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## Psalms Of The Nazi Angel And The Fallen Jew: Notes Of The Predator And Prey

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### Abstract

**Psalms of the Nazi Angel and the fallen Jew: Notes of the predator and the Prey** examines a parallel reading between the two autobiographies of Hitler and Anne Frank, *The Mein Kampf*, *The Diary of a Young Girl* respectively. This write-up detailing the view points of the defender and the defeated explores the psychological conflicts of the above two confronted with. By depicting their conflicts this study throws lights up on the devastating effects of the burning nationalism which encroaches all over the world.

Key words: Holocaust, fascism, nationalism

### INTRODUCTION

The rise of Dictator Adolf Hitler to supreme power in Nazi Germany would prove to be an event in history that was totally inexplicable in any terms. He was an adventurer who described to conquer the German people and dominate the entire world, reshaping it accordingly to his desires and pleasures. The evidence of his pestiferous acrimony is all around us, making it quite difficult to believe he did it all on his own. Hitler is one who emerges from obscurity to shake the world.

Adolf Hitler, the one who does not remember history is bound to live through it again, was the driving force behind the Holocaust. Many people thought that he was insane to treat and torture the human race in this way while some others praised his attempt to exterminate the Jewish people. A majority of the world just want to know what drove him or what made him hate the Jewish race to this extend. Studying Adolf Hitler's beliefs can give the world history because he gave the world an insight. Hitler managed to swindle the entire country to their knees and marked it the most gruesome event known to mankind.

Adolf Hitler's rambling magnum opus, *Mein Kampf* is considered as an unusual document of the radical nationalist, pungently anti-semitic vision that would put into practice when the Nazis captured power in Germany in 1933, it reflects his thinking so accurately that one German historian describes the book as "direct access to Hitler's brain." Hitler never actually sat down and pecked at a type writer or wrote long hand, but instead dictated it to Rudolf Hess while pacing around his prison cell in 1923-24 and later at an inn at Berchtesgaden. Reading *Mein Kampf* is like listening to Hitler speaks at length about his youth, early days in the Nazi party, future plans for Germany, and ideas on politics and race.

During his dictatorship from 1931 to 1945, he initiated World War II in Europe by invading Poland in September 1939. He was closely involved in military operations throughout and was central to the perpetration of the Holocaust. Under Hitler's dictatorship and racially motivated ideology, the Nazi regime was responsible for the genocide of at least 5.5 million of other victims, who he and his followers deemed *undermenschen* (subhumans) or socially undesirable. Hitler and Nazi regime were also responsible for the killing of an estimated 19.3 millions of civilians and prisoners in the war. The number of civilians killed during World War II was unprecedented in the war fare, and the casualties constituted the deadliest conflicts in history, thereby making Hitler the Devil Dictator and leader the world has ever encountered with.

If Anne Frank's father has not published the diary entries, Anne Frank would have simply been among six million Jews killed by the Nazis. But the publication of the now famous diary of Anne Frank lifted the young girl from the anonymous mass victims and turned her into the fact, that of the Holocaust and her diary entries as the mirror that reflected the Jewish attack. The study entitled "Psalms of the Nazi Angel and the fallen Jew: Notes of the Predator and the Prey" examines a parallel reading conducted on both the view points of the Defender and the Defeated.

### **Genesis of a valiant German: Provenance of a Predator**

The most astonishing thing about Hitler is he still remains as a terror stricken figure though he is dead. The enchanting power which he exerted to his audience or listeners through his speeches is a conjecture to probe into. It is much more surprising when we used to think how a demagogue elocutionist should be. Hitler could transform his inner revenge adopting both mild and intense manner during his speeches.

The generations which came after him is regarded this Master of felonies as Adolf Hitler or the poecilonym of complete brutality. Hence, it will be a necessary to give hark back to the life of this sovereign ruler. His autobiography is a valuable document in pondering the stages of his life. In the first volume entitled "A Retrospect" is evidently a retrospect into the life of Hitler's evolvment as Adolf Hitler. In the beginning part of this extraordinary book he says it was the decree of destiny which made Braunau-on-the-Inn to be his birth place, since it was situated on the frontier between Austria and Germany. It is this demarcation, which lead him dreamt of the reunion of these two states. At this point itself, that is right from the beginning of his life, he was pretty sure of the fact that he was designed to do something. The spark of enlightenment which lied at the core of his heart was the restoration of the great German Motherland. To a particular point he was well aware that, this annexation need not be benefitted from the economic standpoint but his motto: "people of the same blood should be of the same *Reich*". For him this little town, his birthplace was a symbol of his great task. Thus the Genesis of this Valiant German happened literally. He also adds a credit to his little town that dates back it to the annals of German history. That is, during the French invasion two German nationalists named Johannes Palm and Leo Schlageter were put to death here (at his little town). And his evolvment as a valiant German is brilliantly spoke out in his book. The first volume titled 'Retrospective' is very much accurate in the sense it portrays the Hitler from his childhood. Being the son of a civil servant and a home maker, he was having an almost similar childhood that was supposed to be confronted by a normal boy. At this point, the readers could equate their own childhood with Hitler's. His conflict in choosing an academic career, while his father wanted him to be a civil servant, right from his younger days he was firm in his decisions. That eleven year boy was bold enough to oppose his father in deciding that "I would not become a civil servant". He admits the efforts of his father in injecting his profession into his son's career, which went into futile. When Hitler openly discloses his wish to become an artist, the opposition from his father's side was as firm as a stone. At this point we could see the dilemma of a normal son, who hates the suggestions of his father while loving him deeply.

During the younger stages of his life he cultivated the habit of reading, which updated him as an individual. General history and geography were his favourite subjects. He remarks two epiphanies in this period of his life. The first one is that he became a nationalist and the second thing is that he could understand and grasp the real meaning of history. He asserts his opinion that it is the responsibility of the schools to inject the lessons of nationalism into future generations since it is the place where the seeds had to be watered.

It is the proper understanding of history which leads him to understand about the policy followed by the House of Habsburg. It became a normal sight for them being witnesses to the foreign invasion into north and south of their country. When the first chapter of this book's first volume titled 'In the Home of my Parents' ends, the reader may sympathize towards young Hitler since he lost his parents at the early stages of his life. The result of this loss is reflected in the second chapter thus it got the title as 'Years of study and sufferings in Vienna'. At the hard core of this chapter lies the evolvment as Adolf Hitler. This session is important as it fills the melancholic taste of Hitler's personal experiences. Actually here starts his struggle in his life, a struggle which extended from an orphan boy to the sovereign ruler.

It was during this period of life his eyes got strucked with two perils: Marxism and Judaism, the perils which later lead to the obliteration of Jews. According to him those who have no understanding of the political world around them have no right to criticize or complain. Nationalizing a people is the first stage in establishing healthy social conditions which will furnish the grounds that are inevitable for the education of the individual. He says that he can fight only for something he loves.

As he grew independent, he became well aware of the colossal system for poisoning the popular mind and also the cause of success achieved by the Social Democratic Gospel. Thus he could understood the very trick and purpose of those cruel orders that prohibited the reading of all books and newspapers which were not 'red' and along with that they demanded that only the red meetings should be attended.

He couldn't precisely identify when does the word "Jew" first began to raise any particular thought in his mind. It was not until he became fourteen or fifteen years he frequently ran up against the word "Jew", partly in connection with political controversies. These references aroused a slight aversion in him and he could not avoid an uncomfortable feeling which always flashed through his mind when he had to listen to religious disputes. Apart from this he had no other feelings about the Jewish question at the beginning. There were very few Jews in Linz. Later, in the course of centuries the Jews who had lived at Linz had become Europeanized in external appearance and resembled much like other human beings, and even Hitler looked upon them as Germans. He persuades that the reason why he did not then perceive the absurdity of such an illusion was that the only external mark, which he recognized as distinguishes them from the Germans were the practice of their strange religion. Gradually Hitler noticed the upcoming of a new movement called Zionism among Jews. Its purpose was to assert the national character of Judaism and the movement was strongly represented in Vienna. On the peripheral level it appeared as if only one group of Jews supported this movement while the great majority repudiated it. But a close study on this ironic attitude among Jews revealed that those outward appearances were purposely misleading. Jews' idiosyncratic appearance, that is their lack of cleanliness whether moral or of another kind had its own peculiar meaning of these people. He went on to say that the "odour of those people in caftans often used to make me ill."(246) He firmly carved in his mind the idea that knowledge of the Jews is the only key where by one may understand the inner nature and therefore the real aims of social democracy. Looking around it was clear that the Jews were the triggers behind the dark social phenomenon including prostitution and more especially in the white slave traffic etc. Later on Jews ascertained that they were the leaders of Social Democracy. This revelation brought an end to his long inner struggle. Hitler always maintained a contemptuous attitude towards these social democrats. Being a man of strong political views, Hitler could perceive these social democrats as the people who lacked both political stand point and personality.

Hitler always kept a contemptuous attitude towards the majority too. He was against the majority population who acted according to the wishes of the Monarch foolishly. He preferred individuality rather than majority who lacks the opinion of their own. In the fourth chapter "Munich" he spokes about the experiences he confronts with when he came to Munich in 1912. Almost at the beginning of this chapter we could see rejoicing Hitler when he starts to speak about that city.

The way he spoke shows that how escalating is his nationalistic attitude even at the age of twenty three. He always aims at a target; obviously it is the conservation of race. For the conservation of race the sacrifice of individual existence is needed. Solidarity wounded in an identity of character and race is the most essential condition for the establishment of a state. And race is the demarcation which is necessary for maintaining the well being of a state. Hitler beautifully sites the examples for this from nature itself. He argues that, even nature never wishes mate between weaker individuals with the stronger ones. For this he adds the example of enmity

between cat and rat, which runs over the course of time. The struggle between the various species arises from hunger and love not from a feeling of mutual antipathy.

History embellishes with many instances which proves this law. It showed that whenever Aryans have mingled their blood with that of an inferior race the result would be the downfall of the people who were the bearers of higher culture. This type of miscegenation results in lowering the level of superior culture along with physical and mental degeneration. Dividing the mankind into three categories; it includes founders of culture, bearers of culture and destroyers of culture, he says that Aryan alone can be considered as representing the first category.

The Jew offers striking contrasts to the Aryans. In Hitler's view point no other people in the world have developed the preservation of their race, the so called 'chosen people'. Hitler affirms that no other people in the world undergone such few changes during the course of last two thousand years in mental outlook and characters like Jewish people. Hitler considers that Jews are specifically cunning and their intellectual powers were not the result of an inner evolution but molded by the object lessons which the Jews received from others. Jews never had a civilization of their own but they always had been furnished by others with a basis for his intellectual work. The Jews lacks the idealistic spirit, the essential pre-requisite of a cultural people. For them the readiness for sacrifice is limited within the individual preservation. Jews by following the call of their individual egotism lacks the territorial boundaries.

Hitler compares Jews to that of parasites. They live as a parasite thriving on the substance of other nations and never and ever thought of leaving a territory once they occupied. Like a "pernicious bacillus", they spread their territories into wider and wider in the manner of places which attracts them.

After a period Jews became the masters of the language of their host. Jews by emphasizing a bit more on Germanism they considered that they might lay stress on their Jewish character. Jews only possessed the art of twisting the German language for their own uses lacking the slightest traces of the German character. Thus his command over the language became the only manner for Jews pretending to be Germans. The members of the same race were bound together by blood not by the language. When this new class evolved as a definite body in the social order they were conscious enough to find the necessary pacemaker for their own progressive march. For them Marxists doctrine was a philosophical aspect for eliminating social wrongs. Under the disguise of revindicating social rights, the Jews propagated this doctrine more effectively. By eradicating the concepts of personality and race, Jews paved their way for dominating their social body. It is the absurdity of Marxists doctrine especially in its economic and political theories gave it a particular significance. But intelligent people refused to support it because of its pseudo logic.

Fascism characterized by extreme nationalism, promotion of violence and war, racial discrimination, gender discrimination against women and an unflinching hatred for socialism, reigned in Europe between first and second world war. The most notorious jurisdictions which practiced Fascism were Benito Mussolini in Italy and Hitler in Germany (as Nazism). Fascism was a product of capitalism for the Marxists schools and also it is a nationalistic response to the ideological internationalism of Marxism.

### **Anne Frank's Book of Revelations: Depradations of Predator**

This section gives an insight into the divulgence of the sufferings caused by a Jewish girl of 13, named Anne Frank, here in this context of analysis the prey, who was subjected to the depradations of Hitler, the predator.

Anne Frank's *The Diary of a Young Girl* is also known by the name *The Diary of Anne Frank*, begins on her thirteenth birthday, more precisely from June 12, 1942 to first August of 1944, that is, it ends shortly after her death. At the beginning she explains very typical girlhood experiences that every girl in her age confronts with extends from her friend circle with other girls, her crushes on boys and also her experiences in carrying out the academic sessions at school. By calling this diary Kitty, Anne began to pour down all her thoughts, conflicts and stress into its pages, in the same degree that she experienced within herself. As mentioned earlier, she was 13 when she begins writing this diary and at the age of fifteen she died. These books of writings from the Dutch



language diary kept by Anne Frank at a time she was in hiding for two years with her family during the Nazi occupation of Netherlands. Her family was incarcerated in 1944, and she died of typhus in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in 1945. Anne's diary was retrieved by Miep Gies, (a Dutch citizen hid Anne Frank and her family) later handed over it to Otto Frank, Anne's father, the only known survivor of the family after the war. At present, it has been translated in to more than 60 languages. The Diary first published under the title *Het Achterhuis Dagboekbrieven 14 June 1942 – 1 August 1944*. But only after the publication of its English language translation *Anne Frank: The Diary of a young girl*, it acclaimed wide spread attention.

On June 12, 1942, Anne Frank's parents gave her a small red and white plaid diary for her thirteenth birthday. More than fifty years later, this diary has become one of the best-known memoirs of the Holocaust.

While Anne celebrated her thirteenth birthday on June 12, 1942, On July 5, 1942, her sister, Margot, received a call-up notice to be deported to a "work camp." From the beginning part of this Diary we could see how cheerful Anne is when she opens her birthday gifts. The transformation which she underwent herself is a drastic one. She was happy in the way a girl of her age should be. But things takes a nasty turn when her Older sister, Margot received an official summons to report at the Nazi work camp in Germany, and it was on sixth July Anne went into hiding with her sister and parents.

This Diary is told from Anne's voice, hence we are completely situated with Anne Frank's view point till its end from the beginning. So each and every experience she confronted was incredibly intimate. Her anguish, her depression she poured out everything into words. Flipping the eyes through her words, reader may sympathize with her pathetic conditions. What was projected in her words was depression and frustration which comes out from her present situation. Psychologically speaking petrified Anne's depression reached its zenith day by day. Anne including other members at the Annex was facing a situation that they wanted to keep themselves from capturing and also they are frustrated in their congested surroundings.

Their personal freedom along with their privacy is very limited in the sense that the very basic right of humans to live is under threat for them. They were in a situation to be petrified even to defecate. An unusual door knocking sound may frightens them. There were nights for them that they feared to talk in between. Readers may startled on realizing that how could these people managed during those days, the days which even they feared to take a breath. Situations demanded them so and they did what they could to survive there. They all were helpless in their situations but they never seem to be sympathetic towards their plight. Anne including all other members were in an optimistic hope that they could go back to their old life one day.

Despite of these harsh surroundings an important thing which needs to be mentioned is Anne was really happy and cheerful though she and her family were in an awful situation. Along with reading she enjoyed writing and describing things. Being a talkative selfish girl in her teenage, readers may arrive at a conclusion that she didn't always understand how difficult life was for her mother and other adults around her, though she possessed very mature views about life and relationship.

On March 28, 1944, a radio broadcast from Dutch government-in-exile in London urged the Dutch people to keep diaries, letters and other items that would document life under German occupation. Prompted by this announcement, Anne began to edit her diary, hoping to publish it after the war under the title "The secret Annex." From May 20 until her arrest on August 4, 1944, she transferred nearly two-thirds of her diary from her original notebooks to loose pages, making various revisions in the process.

The diary ends abruptly, just before Nazis stormed the Secret Annex. At approximately 10 a.m., August 4, 1944, the Frank family's greatest fear was realized. A Nazi policeman and several Dutch collaborators appeared at 263 Prinsengracht, having received an anonymous phone call about Jews hiding there, and charged straight for the bookcase leading to the Secret Annex. Karl Josef Silberbauer, an Austrian Nazi, forced the residents to turn over all valuables. When he found out that Otto Frank had been a lieutenant in the German Army during World War I, he treated the family with a little more respect. The residents were taken from the house, forced onto a covered truck, taken to the Central Office for Jewish Emigration, and then to Weteringschans Prison. Two of the helpers, Victor Kugler and Johannes Kleiman, were also imprisoned, for

their role in hiding the prisoners. Miep Gies and Bep Voskuijl were not arrested, although Miep was brought in for questioning by the police.

The Nazi and Dutch police left the Secret Annex a mess. They had emptied Otto Frank's briefcase, which held Anne's diary, onto the floor to fill it with valuables. The floor was strewn with clothing, paperwork, and other belongings of those who had been hiding there. Miep and Bep returned to the Annex and found Anne's diary and family photo album in the clutter. Miep brought the diary downstairs, where she kept it hidden in her desk. About a week later the Nazis emptied out the entire Annex.

On August 8, 1944, after a brief stay in Weteringschans Prison, the residents of the Secret Annex were moved to Westerbork transit camp. They remained there for nearly a month, until September 3, when they were transported to the Auschwitz death camp in Poland. Ironically, it was the last Auschwitz-bound transport ever to leave Westerbork. Upon arrival at Auschwitz, the men were separated from the women. Hermann van Pels was the first to die. In October 1944 Anne, Margot, and Mrs. van Pels were transported to the Bergen-Belsen concentration camp in Germany. Edith Frank remained in the women's subcamp at Auschwitz-Birkenau, where she died on January 6, 1945. Thousands died from planned starvation and epidemics at Bergen-Belsen, which was without food, heat, medicine, or elementary sanitary conditions. Anne and Margot, already debilitated, contracted typhus and grew ever sicker. Both Anne, fifteen years old, and Margot, nineteen years old, died in March, 1945.

Otto Frank, the only resident of the annex to survive the Holocaust, returned to Amsterdam after the war. He was totally unaware of the deaths of his daughters. He searched all possible leads to locate them before learning from a woman who had been with the sisters in the barracks at Bergen-Belsen that they had died. An important work which needs to be mentioned along with this book is *The Last Seven months of Anne Frank* by Willy Lindwer. It can be called the unwritten final chapter of *Anne Frank: The Diary of a Young Girl* tells the story of the time between Anne Frank's arrest and her death through the testimony of six Jewish women who survived the hell from which Anne Frank never returned. Most people only know about what they have read in Anne's diary, which ends when she was forced out of the attic in August of 1944, but Lindwer's book continues Anne's story so people can learn what happened after her final diary entry. After their arrest, the Frank family was transferred to a prison and then transported to the Westerbork detention camp in Drente where they were kept in disciplinary barracks for a month. They were brought to the Auschwitz-Birkenau extermination camp on September 5, 1944, where the Frank women were separated from Anne's father, Otto. This is where Anne's mother, Edith, eventually died. Anne and her sister, Margot, were finally sent to the Bergen-Belsen camp where they died of typhus, just weeks before the British liberation. As someone who has read *The Diary of Anne Frank*, I was moved because obviously Anne couldn't finish her story, but these women do. They have helped to carry on the legacy that Anne herself started but sadly couldn't finish. It is very powerful to hear about the courage that these six women had during a time when most people felt utterly hopeless.

### **Conflicts of Nazi Deuteronomy and Anne's Devarim: How Anne and Hitler collided**

This final analysis not only presents a collision of the thoughts of both the prey and predator but also details its influence upon the readers. Both literatures were capable of influencing the readers.

*Mein Kampf* opens up how one of the most barbarian dictators in the history of mankind thought and justified his actions. It is known to everyone that Hitler molded the history books as we see them today and committed one of the gravest crimes on the mankind, but what this book reveals is the underlying fuel that propelled this man. It is his beliefs and perspectives towards German nation that made him choose the specific political path.

Anne Frank's diary, one of the famous pieces of literature from the Holocaust, has been aligned with a wide range of moral debates-on refugees, on asylum, on human rights. Historical dimensions such as the particular political circumstances of the persecution of Jews in the Netherlands, Anne Frank's family history in

Germany, her emigration, which she shared with many German Jews, the situation of other teenagers persecuted by the national Socialists.

Comparing a paranoid personality like Hitler to an ordinary thirteen year old girl seems to be a Herculean task, keeping the fact that she was one among the victims of Nazis who poured out all her feelings in her notes. The prey subjected to the deprivations of our predator, Hitler. Right from childhood onwards Anne's ordinary nature is contrasted with Hitler's. In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler traces his own evolution while Anne portrays her feelings throughout. Hitler was patient throughout his life but Anne never. It is through his patience; he slowly observed and studied everything which affected the growth of his nation. While closely observing Anne's writing her arrogance towards everything was very well projected. She never tried to understand anyone nor any situation. Sometimes, we may get the feeling that she solely gave priorities to herself. Coming to Hitler, he lost his parents at the early ages and experienced a harsh childhood. In spite of all these struggles he confronts, it is important to note that he never made any complaints though the fate played with its cruel face up on him. Hitler was matured enough to deal everything his life gifted him with. In each pages of his book, he seems to be more vigilant in observing the political conflicts happening around him. He was brilliant in analyzing the political tactics of Marxism and their methods.

When contrasted with Anne's presentation of herself, readers may suspect whether Hitler is a person who lacks all kinds of feelings that a normal human supposed to bear. Except the beginning section of *Mein Kampf* which deals with the personal life of Hitler, he never gives an opportunity for the readers to know him personally. Through the entirety of this book he emphasizes his involvement as a brilliant political leader and thus presenting himself as the savior of the nation.

In Anne's final diary entries, she is particularly lucid about the changes she has undergone, her ambitions and how her experience is changing her. She has a clear perspective of how she has matured during their time in the Annex, from an insolent and obstinate girl to a more emotionally independent young woman. Anne begins to think about her place in society as a woman, and her plans for overcoming the obstacles that have defeated the ambitions of women from previous generations, such as her mother. Anne continues to struggle with how she can be a good person when there are so many obstacles in her world. Both Hitler and Anne struggle throughout their life. Hitler struggles for recapturing Germany while Anne struggles for her daily existence at that hiding place.

Precisely Hitler was brilliant enough to present his polished version to the readers. Through his writing Hitler announces his hatred of what he believed to be the world's two evils: Communism and Judaism. *Mein Kampf* focuses on the psychological development of Hitler that contributes to establishing his status as a brilliant political leader. Anne's diary presents her growth something opposite to that of Hitler's. As she matured, the frivolous young girl that first went into hiding is replaced with an Anne that realized why her mother behaved as she did. She also realized her old self, her younger self was too emotional. As she continued to mature, Anne was also discovering her sexuality and feelings. This resulted in her becoming curious about her body and her evolving feelings for Peter. Although she waffled on whether she was actually in love, she did talk passionately about him and their time together. Such kind of genuine presentation is lacking from Hitler's side. In *Mein Kampf*, we would say Hitler was conscious enough in drawing out a picture of well established political leader who lacks these basic human frailties. By throwing away these frailties, which constitutes the very nature of human, Hitler upholds certain other values like honesty, truth and self confidence. According to Hitler everyone should possess nationalistic attitude in order to become a good individual. What they wanted to hold throughout their life is nationalistic spirit not humanism. Hitler's humanism is based up on the welfare of the Germany and the Aryan race. Hitler also suffered from severe anxiety. Hitler's destructive behavior, before and after rising to power, was an obsessive-compulsive defense mechanism against his painful anxiety. One pathological attempt to exert absolute control over the environment and one's self can be seen in obsessive-compulsive disorder. Hitler can be called as a dysdaimonic genius. The dysdaimonic genius manifests a confounding combination of exceptional creative powers coalesced with equally strong tendencies towards psychopathology, perversity, destructiveness and evil; a providentially rare amalgamation of daimonic power witnessed in its negative extreme in devious historical figures like Adolf Hitler.

Reading is a common habit seen among both these figures. Anne reads in order to boost her intellect while Hitler's reading contributes to his up-liftment as a brilliant political leader. History was his favourite and thus he selected the best books for reading so that it could help him for understanding politics in a better manner. Hitler's rational thinking and his extensive reading played a major role in shaping his paranoid nature. But for Anne, unlike Hitler, she never kept any target to achieve through reading. She is the one who enjoyed reading and also she could equate her life situations to that she experienced from a book. She keeps on reading books since it was pleasure inducing for her.

Hitler's book is a window into the life in Germany at the time of world-war I and it gives a perspective from the other side. The book is a piece of document that shows how a dictator can think and pushes you to believe that it is not entirely wrong what Hitler thought. The only part that may trouble some of the readers is that the book demands a certain historical knowledge in order to fully appreciate the contents.

Concluding this comparison it can be assessed that Hitler was not a real champion since all his struggle went into futile when he committed suicide. But Anne is a true warrior who survived two years at the Annex and also confronted death bravely.

## CONCLUSION

The very nationalism that a reader finds truthful and logical in Hitler caused loses to Anne. Though Hitler wanted to recapture Germany from Jews, what he missed for a better Germany was harmony in combining Jews and Germans in his country.

Anti-Semitism played a major role in Hitler's thinking and in the Nazi ideology. Hitler did not invent the hatred of Jews. Jews in Europe had been victims of discrimination and persecution since the Middle Ages, often for religious reasons. Christians saw the Jewish faith as an aberration that had to be quashed. Jews were sometimes forced to convert or they were not allowed to practice certain professions. In the nineteenth century, religion played a less important role. It was replaced by theories about the differences between races and people. The idea that Jews belonged to different people than the Germans, for instance, caught on. Even Jews who had converted to Christianity were still 'different' because of their blood line.

The origin of Hitler's hatred of Jews is not clear but in *Mein Kampf*, he described his development into an anti-Semite as the result of a long, personal struggle. One way or another, it is clear that Hitler came into contact with anti-Semitic ideas at an early age. To what extent he shared them at that point, is not certain. If he was prejudiced against Jews while living in Vienna, his prejudice had not crystallized into a clear world view.

This same sort of burning nationalism encroaches all over the world and in the current contexts of Indian politics too. What we might have to learn from both of their ideas is finding a point; a solution to immerse diverse ideas into one single growing nation apart from the thoughts of forcing one ideology into everyone. In fact, Hitler's ideas were not illogical, it was a brilliant political or rather economic strategy which need intense study even in the present time.

Both these books were capable of influencing the readers. And Hitler indeed proves to be a brilliant politician rather than the Hippocratic image since too many fabricated claims could be the very Hitler image that we have in the modern world. It is the intense nationalism in him that provoked him to commit these cruelties against Jews. A true solution this study would offer would be finding harmony in joining all the diversities into one single nation, not delivering a single idea into a diverse diaspora.



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