic – according to Daim.⁴⁴

Among one of the last to visit “Dr. Johannes” was Dr. Wilfried Kugel. He went in 1984 and 1989 to Müllern, as he was researching the 'clairvoyant' Hanussen.⁴⁵ According to Müllern Hanussen had given Hitler a mandrake who influenced Hitler in an occult way. Müllern claimed that this mandrake formed part of the HBH collection and was in his possession.

Dr. Kugel recalled in 2018 his visit to Dr. Johannes:

“I first visited him on August 14, 1984 in 1090 Vienna, 9th District, Pulverturm-gasse 6.

Müllern, probably already older than 60 (small, stocky, somewhat corpulent, gray hair), welcomed me and my companion very kindly in a spacious, very old-fashioned apartment (antique furniture, large curtains). He didn't talk about his past or his job.

He was unable to show me any of the HBH collection, which he said was stored in a bank safe. Unfortunately my correspondence with him from that time has apparently not been preserved.

My second visit to him took place in December 1989, at 8000 Munich 60, Polko-Strasse 39.

I had written to him at his old address in Vienna, and that letter had

41 In December 1991 he was visited by the historian Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, who believed in Mullern's concoctions.

42 Named after the Dutch art historian Abraham Bredius (1855-1946) who was fooled by the Han van Meegeren's forgeries of Vermeer.

43 Wilfried Daim (1923-2016) Austrian Psychologist, psychotherapist and author; 1940-1945 member of the Catholic resistance movement; in 1956 founded the private Institute for Political Psychology.

https://austria-forum.org/af/AEIOU/Daim%2C_Wilfried

44 Wilfried Daim. *Der Mann der Hitler sein Ideen gab*. Revised edition 1985 –Page 442-443 – notes 515 and 516.

45 Erik Jan Hanussen, pseudonym of Hermann (Herschel) Steinschneider 1889-1933. Famous Jewish “mentalist” and alleged clairvoyant. He was murdered by the SA.

See: Josef Schnelle. Der Hellscher und die Nazis. *Süddeutsche Zeitung*, München, 13-06-2018.

<https://web.archive.org/web/20210428110003/https://www.sueddeutsche.de/politik/mordfall-erik-jan-hanussen-der-hellscher-und-die-nazis-1.3994752>

been forwarded. I am enclosing a copy of his wife's reply to my request. Müller and his wife welcomed me, finely dressed, in their apartment, which was furnished in the 1950s style.

At this appointment he presented to me the "originals" of the poems about Hitler allegedly written by Hanussen.

It was bad, slightly yellowed paper, in my assessment originating from the 1950s. It was by no means "parchment", as Müller had claimed on page 152 of his book.

The alleged "poems" of Hanussen (pages 137 and 155 and following) were handwritten print letters. This handwriting seems to be the same as that on page 88 (above) of Müllern's book.

The photo and the newspaper article on page 137 in the Müllern book are certainly forged. During my extensive research I couldn't trace the mentioned article that allegedly was published in the "Ostdeutsche Rundschau" of January 7, 1933. Likewise, the photo of Hitler with a mandrake on page 148 is forged.

If the edified statement by RA⁴⁶ Dr. Leopold Pauly [the Viennese notary] from May 7th, 1953, published on page 153-154 is authentic, then the mandrake story must have been concocted before that date.⁴⁷ I also consider the alleged letters of an "SS officer E_" (page 170 and following) to be completely faked.

I don't know anything about the curriculum vitae of Müllern."⁴⁸

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46 RA = probably abbreviation for *Rechtsanwalt*, lawyer.

47 The notary document is in all likelihood authentic; yet it only proves that Müllern appeared on that date at the notary's office, with a capsule.

48 Dr. Wilfried Kugel. E-mail to Jaap van den Born, 01-10-2018.

BHSA

The originals of the HBH collection were probably donated by Müllern to the Bayerisches Hauptstaatsarchiv (BHSA). They are not accessible to the public.

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His last swindle

On March 3, 2018, almost thirty years after his death, Dr. Johannes reemerges in the Austrian press. A handgun allegedly owned by Marlene Dietrich is auctioned by the Viennese auction house Dorotheum.

The seller, a woman, tells that her man was gifted the gun by Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen, as thanks for his help when he, Dr. Johannes, had been very ill.

Dr. Johannes had told her husband that Marlene Dietrich had given him this gun as a reward for the German lessons he gave her, “because she couldn't go on stage with her dialect.”⁴⁹

Whatever the true provenance of this gun might be: Marlene Dietrich had studied at a private school and had learned both English and French at the age of 12. It is almost unthinkable that she spoke a German dialect. She performed already on stages in Germany,⁵⁰ when Dr. Johannes was nineteen years old and entered the shady part of the world stage in Vienna, as a *Truppenführer* of the Austrian radical monarchists

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49 Michaela Braune. Marlene Dietrichs Pistole wird in Wien versteigert. Trug sie in Handtasche. *Kronen Zeitung*, Wien, 28-02-2018; <https://www.krone.at/1652620>

50 Marlene Dietrich (1901-1992). German-American actress. *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Marlene-Dietrich> [accessed 28-04-2021].

Some of Müllern's lies

The “Hitler” oil paintings, watercolors, drawings and poem shown by Müllern in *Die Lösung*: <https://www.droog-mag.nl/hitler/1959/fakes-from-dr-johannes-von-muellern-schoenhausen.html>

The Hitler paintings – about the collection and destruction of Hitler made paintings etcetera

The following is complete nonsense; Goebbels was not involved at all in the attempts of the NSDAP Hauptarchiv to trace and register Hitler's watercolors, drawings and sketches. The NSDAP Hauptarchiv traced three oilpaintings (which are in all likelihood fakes), some fifty watercolors and no posters at all.⁵¹

Pages 72-73: “At this point in time the Reich Chancellery began on behalf of Dr. GOEBBELS to buy back the Führer's pictures. Agents appeared in Austria, allegedly to buy the work for a to be founded ADOLF HITLER MUSEUM! In reality, however, in order to eliminate these witnesses of a pseudo-artistry - which could easily lead to a huge embarrassment.

The action was carried by party organizations, without the general public being well informed about it. It had considerable succes, as the Reichs Chancellery paid up to 20,000 reichsmark for an oil painting.

49 Oil paintings, 63 watercolors and 108 poster drafts, technical drawings, pencil sketches and so on were collected in just a few weeks. Not everything had to be bought because some fanatical partisans donate their – yuntil then carefully guarded - "treasures" with joy and without consideration for free. (...)

The leader of this action, a hunchbacked, somewhat overgrown dwarf named B. - allegedly a friend of HITLER and apostle with party number 11 – supposedly already embezzled some of the objects at that time. For this he had, years later, to face a party trial. In any case, several pieces that were collected in this first action, reappeared in later years.

When these “treasures” arrived in Berlin, GOEBBELS wanted to burn them, after a perfunctory inspection. But HITLER - who was still convinced of the value of his creations and struggled desperately to save each piece from destruction, succeeded in saving about four dozen oil paintings, watercolors and drawings. All others were put in the oven by GOEBBELS.

51 Appears from files in NS 26, Bundesarchiv, Berlin.

The remaining pieces were put in a fireproof cabinet in the Propaganda Minister's private apartment. About their further use they would later decide. GOEBBELS might have hoped that the Führer, whilst in a good mood, would agree in the annihilation of these last witnesses of his amateur artist's past."⁵²

About the amount of artworks made by Hitler..

Dr. Johannes presented utter nonsense. Hitler never made oil paintings, and never mentioned any numbers of watercolors/drawings made by him. The ca. 30 Hitlers bought by the NSDAP-HA were collected in München, and remained in safes in Bavaria until the end of April, 1945. Some of these ended up in Bolzano, the others were probably destroyed or stolen. Some of them might still be in private property.

Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen, Page 77-78: "On the occasion of a cozy get-together for the " old fighters " in the MÜNCHNER Bürgerbräukeller in 1938, HITLER, when asked, stated that he had painted around 100 oil paintings and around 180 watercolors.⁵³ The Reich Chancellery bought 196 of these approximately 280 paintings, which were definitely destroyed.

Most of these were burned by Dr. GOEBBELS himself - the remainder perished during the fire in and bombing of the Propaganda Ministry and his home."⁵⁴

After this Dr. Johannes writes that more collections of Hitlers paintings existed, one owned by Martin Bormann ("beim Brand der Reichskanzlei mit Sicherheit vernichtet" (with certainty destroyed in the Reichskanzlei fire)), the other by Heinrich Himmler ("verloren gegangen, (...) nahezu sicher mit einem Totalverlust" (lost, almost certainly completely lost). And then he tells that Goebbels didn't find ca. 70 paintings. Most of these were destroyed too. The remaining ones are those in his collection, which he inherited from B., the HBH from the stamps: Hans Bleyer-Härtl.

Yeah, sure.

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⁵² See for the original text in German [Appendix III](#).

⁵³ It's highly improbable that Hitler said anything like this. The meeting Dr. Johannes is talking about was Hitler's traditional annual speech in the Munich Bürgerbräukeller, November 8, 1938. This speech was recorded and the text was published in the *Völkischer Beobachter*, 10-11-1938. A summary was published in: Max Domarus. *Hitler. Reden und Proklamationen 1932 bis 1945. Kommentiert von einem deutschen Zeitgenossen*. Pamminger & Partner, Leonberg, 1988 (4th edition; 1st edition 1973), pages 966-969. Neither in this speech nor in any other speech in 1932-1945 Hitler said anything about his past activities as an art painter.

⁵⁴ Original text in German [Appendix III](#).

Hitler working for an architect



Die Lösung des Rätsels's page 107:

“Architectural drawing with floor plan, made by HITLER on order of architect FLORIAN MÜLLER, Vienna 13, Penzingerstraße 115 for a planned villa construction in Penzingerstrasse. Size 20:30, perfect condition. Collector's stamp on the front. Made around 1911.

According to ADOLF HITLER, this is the only remaining architectural drawing from the period he worked in the building construction.”

In the *Lehmann's 1911* (the Vienna address book) Baumeister Florian Müller is listed on the given address,⁵⁵ but this proves of course nothing – as Dr. Johannes could have picked any architect listed in the *Lehmanns 1911*. This address book consists of two parts. Part one is a listing of all companies, part two is a listing of all residents who are the owner or main inhabitant of a house.

It's highly likely that when Dr. Johannes published his book in 1959, 'Baumeister' Müller was no longer among the living.

That Von Müllern-Schönhausen's book existed at all remained unknown to most people, until John Toland in his bestseller Hitler biography (1977) mentioned it. As far as is known neither Florian Müller nor his possible employees in 1911 were ever interviewed about Hitler-the-alleged-apprentice-architect. The only source remains Dr. Johannes.

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55 Adolph Lehmann.'s Allgemeiner Wohnungsanzeiger 1911. Band 2, page 843.
<https://www.digital.wienbibliothek.at/wbrobv/periodical/zoom/131266>

Hitler's "escape"

At the end of his book Dr. Johannes presents six theories about Hitler's death. He starts with a distortion of the official version, "version 1". According to Dr. Johannes Hitler shot Eva Braun and then himself. After which both were burned in the garden of the *Reichskanzlei*.⁵⁶

As far as is known Eva Braun wasn't shot, she poisoned herself. But whatever happened – it was late 1945 already clear that both were quite dead.⁵⁷ But because Stalin, whose forces had seized the charred remains of Hitler and Braun, withheld all information regarding the autopsy and identification of the bodies, rumours about an escape of Hitler persisted.⁵⁸

In 1956 the German authorities, after years of intensive research, issued the death certificates of Adolf Hitler and Eva Braun's death.⁵⁹ And finally, in 1995 after the Russians opened their secret archives, all details about the autopsies in 1945 and ultimate fate of the bodies became fully known.⁶⁰

This all didn't stop numerous people, for all kinds of reasons, to launch theories in which Hitler didn't kill himself on April 30, 1945. Five of such theories are presented by Dr. Johannes. He makes it look that these theories originate from other people, but it seems that all were his own concoctions.

Version 2

Hitler left at 14.30 hours, April 30, 1945, the *Reichskanzlei*. He went to the launch basis of V-rockets on the inner court of the *Reichskanzlei* and was never seen again.

⁵⁶ *Die Lösung*, page 234. See [Appendix IV](#) for the original German text .

⁵⁷ On November 1, 1945 Hugh Trevor-Roper gave a press conference in which he outlined the conclusions of his inquiry about the fate of Hitler. "His investigations showed, he said, that Hitler had committed suicide at about 3.30 pm on April 30 1945, and that Eva Braun had died with him." In 1947 the findings of Trevor Roper were published in the many times reprinted *The Last Days of Hitler* (source: Ada Petrova and Peter Watson. *The Death of Hitler*, 1995, page 17). See also:

"The Supreme Headquarters control party at Flensburg, Germany, has been told by a Russian general that Hitler died on May 1 from a lethal injection administered by his personal physician and the body was then burned." *Dungog Chronicle*, New South Wales, 29-05-1945. Even though the injection part of this story is incorrect, this Russian general could only have leaked this story if he had known that the charred remains of Hitler had been found and identified.

A.A.P. Latest Hitler story. Shot with Eva Braun. *The Corowa Free Press*, New South Wales, 22-06-1945.

Contains the story of Hitler's driver Erich Kempka, who participated in the burning of the bodies.

⁵⁸ Ada Petrova and Peter Watson. *The Death of Hitler. The Full Story with New Evidence from Secret Russian Archives*. W.W. Norton & Company. New York / London, [1995]. Pages 13-20.

⁵⁹ Anton Joachimsthaler. *Hitlers Ende. Legende und Dokumente. Mit 138 Abbildungen und Dokumenten*. Herbig, München], [2nd revised edition 2004, first edition 1995]. Pages 15-19.

⁶⁰ See: Ada Petrova and Peter Watson. *The Death of Hitler*.

Dr. Johannes: "If one learns that the problem of getting people into the air with a V-missile and landing safely at a predetermined point had already been solved at that time and had been tried repeatedly by a well-known German female aviator, then this version had a higher probability value."

He says this story was told by an Austrian who formed part of Hitler's personal security detail and had been present at the Reichskanzlei until it was conquered by the Russians.

And, if the above wasn't bizarre enough, according to Dr. Johannes this witness described a Hitler that was drinking, smoking and eating meat. So, again according to Dr. Johannes, the Hitler who disappeared in a V-rocket wasn't Hitler at all, but a double, because Hitler had died of his injuries two months after the murder attempt of July 20, 1944.

On top of this insanity Dr. Johannes then states that this double attempted to escape not in a V-rocket, but with Martin Bormann in a tank. According to Dr. Johannes Bormann died in this escape attempt – and what happened to the double is unknown.⁶¹

What's the truth in all this? A number of manned V-1s were produced and Nazi pilot Hanna Reitsch allegedly made some test flights in it.⁶² But the V-1 was not a rocket, it was a small plane with a pulse jet engine. There was no rocket launch basis in the Reichskanzlei. Bormann did make an escape attempt in which tanks were involved. As he saw his way blocked he committed suicide. His skeleton was found near the Reichstag on December, 7/8, 1972 and positively identified.⁶³

61 *Die Lösung*, page 236.

62 Sven Felix Kellerhoff. Hanna Reitsch – Eine Frau flog Hitlers Wunderwaffen. *Welt*, Berlin, 29-03-2012.
<https://www.welt.de/kultur/history/article13948786/Hanna-Reitsch-eine-Frau-flog-Hitlers-Wunderwaffen.html>

63 H.R. Trevor-Roper. *The last days of Hitler*. The MacMillan Company, New York, 1947, pages 215-218,
<https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.85969>);
Alan Bullock. *Hitler. A study in tyranny*. Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, revised edition 1962 (first edition 1952), pages 801 and 807; <https://archive.org/details/in.ernet.dli.2015.507192> ;
Kershaw, *Hitler. 1936-1945. Nemesis*, page 833; Joachimsthaler. *Hitlers Ende*, page 477;
Martin Bormann was last seen definitely in a tank in Berlin on May 2, 1945. Does he live? *New York Times*, New York, 14-01-1973. <https://www.nytimes.com/1973/01/14/archives/martin-bormann-was-last-seen-definitely-in-a-tank-in-berlin-on-may.html> [accessed 03-05-2021].
Imre Karacs. DNA test closes book on mystery of Martin Bormann. *The Independent*, London, 23-10-2011.
<https://www.independent.co.uk/news/dna-test-closes-book-mystery-martin-bormann-1161449.html> [accessed 03-05-2021].
Barry Crook. Grim scenes: vehicle wrecks along the Friedrichstrasse & Französische Strasse, Berlin 1945. Archive 1944-45. 26-09-2012. <https://web.archive.org/web/20201112020711/https://www.tapatalk.com/groups/archive1944to1945/grim-scenes-vehicle-wrecks-along-the-friedrichstra-t77.html> [accessed 03-05-2012]

Version 3

Hitler was rescued from the *Reichskanzlei* by Nazi commando Otto Skorzeny, transported to Spain, and supposedly living in a heavily guarded Andalusian castle ever since.⁶⁴

Now Otto Skorzeny was located in Southern Germany at the time of the fall of Berlin. He surrendered on May 16 1945 to the US Army.⁶⁵ Why would he have surrendered if Hitler and he were in safety in Spain?

Version 4

“Despite all denials, the Russians got hold of HITLER alive and brought him to MOSCOW, where he is said to have played a major role in the outbreak and implementation of the Cold War as advisor to the communist Central Committee on Western Affairs.”⁶⁶

Yeah, sure.

Version 5

Dr. Johannes: “The Führer managed to survive the end of the Third Reich and the first months of the post-war chaos in a hidden cellar of the Reich Chancellery. With the help of former party friends he is said to have escaped to ARABIA in 1946, where he is said to have led anti-Western and anti-Israelite actions to this day together with his former protégé, the Grand Mufti of JERUSALEM.”⁶⁷

It is somewhat hard to imagine that Hitler could have survived for months in the by the Soviets controlled Reichskanzlei. It also hard to imagine that Hitler would have sought refuge in “Arabia”, which was in 1946 largely controlled by the United Kingdom.

64 *Die Lösung*, page 236.

65 Kenneth J. Campbell. Otto Skorzeny: the most dangerous man in Europe. *American Intelligence Journal*, vol. 30, no. 1, 2012, page 146. www.jstor.org/stable/26201996 [accessed 02-05-2021].

66 *Die Lösung*, page 237.

67 *Ibidem*.

Version 6

“Perhaps the most interesting unofficial version reports that in March 1945 a well-known cosmetic surgeon was brought to BERLIN in a special aircraft to make the Führer’s face unrecognizable through an operation. His reward would be “a random bullet” when leaving the *Reichskanzlei* and a million Reichsmarks for his next of kin.

According to reports, however, the Führer was so impressed by both the professional qualities and the national convictions of the man - who strictly refused to receive payment - that he renounced the immediate execution and only made him promise to kill himself if in danger of torture.

According to this version, the Führer would live under a false name, equipped with real papers, a guaranteed unrecognizable visage and certainly the corresponding cash somewhere in Germany or Austria - that is, in the middle of us.

The surgeon, on the other hand, is said to have shot himself in the late autumn of 1945 - when the Allied authorities began to investigate the traces of the various rumors.”⁶⁸

We're at a loss why Dr. Johannes thought this last theory was one of the most interesting. Nobody of Hitler's inner circle *ever* mentioned *anything* about Hitler undergoing cosmetic surgery.



Even though he states that these “alternative facts”⁶⁹ are all highly unlikely,⁷⁰ Dr. Johannes launched them anyhow. By doing so, he joined the ranks of those responsible for the production of many idiotic books and tv “documentaries” about Hitler's alleged escape; History Channel's series *Hunting Hitler* being the saddest exemple so far.⁷¹

68 Ibidem.

69 A term not used by Dr. Johannes – it was coined by Kellyanne Conway, a counselor to US president Donald Trump on January 22, 2017.

70 *Die Lösung*, page 237.

71 Bogus tv-documentary series that ran for three seasons in 2015-2018 and was broadcasted all over the world.

And what about the FBI reports?

Mainly because of the unwillingness of the Soviet Union to reveal the true fate of Hitler, in the direct post war years rumors about Hitler's "escape" were persistent. Many alleged sightings of Hitler were reported to the FBI. After investigating these sightings, the FBI shut down its Hitler investigation in 1947, as there were no grounds for assuming the sightings were true.⁷²

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⁷² See: Adolf Hitler. The Vault. FBI Records. <https://vault.fbi.gov/adolf-hitler> [accessed 03-05-2021].
Douglas Perry. Why the FBI investigated the possibility that Adolf Hitler survived World War II. The *Oregonian/Oregon Live*, Portland (Or, USA), 01-05-2015.
https://www.oregonlive.com/today/2015/05/why_the_fbi_investigated_the_p.html [accessed 03-05-2021].

Fooled by the lies

Ernst Deuerlein and John Toland

Hitler biographer John Toland:

“Müllern-Schönhausen's book, *Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler*, a confusing hodgepodge of fact and fantasy. At the same time I am convinced that his collection of original Hitler documents, artifacts and paintings is, for the most part, genuine. Although he took me to the Vienna bank where the documents are stored and made photo copies of a number of the items, he did not show the originals. He said he was given the items by Hans Bleyer-Härtl, an Austrian Nazi who was the lawyer for the Dolfuss murderers. After the Anschluss, Bleyer-Härtl became disenchanted with the Nazis and volunteered in the Army "as a form of suicide." After turning over the collection to Müllern-Schönhausen, he died in battle.⁷³

Professor Ernst Deuerlein of the University of Munich, shortly before his death, told me he had authenticated a number of the documents and urged me to see Müllern-Schönhausen. The interview was set up by Dr. Wilfried Daim of Vienna, who had seen some of the items."⁷⁴

Toland also presented several poems clearly not written by Hitler as authentic Hitler poetry. As a source Toland is quite useless.

Ernst Deuerlein was praised by Anton Joachimsthaler in *Hitlers Weg begann in München* as a very good historian.⁷⁵ Apparently Müllern succeeded in convincing Deuerlein too in believing the authenticity of the HBH collection.

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⁷³ Cause of Bleyer-Härtls death is unknown. See note 36.

⁷⁴ John Toland. *Adolf Hitler*. Ballantine Books. New York, 1977. Page 1270. German translation by Uwe Bahnsen, 1977. Reprints in 1980, 1981 and 2003.

⁷⁵ Anton Joachimsthaler. *Hitlers Weg begann in München 1913-1923. Geleitwort von Ian Kershaw. Mit 212 Abbildungen*. Herbig, [München], [2000]. Page 183.

Birgit Schwarz

This German-Austrian art historian wrote:

“A sketch from 1911 in the Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen collection, which Hitler is said to have made “on order of the architect Florian Müller, Vienna 13, Penzingerstraße 115” suggests that he made his livelihood increasingly through architectural drawings.”⁷⁶

She then adds:

“This is followed by a story that - so contextualized - gains in plausibility and credibility: shortly before his death, the architect and urban planner Max Fabiani (1865-1962) reported in an interview that Hitler had worked in his office. Hitler had been a draftsman for a little more than three months in 1912 [164] Hitler introduced himself at random, without a recommendation, and he, Fabiani, hired him. ” (...)

The newcomer, according to Fabiani, did quite well at first. After initial sympathy, however, he dismissed him because of stubbornness, constant changes of opinion, poor performance and "because he was too weak". " (...)

The fact that no further sources can be found doesn't speak against Fabiani's credibility, because there are very few sources for the year 1912. (165) In this case there is even a strong argument in favor of the correctness. Fabiani's story provides, for the first time, a plausible explanation for the fact that Hitler wrote in *Mein Kampf* that he had moved to Munich in the spring of 1912, a year before he actually did so.”⁷⁷

76 Birgit Schwarz. *Geniewahn. Hitler und die Kunst*. Böhlau Verlag, Wien / Köln / Weimar, 2009. Page 63.

“Dass er seinen Lebenserwerb verstärkt durch Architekturzeichnungen bestritten hat, legt eine Skizze von 1911 in der Sammlung Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen nahe, die Hitler “im Auftrag des Baumeisters Florian Müller, Wien 13, Penzingerstraße 115” gefertigt haben soll.”

77 Schwarz, pages 64-65. “Hier schließt sich eine Erzählung an, die – so kontextualisiert – an Plausibilität” und Glaubwürdigkeit gewinnt: Der Architekt und Stadtplaner Max Fabiani (1865-1962) berichtete kurz vor seinem Tod in einem Interview, Hitler habe 1912 für etwas mehr als drei Monate als Zeichner in seinem Büro gearbeitet. [164] Hitler habe sich auf gut Glück, ohne Empfehlung, vorgestellt und er, Fabiani, habe ihn eingestellt.” (...) Der Neuling, so Fabiani, habe sich zunächst auch recht gut angestellt. Nach anfänglicher Sympathie habe er ihn jedoch wegens Starrsinns, laufender Meinungsänderungen, geringer Leistungsfähigkeit und “weil er zu matt war” wieder entlassen.” (...) Dass sich keine weiteren Quellen finden lassen, spricht nicht gegen die Glaubwürdigkeit Fabianis, denn die Quellenlage für das Jahr 1912 ist insgesamt denkbar schlecht.(165) In diesem Fall gibt es sogar ein starkes Argument, das für die Richtigkeit spricht. Fabianis Geschichte liefert nämlich erstmalig eine plausible Erklärung dafür, dass Hitler seinen Umzug nach München in *Mein Kampf* auf das Frühjahr 1912 damit ein Jahr vorverlegt haben”

To start with Schwarz's last remark: all Hitler experts agree that Hitler lied about the year he left Vienna, because of the problems he had with the Austrian authorities regarding his conscription, early 1913.

Then, she believes Von Müllern's remarks from 1959 because an architect allegedly claimed in 1962 that he had been Hitler's employer in 1912.

Max Fabiani (who's indeed listed in Lehmann's 1912) was when he stated this ca. 97 years old. He did so to the Italian journalist Armando Stefani, who published it in: *L'uomo che licenziò Hitler. La Nazione*, June 2, 1966. Fabiani was dead by then.

A statement about somebody who supposedly had worked for three months for him, fifty years earlier, published four years after the death of this witness, without any documentation, is not something any judge would accept. And no historian with any common sense should accept it too.

The most likely explanation is that Fabiani (or Stefani) built these fabrications on the concoctions of Von Müllern-Schönhausen. And Birgit Schwarz not even considered this very logical explanation – as it didn't fit her theories. Schwarz also stated that Hitler had worked as a 'Dekorationsmaler' in the Kunsthistorisches Museum Wien – for which there's too *no evidence at all*.

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Brigitte Hamann not fooled by the architect apprentice lies

In *Hitlers Wien* (1996) by Brigitte Hamann, page 282:

“Of the many legends about H.'s [Hitler's] time in Vienna only a few examples are given here. There's no evidence in the sources at all that H. at some point, certainly not as stated in 1912, worked as a draftsman in the architectural firm of Max Fabiani worked. This legend goes back to an interview with Fabiani in a Florentine newspaper in 1966 with the lurid title “L'uomo che licenziò Hitler” (The man who sacked Hitler).”⁷⁸

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⁷⁸ Brigitte Hamann. *Hitlers Wien*. Piper, München / Zürich, 1996. Page 282. “Von den vielen Legenden über H.'s [Hitlers] Wiener Zeit können hier nur wenige Beispiele gebracht werden. So ist nicht der geringste Hinweis in den Quellen zu finden, daß H. irgendwann, schon gar nicht wie angegeben 1912, als Zeichner im Architekturbüro Max Fabiani arbeitete.[48]. Diese Legende geht auf ein Interview Fabianis in einer Florentiner Zeitung 1966 zurück mit dem reißerischen Titel “L'uomo che licenziò Hitler”(Der Mann, der Hitler entließ). (...) [49]”

[48] Marco Pozzetto, Max Fabiani. Ein Architekt der Moderne, Wien 1983, 16.

[49] La Nazione, Florenz, 2.6.1966, zit. Bei Pozzetto, ebd., 30.'

Wolfram Pyta

Wolfram Pyta, writer of *Hitler. Der Künstler als Politiker und Feldherr. Eine Herrschaftsanalyse* (2015) even enlarged Schwarz's misconceptions:

“It can also be assumed that Hitler already had certain professional experience in the field of architectural painting and decorative art during his time in Vienna.”⁷⁹

As sources he mentions Schwarz, Fabiani and, rather amazingly, Karl Leidenroth.⁸⁰ The last one, an 'academic' painter had helped the Viennese police in the Reinhold Hanisch investigation in 1936. But Leidenroth told nothing about Hitler working at an architect's office or as a Dekorationsmaler working for Hermann Ritschel, the restaurator of the Kunsthistorisches Museum. Yet Pyta states:

“A testimony of the academic painter Karl Leidenroth, who was employed by Ritschel as a restorer in 1910, which has so far received little attention from research, shows that Hitler was connected to Ritschel.”⁸¹

No, this testimony doesn't do so. This is the relevant passage from Leidenroth's statements (he gave two) in 1936:

“I got to know the present day Chancellor Adolf Hitler before the war, I think so in 1910, when he applied for admission to the Academy of Fine Arts. Apparently Hitler wanted to acquire a recommendation from the then court restorer Prof. Ritschel, who worked in the court museums at the time, and for this purpose he brought a large portfolio with drawings and watercolors with him. At that time I was employed by Prof. Ritschel as a restorer and through this came into contact with Hitler. I still remember today that Hitler only painted old Viennese buildings in watercolors, all of a smaller format.”⁸²

79 Wolfram Pyta. *Hitler. Der Künstler als Politiker und Feldherr. Eine Herrschaftsanalyse*. Siedler, München, 2015.

Page 88. “Es ist darüber hinaus anzunehmen, dass Hitler in seiner Wiener Zeit bereits gewisse Berufserfahrungen auf dem Gebiet der Architekturmalerei und Dekorationskunst gesammelt hat.”

80 Pyta, 88-89.

81 Ibidem – “Ein bislang von der Forschung wenig beachtetes Zeugnis des akademischen Malers Karl Leidenroth, der im Jahr 1910 bei Ritschel als Restaurator angestellt war, belegt, dass Hitler mit Ritschel in Verbindung stand.”

82 Karl Leidenroth. Statement to Viennese police, 20-11-1936. NS 26/2599-25, Bundesarchiv, Berlin. “Ich habe den heutigen Reichskanzler Adolf Hitler vor dem Kriege, glaublich im Jahre 1910 dadurch kennengelernt, dass sich um Aufnahme in die Akademie der bildenden Künste bewarb. Hitler wollte scheinbar eine Empfehlung des damaligen Hofrestaurators Prof. Ritschel, damals in den Hofmuseen tätig, erwerben und brachte zu diesem Zwecke eine grosse Mappe mit Zeichnungen und Aquarellen. Ich selbst war damals bei Prof. Ritschel als Restaurator angestellt und kam dadurch mit Hitler in Berührung. Ich erinnere mich noch heute, dass Hitler ausschliesslich Altwiener Gebäude in Aquarelle malte, alle von kleinerem Formate.”

This statement makes it clear that, according to Leidenroth, who lived in the Männerheim in Vienna in the same time as Hitler, Hitler only intended to visit Ritschel. But, just as he in 1908 intended to visit Alfred Roller, he never did so.

See: Ullrich, *Adolf Hitler. Die Jahre des Aufstiegs*, page 41.

How reliable this statement is, is another question. It is documented that Hitler tried to enter the Art Academy in 1907 and 1908. For that he tried it again, or thought about it in 1910, is only one source: Leidenroth, twenty six years later.

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Harald Sandner

Harald Sandner compiled *Hitler. Das Itinerar (Hitler. The Itinerary)*,⁸³ a massive work of 2430 pages, in which he tries to reconstruct where Hitler was, every day of his life. It's an impressive study. But unfortunately some of Müllern's concoctions have corrupted his work.

“1911. Hitler works as a commissioned painter for the architect Florian Müller at Penzinger Strasse 115”⁸⁴

Source?: Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen.

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83 Harald Sandner. *Hitler. Das Itinerar. Aufenthaltsorte und Reisen von 1889 bis 1945*. Berlin Stoy Verlag, Berlin, 2016. 6th revised edition, 2019.

84 Sandner, 93. “1911. Hitler arbeitet als Auftragsmaler für den Baumeister Florian Müller in der Penzinger Straße 115.”

Conclusion

Nothing stated by Hans Müllern / Dr. Johannes von Müllern-Schönhausen is to be believed, unless there's hard evidence from other, independent sources, that he was telling the truth.

The truth is that Hans Müllern was a failed poet, a Nazi propagandist and a con artist, whose concoctions corrupted too many books and maybe even history itself.

The true goal of the book was to present Müllern's true message. He hid this in true Nazi style in a mix of of concoctions and pseudo philosophy:⁸⁵

- Hitler had been a genius, but, because being half Jewish, had failed.⁸⁶
- The problems which caused Hitler's rise to power still exist and demand an antidemocratic approach.⁸⁷

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85 *Die Lösung*, pages 240-246.

86 *Die Lösung*, pages 242, first alinea.

87 *Die Lösung*, pages 250-251.

Appendix I

Sondervorstellung des Deutschen Theaters (March 25, 1938)

"Berechnung" — "Deutsche Treue"

Der Verein „Deutsches Theater“ gab anlässlich des Umbruches in der Ostmark eine Sondervorstellung und brachte im Josefssaal das Trauerspiel „Berechnung“ von **Hans Bleyer-Härtl** und das Drama „Deutsche Treue“ von Theodor Körner zur Aufführung. Obmann Rudolf Heinzl eröffnete die Feier mit einer herzlichen Rede. **Dramaturg Hans Müllern von Schönhausen sprach** anschließend von der schweren Kampfzeit des Theaters und **stellte dem Publikum Schriftsteller Hans Bleyer-Härtl, den Autor des Stückes „Berechnung“ als Parteigenossen, Mensch, Frontsoldaten und Bergsteiger in warmen Worten vor.** Das Trauerspiel „Berechnung“ handelt von einem Maler, der nur an sich denkt und, im Größenwahn ein Genie zu sein, jede volksverbundene Menschlichkeit verloren hat, das Leben zweier sich für ihn aufopfernden Frauen zerstört, um endlich durch deren Untergang zu erkennen, daß er als Mann nicht weiterhin vom Vermögen einer Frau leben könne, sondern die Verpflichtung habe, selbst einem Verdienst nachzugehen.

In der Pause hielt Direktor und Regisseur Karl Zeman eine kurze Festrede und trug den Festprolog von Hans Bleyer-Härtl vor, der mit Beifall ausgenommen wurde. In den beiden Stücken spielten Maria Fidel, Mario Kayser, Magret Angeli, Adolf Böhmer, Lothar Heidenreich, Richard Vertan, Eduard Hilzer, Clement Böhm, Fritz Liebhart und Leo Böhacker im einigen Willen Bestes zu leisten. Hervorzuheben ist das Können und die Fähigkeiten von Lothar Heidenreich. Das Publikum lohnte dem Autor und den Schauspielern mit reichem Beifall.⁸⁸

Appendix II

20.000 Schilling pro Staatsbürgerschaft Ungarische Dps als Kundschaft einer Wiener Schwindlerzentrale

Dieser Tags wurden der Wiener Schriftsteller Dr. Hans Müllern und

88 Sondervorstellung des Deutschen Theaters. *Völkischer Beobachter*, Wien, 25-03-1938. Page 11.

der Gemeindesekretär von Maishofen bei Zell am See, Sebastian Pichler, unter dem Verdacht verhaftet, zahlreichen ungarischen DPs [Displaced persons] durch betrügerische Machinationen die Erwerbung der österreichischen Staatsbürgerschaft ermöglicht zu haben.

Die umfangreichen Schwindeleien flogen dadurch auf, daß der ungarische DP Zoltan Fischer, eine Schieber von Großformat, einem anderen Ungarn, der sich jetzt in einem salzburgischen Flüchtlingslager aufhält, minderwertige Anzugstoffe um 115.000[Schilling] anhängte und sodann flüchtete. Der betrogene ungarische DP, der einen Schaden von 40.000 S zu verzeichnen hatte, erstattete die Anzeige. Erhebungen ergaben, daß Zoltan Fischer großspurig wie ein ungarischer Magnat ausgetreten ist, aber bei seiner Flucht im eleganten Luxusauto, Marke Buick, 200.000 S Steuerschulden hinterlassen hat. Seine Flucht per Auto war nur möglich, weil er die österreichische Staatsbürgerschaft, einen nagelneuen Reisepaß und die nötigen Ausweispapiere für seinen Wagen besaß.

Die Staatsbürgerschaft hatte Zoltan Fischer auf Grund einer gemeindeamtlichen Bescheinigung erhalten, wonach er 1930 bis 1938 in Maishofen bei Zell am See wohnte, aber dann vom NS-Regime aus rassistischen Gründen vertrieben wurde. Zoltan Fischer aber hatte niemals in dem hübschen salzburgischen Gebirgsort gewohnt. Weitere Erhebungen ergaben, daß der Gemeindesekretär von Maishofen, Sebastian Pichler im Auftrag des Wiener Schriftstellers Doktor Hans Müllern falsche Aufenhaltsbescheinigungen aus Originalpapier und mit dem Original-Gemeindestempel von Maishofen herstellte.

Dr. Müllern, eine verkrachter Schriftsteller, hatte in seiner Wiener Wohnung eine "Beratungsstelle" für Ausländer eingerichtet. Gegen Bezahlung von 5000 bis 20.000 S konnten die ungarischen DPs die für den Erwerb der Staatsbürgerschaft notwendige Ausenthaltsbescheinigung bekommen. Dr. Müllern und Sebastian Pichler teilten sich den Erlös. Den für die Verleihung der Staatsbürgerschaft zuständigen Stetten ist es angeblich nicht aufgefallen daß ausgerechnet das kleine Gebirgsdorf Maishofen eine ganze Anzahl „rassisch Verfolgter“ zusammenbrachte, die alle früher in Ungarn gelebt hatten.⁸⁹

89 20.000 Schilling pro Staatsbürgerschaft. *Neue Zeit*, Linz, 15-06-1950. Page 3.

Appendix III

Die Lösung, pages 72-73 “Zu diesem Zeitpunkt begann die Reichskanzlei über Auftrag Dr. GÖBBELS die Bilder des Führers zurückzukaufen. Agenten erschienen in Österreich um – angeblich für ein, in Gründung stehendes ADOLF HITLERMUSEUM die Gemälde zu erwerben! In Wirklichkeit jedoch, um diese Zeugen eines Scheinkünstlertums – die leicht zu einer Riesenblamage führen konnten – zu beseitigen.

Die Aktion wurde im Rahmen der Parteiorganisationen durchgeführt, ohne daß die breite Öffentlichkeit viel davon erfahren hätte and brachte ganz ansehnliche Ereignisse – zumal sich die Reichskanzlei nicht lumpen ließ und für ein Ölbild bis zu RM 20.000.- zahlte.

49 Ölbilder, 63 Aquarelle und 108 Plakatentwürfe, technische Zeichnungen, Bleistiftskizzen und so weiter kamen so in wenigen Wochen zusammen. Nicht alles mußte gekauft werden, da einige fanatische Parteigänger stellten ihre – bis dahin sorgsam gehüteten – “Schätze” mit Freuden und ohne Gegenleistung zur Verfügung. (...)

Der Leiter dieser Aktion, ein buckliger, etwas verwachsener Zwerg namens B. – angeblich ein Dufreund HITLERS und Apostel mit der Parteinummer 11 – soll bereits damals einen Teil der Objekte veruntreut haben. (Wofür) ihm Jahre später ein Parteigerichtsprozeß gemacht wurde. Jedenfalls sind mehrere Stücke aus jener ersten Sammelaktion nachher wieder aufgetaucht.

Als diese “Schätze” in Berlin ankamen, wollte sie GÖBBELS nach flüchtiger Besichtigung sofort eigenhändig verbrennen, doch gelang es HITLER – der von dem Wert seiner Schöpfungen noch immer überzeugt war und um jedes einzelne Stück verzweifelt kämpfte – immerhin an die vier Dutzend Ölbilder, Aquarelle und Zeichnungen zu retten. Alles andere wurde von GÖBBELS in den Ofen gesteckt.

Die verbliebenen Stücke kamen in ein feuerfestes Schrankfach in der Privatwohnung des Propagandasministers. Über ihre weitere Verwendung sollte später einmal von den beiden entschieden werden, wobei GÖBBELS gehofft haben mag, daß der Führer gelegentlich bei guter Laune der Vernichtung aus dieser letzten Zeugen einer dilettantischen Künstlervergangenheit zustimmen würde.”

Page 77-78: “Anlässlich einer gemütlichen Zusammenkunft “Alter Kämpfer” im MÜNCHNER Bürgerbräukeller im Jahr 1938 hat HITLER auf Befragen erklärt, ca. 100 Ölgemälde und um 180 Aquarelle gemalt zu haben. Von diesen ungefähr 280 Bildern hat die Reichskanzlei 196 angekauft, die mit Bestimmtheit vernichtet wurden.

Den größten Teil davon hat Dr. GÖBBELS selbst verbrannt – der Rest ist beim Brand und Bombardement des Propagandaministeriums und seiner Wohnung zugrundegegangen.”

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Appendix IV

Die Lösung des Rätsels Adolf Hitler, pages 234-238.

Warum also hält sich das Gerücht so hartnäckig, daß der Führer noch am Leben ist? Warum wird seinen amtlichen und gerichtlichen Todeserklärungen, die bald in BONN, dann wieder in MÜNCHEN, HAMBURG, WIEN und so weiter erfolgen, so große Bedeutung beigemessen?

Gibt es vielleicht irgendwo so was wie ein schlechtes Gewissen, das uns etwas verheimlichen möchte? Möglicherweise die Tatsache, daß trotz tausender veröffentlichter Worte der Tod des Führers gar nicht so bombensicher und beschlossen ist, wie er bereits 1945 von deutschen und alliierten Stellen hinausposaunt wurde?

Nun — ganz so schlimm ist es auch wieder nicht! Trotzdem lohnt es sich, die beiden offiziellen und die fünf inoffiziellen Versionen seines Verschwindens noch einmal zu rekapitulieren.

[1] Die erste, offizielle Version ist die, daß HITLER nach seiner Trauung mit EVA BRAUN am 29. April 1945 seine Frau und dann sich selbst erschossen hat und daß beider Leichen über seinen ausdrücklichen Befehl im Hof der Reichskanzlei verbrannt wurden. (Darstellung der alliierten Untersuchungskommission gemeinsam mit den deutschen Behörden.)

[2] Nach der zweiten, mehr offiziösen Version soll der Führer am 30. April 1945, gegen 14.30 Uhr das Gebäude der Reichskanzlei verlassen haben um in der Richtung - der Abschlußbasis der V-Raketen im Hof der Reichskanzlei zu verschwinden und nie wieder aufzutauchen.

Wenn man dazu erfährt, daß das Problem, Menschen mit einer V-Rakete in die Luft zu befördern und an einer vorausbestimmten Stelle sicher zu landen, damals bereits gelöst und von einer bekannten deutschen Fliegerin wiederholt ausprobiert worden war, dann bekommt diese Version schon größeren Wahrscheinlichkeitswert.

Dazu kommt, daß der Berichtersteller dieser Version — ein Österreicher — als Mitglied der 20 Mann starken Bewachungstruppe im Sperrkreis A des Führerhauptquartiers dreiviertel Jahre lang im Vorzimmer HITLERS beschäftigt und bis zum Einmarsch der Russen in der Reichskanzlei anwesend war.

Die einzige Reaktion auf die 1951 erfolgte Veröffentlichung der Version war die,

daß man die Verbreitung der betreffenden Illustrierten in der Russenzone auf die Dauer von drei Wochen untersagte. (Also schien man sich der Version I doch nicht ganz sicher zu sein.).

Seltsam ist nur daß der Berichterstatter in wichtigen Details einen ganz anderen HITLER beschrieb, als denjenigen, den wir gekannt haben. Einen HITLER, der mit ziemlicher Leidenschaft Zigaretten rauchte, Bier, Wein, Schnaps und Sekt trank, zu seinen traditionellen Gemüseplatten anständige Stücke Fleisch verschlang, mit EVA BRAUN kaum etwas zu tun hatte und sie auch nicht heiratete.

Das alles würde mit der ersten inoffiziellen Version übereinstimmen, nach der der Führer bereits unmittelbar nach dem Attentat des Grafen Stauffenberg von einem, der — in steter Bereitschaft gehaltenen — Doppelgänger ersetzt worden ist.

HITLER soll damals so viel abbekommen haben, daß er — nicht mehr aktionsfähig — in eine geschlossene Anstalt gebracht werden mußte, wo er zwei Monate später seinen schweren Verletzungen erlag.

Der Doppelgänger — ein gewisser STRASSER (Pseudonym?) soll zwar einen beträchtlichen Aufwand an Schminke, Schnurrbart und Toupe gebraucht, damit aber eine ausgezeichnete Kopie des Führers hingestellt haben. Mit Ausnahme natürlich seiner kleinen Lebensgewohnheiten und Leidenschaften, auf deren buchstabengetreue Kopierung aber damals, im Trubel der beginnenden Auflösung kein allzugroßes Gewicht mehr gelegt wurde.

Gemeinsam mit MARTIN BORMANN, der ihn — im Sinne der Durchhalteparolen des Führers — streng an der Kandare hielt, soll er dann in letzter Stunde in einem Panzer einen Fluchtversuch unternommen haben, bei dem BORMANN den Tod fand.

Weiters ist über das Schicksal STRASSERS nichts bekannt.

[3] Nach der zweiten, inoffiziellen Version ist HITLER während der Belagerung BERLINS von SKORZENY aus der Reichskanzlei herausgeholt und nach Spanien gebracht worden, wo er seither auf einem abgelegenen andalusischen Schloß unter strengster Bewachung leben soll.

[4] Die dritte, inoffizielle Version besagt, daß die Russen trotz aller Dementis HITLER lebend in die Hand bekommen und nach MOSKAU gebracht haben, wo er als Berater des kommunistischen Zentralkomitees für westliche

Angelegenheiten am Ausbruch und der Durchführung des Kalten Krieges wesentlichen Anteil gehabt haben soll.

[5] Nach der vierten, inoffiziellen Version ist es dem Führer gelungen in einem versteckten Keller der Reichskanzlei das Ende des Dritten Reiches und die ersten Monate der Nachkriegswirren zu überdauern. Mit Hilfe ehemaliger Parteifreunde soll er dann 1946 nach ARABIEN entkommen sein, wo er angeblich zusammen mit seinem ehemaligen Schützling, dem Großmufti von JERUSALEM, bis zum heutigen Tage die antiwestlichen und antiisraelitischen Aktionen leiten.

[6] Die fünfte und vielleicht interessanteste inoffizielle Version berichtet, daß im März 1945 ein bekannter kosmetischer Chirurg im Sonderflugzeug nach BERLIN geholt wurde, um das Gesicht des Führers durch eine Operation unkenntlich zu machen. Als Lohn sei für den Arzt beim Verlassen der Reichskanzlei eine zufällige Kugel und für seine Hinterbliebenen eine Million Reichsmark vorgesehen gewesen.

Dem Vernehmen nach war jedoch der Führer sowohl von den fachlichen Qualitäten als auch von der nationalen Überzeugung des Mannes — der jede Bezahlung strikt ablehnte — so beeindruckt, daß er auf die sofortige Exekution verzichtete und ihm nur das Versprechen abnahm, sich gegebenenfalls lieber selbst umzubringen, als sich das Geheimnis herauspressen zu lassen.

Nach dieser Version soll also der Führer unter falschem Namen, ausgestattet mit echten Papieren, einer garantiert unkenntlichen Visage und sicherlich den entsprechenden Barmitteln irgendwo in Deutschland oder Österreich — also mitten unter uns — leben.

Der Chirurg hingegen soll sich bereits im Spätherbst 1945 — als die alliierten Behörden begannen, den Spuren der verschiedentlich umlaufenden Gerüchte nachzugehen — erschossen haben.

Sieben verschiedene Versionen!⁹⁰ Zugegeben — eine abenteuerlicher wie die andere — doch keine zu abenteuerlich für einen Mann, mit seiner Vergangenheit.

Welche die richtige ist?

Möglicherweise gar keine! Jedenfalls besteht — wie sich die, mit der Untersuchung betrauten Beamten privat äußerten — die 80%ige

90 Dr. Johannes presented only six theories, not seven.

Wahrscheinlichkeit, daß er auf die eine oder andere Art umgekommen ist!

Und für die restlichen 20% ist eben Wachsamkeit am Platz!

Bekanntlich soll man in der Politik und in der Liebe mit der Verwendung der Wörter „NIEMALS“ und „EWIG“ sehr vorsichtig sein. Trotzdem kann man in diesem Fall wohl mit 100%iger Sicherheit behaupten, daß ADOLF HITLER — wenn er wirklich am Leben sein sollte — niemals wieder eine Chance haben wird!

Angesichts der Tatsache, daß wir von dem Ende des Führers nichts genaues wissen, ist also zu erwarten, daß wir zumindest für die nächsten 20 Jahre Bücher und Broschüren dieses und ähnlichen Inhaltes vorgesetzt erhalten werden. Erst dann dürften sich die Titel etwas ändern und zwar in „DIE KINDER ADOLF HITLERs LEBEN IN PERU“ oder „ADOLF HITLERs SOHN WILL ANSPRÜCHE AN DEUTSCHLAND STELLEN“ usw.



**„Mein Vater war
Adolf Hitler!“**

Wie zur Bestätigung unserer Voraussage ist während der Drucklegung des Buches in einer Wiener Illustrierten ein Artikel unter vorstehendem Titel erschienen, was wir unseren Lesern nicht vorenthalten möchten. Nun kann sich jedermann selbst ausrechnen, wie lange es noch dauern kann, bis die ganze Schar der Kinder, Enkel und Urenkel des Führers mit ihren diversen Ansprüchen auftauchen wird.”

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