

Authority Transformed Hitler from Hero to a Villain; *Mein Kampf*

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Abstract

This work attempts to study the psychological trauma of “Adolf Hitler” according to his autobiographical manifesto *Mein Kampf*. *Mein Kampf* was translated to English language by Ralpf Manheim and published by Mahaveer Publishers. Right from his childhood Hitler was agog about Germany and was inspired by Franco German war of 1870-1871. His zeal to give rebirth to Germany made him a great leader, but his authority transformed him to an autocratic dictator. So he is not only portrayed as the greatest leader of Germany, but broadly also as the greatest terror of Germany. When violence came central to his political life it resulted in Holocaust. This paper aims to study how authority transforms Hitler from a Hero to a Villain, due to his anti-Semitic ideology. In order to prove the transformation of Hitler from a hero to a Villain, the theory of Social psychology has been used. This theory proposes that each and every single person are interlinked with the society comparably. Hitler as an individual was interlinked with the mass society.

Key words: *Führer*, Dark charisma, Conscripton, Master Race, Repression, anti-Semitism, Dehumanization, influence, War Guilt.

Introduction

Idea of this work mainly focuses on the theory of Social psychology which is used more prominently to propound that each and every single person are interlinked with the society comparably. Hitler has been taken as an individual to correlate with this theory and trying to portray his transformations from hero to antihero as he was also interlinked with the mass society. This work exclusively discusses how a common man becomes a hero and how his supremacy transforms him into an antihero.

Adolf Hitler was a strong political leader; he was a gifted orator, strong military strategist, and a visionary. His father is an illegitimate son of a Jewish man. Young Hitler was interested in German nationalism, and it became the motivating force in Hitler's life. His mother and his father were dead when he was eighteen. He is a famous archetypal character of "Dark Charisma" and "Terror". Political and economic considerations at the time aided his ascent to power significantly.

Mein Kampf, an autobiography of Hitler in German was translated into English, published in two volumes in 1925 and 1926. Houghton Mifflin commissioned and published Hitler's *Mein Kampf* in 1943, which launched Ralph Manheim's career as a translator. He attempted to replicate Hitler's extremely unique, often uncomfortable style, including his grammatical faults, in English. It offers a glimpse into the mind of a man who, on his own, changed the course of history, damaging the psyche of a people for generations and tarnishing the memories of a race for all time. The book outlined Hitler's aspirations to turn German society into a racial society.

Hitler The *Führer*

In Hitler's life, the First World War had a pivotal role. The Weimar Republic prospered in the mid-twenties. The unemployment rate has decreased, as has the rate of inflation. Hitler was a commoner who despised the upper class Junkers and prioritized the poorer working class. He paid off working-class families' mortgages, built vacation homes and cruise ships so that the poor might utilize the lifestyles of the wealthy, and he created the Volkswagen so that the working class could purchase automobiles. Hitler fought in the first Battle of Ypres, Somme, Arras, and the Passchendaele, and was wounded in the Battle of the Somme. Hitler was injured and was in a military hospital when Germany surrendered in November 1918. In a poison gas assault in Belgium, his eyes were injured. "Everything began to go black again before my eyes," he wrote (Hitler 122).

Adolf Hitler was the young man who reintroduced a combative spirit to Germany's new democratic experiment. When Hitler was elected Chancellor of Germany, he implemented policies aimed at boosting the economy. Privatization of state companies, autarky, and import taxes were among the reforms. He has pledged to construct a strong nation, remove the injustice of the Treaty of Versailles, and restore the German people's dignity. In anti-smoking propaganda, Adolf Hitler was the star. He has promised job opportunities to individuals

who are looking for employment. He swore to defend Germany against all foreign influence and to ensure the future of his country. He has kept every promise he made in the first six years of his presidency. He composed *Mein Kampf*—my battle, *My Struggle*—in prison, which served as his blueprint. He was very clear about what he wanted to do.

Fruit and vegetable eating, as well as the use of whole meal bread and the avoidance of fat, were all promoted. When you take Hitler's racism and World War II out of the equation, you get some fairly wonderful stuff that Germans remember him for. As examples, there are jobs, no crime, security, and a feeling of purpose; there is also national pride, prosperity, technological advancement, and the construction of the famed Autobahn or highway network; there is also a strong sense of family. Women who had children were rewarded by the Nazis. Their family policies, however, were part of a racial philosophy aimed at creating a 'master race'. Prior to the war, Hitler performed miracles in Germany. He would have taken a hit in history as the greatest German leader.

Hitler over Germany

People were aware of Hitler's values, but they were unsure of his priorities. In retrospect, looking back, we now know that Hitler was preoccupied with two things above all: eliminating the Jews from Germany, which turned into a murderous campaign, and winning what he called "living space" for Germany in the east. Anti-Semitism was a fundamental influence on Nazi ideology. "The Law to Remove Stress from the People and State" was the subtitle of this law. It granted Hitler the power to pass any law he wanted without the Reichstag's consent. In effect, the Nazis were able to utterly disregard the civil and human rights that the German constitution had previously protected. Few people realize that Jews were not the sole victims of the Nazis fifty years after the war ended. In addition to six million Jews, the Nazi regime murdered more than five million non-Jews. Gypsies, Jehovah's Witnesses, homosexuals, blacks, the physically and mentally disabled, Nazi political opponents such as Communists and Social Democrats, dissenting clergy, resistance fighters, prisoners of war, Slavic peoples, and many members of the artistic communities whose opinions and work Hitler condemned were among them. The old idea, passed down through Nordic mythology, that Germans were superior to all other tribes and comprised a "master race" served as the Nazis' pretext for genocide.

Although the conviction that one race was superior to others was not unique to Hitler and the Nazis, the enthusiastic support given to them by all aspects of German society, particularly the scientific establishment, was the internationally renowned Kaiser Wilhelm Institute collaborated with geneticists, biologists, medics, and anthropologists in the process of testing on humans to prove the hypothesis of a master race. Under the "Law for the Prevention of Genetically Diseased Offspring," passed on July 14, 1933, more than 300,000 German Aryans were sterilized and countless numbers were gassed in an endeavor to establish a master race.

After World War I, the Nazis had a huge impact on the lives of black children born to German women and African soldiers stationed in the Rhineland. Many of these "Rhineland Bastards" were rounded up on the streets or in schools and sterilized, often without anesthetic. Approximately 400 of these youngsters were denied the right to procreate as a result of the application of the 1933 "Law for the Prevention of Offspring with Hereditary Defects." Sterilization, castration, or detention in a concentration camp was frequently offered to homosexuals. Because to a law issued in 1871, under paragraph 175 of the German penal code, making homosexuality a criminal felony, this therapy constituted. Thousands of people were persecuted and punished because of their homosexuality under the Nazis. Many were deported to concentration camps, where they were forced to wear a pink triangle around their necks.

Hitler's hostility toward Christianity was expressed in *Mein Kampf*. Hitler would be treated with reverence, but not the customary Christian symbols. Statues of Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary would be removed, and portraits of the Fuehrer would be put in their place. The Old Testament was to be thrown out as "a Jewish book full of lies," and *Mein Kampf* was to take its place. The swastika would take the place of the outlawed cross. Priests and ministers who spoke out against the Nazis were branded as "political opponents" and "state foes". Many of these dissidents were sent to Dachau, where religious leaders were housed in a special barracks. This isolation was imposed to prevent the clergy from providing solace or ceremonies to the other detainees. The clergy, like the rest of the detainees, were utilized as slave workers and in medical experimentation in the camps. One thousand and thirty-four priests and ministers from nineteen conquered nations died in Dachau. The few Catholic priests in Germany who spoke out against the Nazis' acts were also punished.

The Nazis, like the Jews, doomed the Gypsies to extinction because they were racially filthy, socially undesirable, and mentally deficient. In Germany, persecution of Gypsies was not new. The Germans massacred at least half a million Gypsies in gas chambers, experiments, and widespread roundups. Thousands of Polish infants with blond hair and blue eyes were separated from their families and transferred to Germany to be nurtured as Aryans in German households, despite the Nazis declaring Poles to be sub-humans. Only basic mathematics, how to sign and write their names and offering loyalty to their German masters were taught to the dark-haired, dark-eyed sisters and brothers who remained in Poland. Their sole purpose in life was to serve the German empire as slaves. Anyone caught trying to train Polish children further had to be punished. Secret schools thrived in attics and basements despite the schooling ban. Between two and three million Russian prisoners of war were starved to death by the Nazis because of their ideological and racial animosity toward Russian Communism. Others were transported to concentration or extermination camps on cattle cars. The majority of the people died of sickness, exhaustion, or famine. The goal of eradicating all opposition became paramount as soon as the Nazis came to power. Trucks and police vans sped through the streets, apprehending everyone who posed a threat to Nazi power, including members of the artistic community who sought cultural liberty. Books were set on fire. Authors and artists were either imprisoned or denied the opportunity to work for a living. Writers like Ulrich von Hutten, as well as the Nazi "justice" scientists and judges, provided Hitler with the personnel and agreement to slaughter six million Jews and five million non-Jews. Master Race: Blue-eyed, blond-haired people of Nordic stock, or "Aryans" who are considered to be Germans had the authority to determine who was worthy of life and who was not, who was to be sterilized or experimented on in the name of racial purity, and who was to be utilized as slave labor to advance the Nazi empire.

Conclusion

He sacrificed his own life in order to establish Germany as a global power. His first six years in office saw a quick economic recovery from the Great Depression, the lifting of post-World War I constraints on Germany, and the annexation of lands populated by millions of ethnic Germans, all of which helped him gain public support. Even though Hitler is no longer alive, his theories carry on. With the advancement of modern instruments developed by biologists and other scientists, it is critical that young people understand how

knowledge may be exploited and transformed into weapons of death. His objectives as a Loyal Citizen were admirable, but the way he used to put his beliefs into action was incorrect. Only ferocity, he believed, could win the struggle. Rather than bringing peace to Germany, Hitler desired only war. He was primarily concerned with developing Germany as a world force, but he underestimated the value of human life. Adolf Hitler says, “Those who want to live, let them fight, and those who do not want to fight in this world of eternal struggle do not deserve to live” (qtd. in BrainyQuote) .

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