

1895-1902

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

Klara 18. (13)

The Child As Father to the I

based. Phyllis Greenacre has studied closely the role of trauma in the infancy of people who later manifested traits strikingly similar to Hitler's. She stresses the particular importance of the very early years. "The existence of any conditions which seriously impair the mother-infant relationship at this time . . . increases and prolongs primary narcissism and tends to damage the early ego. . . . such fundamental disturbances may arise either through pathological conditions in the infant . . . or they may arise through a maternal disturbance of any sort that alienates the mother from emotional and bodily contact with her baby in the first months of life." ⁴¹

We may assume that some sort of basic psychological difficulty developed in the infant Adolf, since there is evidence both of unhealthy conditions in the child and of emotional disturbances experienced by the mother. Working together, the two conditions would have impaired the vitally important mother-infant relationship. We know that at birth, and for some time thereafter, Adolf was a "sickly baby." No further details have been given, but his ailments seem to have been sufficient to cause his mother to fear that he would die in infancy, as his brother and sister had done. Worries about Adolf's health helped produce the excessive maternal solicitude which Klara showered upon her son until she died. Hitler himself confirms this overprotectiveness and indulgence when he refers to himself in his memoirs as a "mother's darling" who lived a comfortable life in his "soft, downy bed" until his mother's death. As we have noted, Hitler's family doctor reported that several of the neighbors found the mother's love for her son verged on the pathological.

The special nature of the mother-child relationship, as well as the troubled history of the relationship between Adolf's parents, suggests strongly that Klara transferred her libidinal interest from her unresponsive uncle-husband to her little son. Anxiety about Adolf's health and survival certainly would have played a part in reinforcing the displacement. There is evidence that Klara's response to her baby's sickness was to nurse him for an excessive length of time—perhaps as long as two years. A psychoanalyst has suggested that she may have done so as a way of quieting her guilt feelings and restoring her self-esteem as a mother: "In this kind of situation, the nipple is nearly forced into the baby's mouth whenever he screams, regardless of what is troubling him." ⁴²

Klara may have continued to force-feed Adolf because, as a peasant daughter, she believed that good food was the best medicine for any childhood complaint. As a rigorously disciplined person herself, she might well have compelled her little boy (as she often forced herself) to do what was "good for him"—in this instance, to eat food whether he wanted it or not.

A boyhood memory of a farmer, Johann Schmidt, who was an older cousin of Adolf's, supports the hypothesis that Klara tried to im-

prove Adolf's health by i throughout his childho Aunt Klara, after her h summers on the farm i obliged to work in the when he did not feel w cow's milk into his roor drink it.⁴³

Hitler's oral habits a that there were serious i which the well-meaning adult Hitler's inordinate crisis; the sucking of hi rages; his poor appetite; his constant comment al basic mistrust of others.

Adolf was a compul his boyhood friend recall he could dominate verbal

Soon I came to un for the reason that I TALK and needed s startled when he w vivid gestures, for i by the fact that I usually delivered so cano erupting. . . .

A close associate of his aggression. The Führer, literally to destroy opposi

The fury raged itsel contradiction only l would crush all obje scenes occurred over

During one of his be to embarrass him by askir he had ever joined the ci ber of the *Einwohnerweh*. [Mit dem Maul kann man

In a classic account o lems during the oral stag

repeats & rejects

1895-1902

concerned while the German position in Austria was seriously threatened. These events and the reactions they created occurred during the years that the Hitler family lived in Hafeld. They provided a discouraging counterpoint to the souring experience with the farm and retirement. Alois also became convinced that he could not obtain a decent education for his children in backward Hafeld.²⁵ Confused, frustrated and angry, he threw in his hand in July 1897, three months after the Badeni language decrees were issued. He sold the Hafeld farm and took up residence in the town of Lambach.²⁶

During the first months in Lambach, the family lived in temporary quarters at #58 (the later *Gasthof Leingartner*). In the early part of 1898, they moved into a set of rooms on the second floor of a mill run by a miller named Zoebel. The mill was still being used, with Zoebel working in the forward part of the ground floor and a blacksmith named Preisinger practicing his trade in the rear. The Hitlers lived in the mill for approximately a year, over half the time they resided in the town.²⁷ Lambach was a little settlement of 1,700 inhabitants, but it probably appeared comparatively large after the years on the farm. Little change occurred here in the pattern of the family's life, however, largely because Klara took charge of the household with her customary efficiency.

The new surroundings and the relief from the financial losses in Hafeld seem to have encouraged Alois temporarily, and the first months in Lambach may have found him easier to live with. Before long, however, the old problems of restlessness, frustration and irritability returned and increased. The close quarters and the increasing assertiveness of his offspring made Lambach an even less congenial environment than Hafeld. There was no farm or beehives to which Alois could flee. The tavern, therefore, saw too much of him, but even this was not enough to insure peace for the children. The little

²⁵ Reich, p. 16.

²⁶ Jetzinger (G), pp. 68-69; Jetzinger (E), p. 48. Part of a newspaper series on Hitler's youth "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland" by Firtz Chelius, which is preserved in HA, File 17, Reel 1A, begins at this point. It appeared in a Rhenish newspaper in April 1933 (?) and contains some solid facts mixed with omission and error.

²⁷ Goerlitz and Quint, p. 22; "Aus Adolf Hitlers Jugendland." HA, File 17, Reel 1A.

GOD: ADOLF HITLER

The Child As Father to the Man

ceremony took place in the Linz cathedral and that he had given Adolf a prayer book and a savings bank book with a small deposit in it. On returning to his mother's home in Leonding, Adolf paid little attention to his sponsor, was unimpressed with his gifts, and remained apathetic and sullen. He only brightened when a gang of yelling boys came up; he ran off with them immediately, "charging around the house playing Indians."⁷² Hitler himself, in a letter written after he had become Führer of his Party, recalled to a childhood friend "with endless pleasure" the war games they had played together as children.⁷³

Contemporary letters and memoirs agree that Hitler was invariably the ringleader—in part because he was usually considerably older than his playmates—but that he carefully avoided all physical contact, preferring—as he would later in life—to dominate and command by means of his tongue.

Symptomatic irritability and temper tantrums associated with monorchid patients were also characteristic of the young Hitler. His half-brother, Alois Jr., gave the following report about him at the age of seven:

He was imperious and quick to anger from childhood onward and would not listen to anyone. My stepmother always took his part. He would get the craziest notions and get away with it. If he didn't have his way, he got very angry. . . . He would fly into a rage over any triviality.⁷⁴

The testimony of Alois Jr. may be suspect, but his description of Adolf's behavior up to the age of six or seven is so consistent with accounts of his adolescence and maturity that there can be little doubt about its accuracy. It is also supported by the testimony of Adolf's one close friend, who reported that Hitler could blow up over apparently trivial and insignificant things. One day, as the two friends were strolling along the Landstrasse in Linz, a boy of Adolf's age came up and, recognizing him as a former classmate, grinned and said "Hello, Hitler," took his arm in a friendly way, and asked how things were going. Instead of responding in kind, Adolf

went red with rage. . . . "What the devil is that to do with you?" he threw at him excitedly and pushed him sharply away. Then he took my arm and went with me on his way. . . . It was a long time before he calmed down. . . . There was no end of things, even trivial ones, that could upset him. But he lost his temper most of all when it was suggested that he should become a civil servant. Whenever he heard the words "civil servant" even without any connection with his own career he fell into a rage. I discovered that these outbursts of fury were, in a certain sense, still quarrels with his long-dead father. . . .⁷⁵

D.T.

the scene of disorder
as a lively growing
unruly barbarous mob.
And the scene as an
ordered society full
of unceasing struggle
as the price of order.

←
a scene

a
summary
by D.T.

1894

repeat

58

ADOLF HITLER'S EARLY CHILDHOOD

children to help him. His beehives hardly made a dent in the nine acres; the remainder of the property was neither productive nor profitable. His savings were tied up in land which yielded nothing, while the value of the property actually declined due to neglect. He could renew his efforts at least to break even, but this meant a life of drudgery in the midst of yelling, scrambling children. The *Rauscher Gut* had turned into something very different from a rural paradise.

The disappointments and obstacles encountered in Hafeld made Alois more crotchety and irritable. His moods increased family tensions and made life more burdensome for everyone. The oldest child, fourteen-year-old Alois, was the first to succumb. In 1896 he left home. His departure caused a violent controversy with his father; the old man stipulated that at his death young Alois would only inherit the amount required by law.²³ Alois Jr. was a cantankerous individual who was to drift through life a failure. He worked as a waiter for a while, and was jailed for theft in 1900 and 1902. In 1907 he was a waiter in Paris and two years later turned up in Ireland, where he married and started a family. In the 1920's he was living in Germany, and in the course of this sojourn he was jailed again, after which he seems to have returned to England. When his half-brother, Adolf, emerged as an important political figure in the 1930's Alois, never loath to exploit a stroke of fortune, appeared in Berlin, where he opened a cafe which became a meeting place for lower Nazi party leaders. In this era, Adolf ignored him, and even forbade the mention of his name in his presence.²⁴

At the time the younger Alois left home, however, the relationship could not be dismissed so lightly. After his departure, Adolf became the chief target of his father's anger. All the old man's toil and sacrifice had been wasted on the older son. Adolf, now the oldest boy in the household, had to assume added responsibility at a time when he already was hard pressed to meet the demands of home and school. Alois' ambition led him to promote the competitive virtues in his children, but at the same time he required absolute

²³ Jetzinger (G), p. 40; Jetzinger (E), p. 42. The legal implications are explained in *Coldstream*, p. 73.

²⁴ Heiden, *Der Fuehrer*, p. 43; "Hitler vs. Hitler," *Time*, Vol. XXXIII, No. 15 (April 10, 1939), p. 20; Otto Dietrich, *Hitler*, translated by Richard and Clara Winston (Chicago, 1955), p. 221.

69

ed Anna Glassl, then aged fifty. It is
The marriage to a woman fourteen
certainly a material motive, since Anna
had connections within the civil
from the outset, Anna became ill. Her
knowledge of the affair Alois was
unziska (Fanni) Matzelberger, a young
the Hitlers lived. By 1880 Anna had
a legal separation.³⁹

, one of whose first acts was to insist
she was and evidently regarded as a
should leave the Hitler household. In
ed Alois Matzelberger but legitimized
883 cleared the way for the marriage,
ranziska. A second child, Angela, was
wedding. But in 1884 Fanni developed
that year aged only twenty-three.⁴⁰

oved to the fresh air of the countryside
k after his two young children, Alois
and brought her back to Braunau.
ie pregnant. Since they were officially
lois and Klara needed the dispensation
months, in which Klara's condition
ensation finally arrived from Rome in
ied on 7 January 1885. The wedding
the morning. Soon after a perfunctory
irk at the customs post.⁴¹

third marriage, Gustav, was born in
the following year by a second child,
nother son, Otto, who died only days
Clara came soon afterwards, as both
and died within weeks of each other
⁴² By the summer of 1888 Klara was
evening on 20 April 1889, an overcast
birth in her home in the 'Gasthof zum
irth child, the first to survive infancy:

ampf, Adolf was to emphasize – what
providential it was that he had been

born in Braunau am Inn, on the border of the two countries he saw it as
his life's task to unite.⁴³ He remembered, however, little or nothing of
Braunau, since in 1892 his father was promoted to the position of Higher
Collector of Customs – the highest rank open to an official with only an
elementary school education behind him – and the family moved to Passau,
in Bavaria, before he was three years old and was based for a time on the
German side of the border.⁴⁴ It was one of numerous changes of address
which the young Hitler was to experience.

The historical record of Adolf's early years is very sparse. His own
account in *Mein Kampf* is inaccurate in detail and coloured in interpretation.
Post-war recollections of family and acquaintances have to be treated with
care, and are at times as dubious as the attempts during the Third Reich
itself to glorify the childhood of the future Führer. For the formative period
so important to psychologists and 'psycho-historians', the fact has to be
faced that there is little to go on which is not retrospective guesswork.⁴⁷

In material terms, the Hitler family led a comfortable middle-class exist-
ence. In addition to Alois, Klara, the two children of Alois's second marriage,
Alois Jr (before he left home in 1896) and Angela, Adolf, and his younger
brother Edmund (born in 1894, but died in 1900) and sister Paula (born in
1896), the household also ran to a cook and maid, Rosalia Schichtl. In
addition, there was Adolf's aunt Johanna, one of his mother's younger sisters,
a bad-tempered, hunchbacked woman who was, however, fond of Adolf and
a good help for Klara around the house. After his inheritance and property
purchase in 1889, Alois was a man of moderate means. His income was a solid
one – rather more than that of an elementary school headmaster.⁴⁸

Family life was, however, less than harmonious and happy.⁴⁹ Alois was
an archetypal provincial civil servant – pompous, status-proud, strict,
humourless, frugal, pedantically punctual, and devoted to duty. He was
regarded with respect by the local community. But both at work and at
home, he had a bad temper which could flare up quite unpredictably. He
smoked like a chimney, and enjoyed a few drinks after work and a discussion
around the beer table more than going back home. He took little interest
in bringing up his family, and was happier outside rather than inside the
family home.⁵⁰ His passion was bee-keeping. His daily half-hour walk to
and from his bees from his Passau work-post before visiting the inn on his
way back doubtless marked a peaceful respite from a boisterous household
of young children. His aim of owning a plot of land where he could keep
his beehives was realized in 1889 when the legacy from Nepomuk helped
him to buy a property near his birthplace at Spital in the Waldviertel.

background

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

documents the tyranny of Alois over his wife. He flatly forbade her to go into "that priest's church" and thus embarrass him publicly. He ordered her, on the day of the funeral, to accompany him on a trip to Linz. Klara did not dare disobey.¹⁰⁷

And so, abandoned by his mother, Adolf stood and watched in a driving snowstorm as his little brother was lowered into a grave for which the parents never supplied a marker.

The effect of this experience, it seems likely, was to increase Adolf's resentment against his mother. Consciously, of course, he continued to displace his resentment onto his father and to blame Alois for everything. For, as Menninger has noted, stern fathers help sons to justify feelings of antagonism and aggression. "But if we penetrate the many layers of hatred, we come eventually to the deepest hurt of all—'my mother failed me.'" ¹⁰⁸

Adolf already had reason to resent what his mother had done to him. In addition to equipping him with defective testicles and acquiescing in her own "rape" by Hitler's father-rival, she had given birth to another rival, Edmund, and abandoned Adolf to the care of his older half-sister, Angela. As Menninger notes, "When the child is turned over to a substitute mother at an early age, it often increases his burden of hate without expanding his capacity for love." By a great show of loving his mother a boy can "conceal his hostility to her . . . and avoid the consequences of attempting to express his masculinity in a normal way." ¹⁰⁹

Adolf's attitudes to his mother during his unusually difficult and disturbing prepubertal period, around the age of 12, were particularly confusing and complex. He was, we have surmised, burdened by guilt feelings for the death of his brother; it is possible that Klara's abandonment of both brothers at the funeral served to lessen Adolf's feelings of personal guilt by giving him the opportunity to project it. It was not he who should feel guilty about Edmund; it was his mother who was to blame for deserting them both.

But he could not afford to blame his mother too much. He was able to lessen hostile feelings toward her by transferring them to his father, and he may also have kept his feelings from becoming too negative by the defense Otto Kernberg calls "primitive idealization." In this defense, when a boy is confronted by a threatening father, he splits the parental relationship into the totally good and totally evil. He fantasizes an idealized mother who is a veritable paragon of love, tenderness, and strength—a defender who can protect him completely from the totally bad person who threatens him.¹¹⁰ But in Hitler's case this defense was breaking down. Adolf's primitively idealized mother had not protected him from his father's whippings, and now she had apparently deserted him in abandoning his brother.

Edmund's death could have had another effect in reminding Adolf how many of his brothers and sisters had died: Gustav in 1887, Ida in 1888, Otto in 1888, and now Edmund. To his childish mind, the

The Child As Father to the Mother

most natural explanation for he was allowed to live because of Providence. Nor was it on the other siblings. Adolf—only one of the survivors was ration. Rumor was correct in history of mental and physical chives in Linz says that Klara schizophrenic.¹¹¹ Hitler's father's Klara's sister Theresia, was more immediate family, Adolf who was an imbecile. At an questioned by OSS personnel "absolutely certain of this but always tried to hide the child. The younger sister, Paula, "perhaps a high-grade moron."

Childhood knowledge of seems likely, also produced Robert Jay Lifton has described to death. The "survival prior others are dying forces the question?" With it comes "ine other's deaths." The general of sibling rivalry where death may then have the feeling that and hence not entirely his or his brothers and sisters but as the sole male survivor, a health, would surely have its position.¹¹²

His mother's insistence would have reinforced one or by survivors: to justify their specially selected by Fate or often an accompanying belief somehow escape the death of vinced that he was spared by German people; he also believed place among the immortal in his intimations of immortality. Freud's comment: "At bottom the same thing in another way is convinced of his own in argued that the motive under an assurance of eternal survival

This broadly felt human

170

Important note
See next page.
It's a misapprehension
of 2 pages.

GOD: ADOLF HITLER

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incident reveals that to
cruelty were all fused to-
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more important; indeed,
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experiences. That there
seems evident because the
in Hitler's later life, were
in clinical cases where

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e old man; they also must
mother, who was either
s father's attacks. In his
cessful in justifying his
the beatings. "My poor
unable to protect him. "I
door"—but did nothing to

fantasied, intensified Hit-
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y and kindness, love and
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y or may not be autobio-

Child As Father to the Man

phical. If it is, we can speculate that Hitler may have developed
found guilt feelings for having once whipped his own mother. In
the passage, he is continuing his description of the "worker's son," now
age 15, and how he stays out to all hours of the night, showing total
disdain for parental authority—a description, as we shall see, that fits
Hitler's own behavior after the death of his father: "He loiters about,
and God only knows when he comes home; for a change he may even
beat the poor creature who was once his mother, curses God and the

Key events of Adolf's later childhood appear to revolve around the
birth and death of his brother Edmund. When, at the age of six, young
Adolf saw the arrival of Edmund, it may be imagined that he resented
his arrival deeply and harbored death wishes towards him. If so, the
wishes were fulfilled. For when Adolf was 11, his little brother died at
the age of six. During the intervening years the two brothers seem to
have grown close to each other, and it seems likely that Edmund's
sudden death awakened guilt feelings in Adolf. Certainly the strange
story of the little boy's funeral reinforced Adolf's belief that his mother
could not be completely trusted. Like the fickle Goddess of Fate, she
abandoned her sons in their direst need.

Neighbors of the Hitlers still alive in the village of Leonding in
the 1950s shook their heads in incredulity when they recalled that when
little Edmund Hitler died of complications following measles in March
1900 and was buried in the church graveyard, neither his mother nor
father attended the funeral. They spent the day in Linz. Not even old
Josef Mayrhofer, the usually outspoken village mayor and friend of
Alois Hitler, could explain the curious behavior of the parents.

Neighbors suggested one possible explanation, but admitted that it
was not very persuasive. They recalled that the anticlerical Alois Hitler
had no liking for the village priest, whom he considered too "political."
For example, the priest and a schoolteacher had the idea of organizing
a soup kitchen for indigent wanderers and migrant farm laborers.
Alois Hitler, the retired imperial official, as the most prestigious person
in the village, became the leader of an anticlerical opposition which
considered this church-school alliance to be "socialization and inter-
ference in local politics." If this were so, it would help explain why the
mayor sided with Hitler père and was later so embarrassed about his ab-
sence from Edmund's funeral that he refused to talk about the matter.
At any rate, it does seem possible that Alois could have become so
furious with the local priest that he thumped the tavern *Stammisch*
and swore, in one of his fits of temper, that he would never enter the
church of his enemy again, that he would be damned if he would ever
hear that priest pray over his dead son. And so the stubborn old man
refused to go to the funeral. Perhaps. But how explain Klara's absence?
She was a devoted mother and a devout Catholic. And even if she
were not, it seems passing strange that a mother would not attend her
own son's burial. The only explanation that comes to mind, if valid,

169

* if he would strike his

mother once, it would

account for his devoted

attention to her. (A punch

to the breast?) It could come

in part from a feeling that he

was sexually infested to Stephanie a

and that was Klara's fault

for marrying Alois

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to take some
pondering.

Perhaps he
poked
her
breast
with
finger.

1895
1906

1906?

1895

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is also: do not
publish me
→ P170

GOD: ADOLF HITLER

He flatly forbade her to harass him publicly. He accompany him on a trip

stood and watched in a lowered into a grave for

likely, was to increase ously, of course, he con-ther and to blame Alois , stern fathers help sons ion. "But if we penetrate ly to the deepest hurt of

his mother had done to fective testicles and ac-ival, she had given birth Adolf to the care of his "When the child is turned ften increases his burden ve." By a great show of lity to her . . . and avoid masculinity in a normal

s unusually difficult and of 12, were particularly mised, burdened by guilt ble that Klara's abandon- to lessen Adolf's feeling uity to project it. It was ; it was his mother who

other too much. He was transferring them to his from becoming too nega- tive idealization." In this ring father, he splits the totally evil. He fantasizes of love, tenderness, and mpletely from the totaly r's case this defense was l mother had not pro- now she had apparently

effect in reminding Adolf ed: Gustav in 1887, Ida o his childish mind, the

The Child As Father to the Man

D.T.

most natural explanation for his own survival would have been that he was allowed to live because he was under the special protection of Providence. Nor was it only a question of having physically outlived the other siblings. Adolf—apart from his monorchism—was also the only one of the survivors who was untainted by some obvious aberration. Rumor was correct in saying that the Schickelgrubers had a long history of mental and physical affliction. An affidavit in the local archives in Linz says that Klara's irascible sister Johanna was probably schizophrenic.¹¹¹ Hitler's first cousin, Edward Schmidt, the son of Klara's sister Thelesia, was a hunchback with a speech defect. In the more immediate family, Adolf may have had a sister, older than he, who was an imbecile. At any rate, Dr. Bloch, the family doctor, when questioned by OSS personnel during World War II, said that he was "absolutely certain of this because he noticed at the time that the family always tried to hide the child . . . when he came to attend the mother." The younger sister, Paula, "is also said to be a little on the stupid side, perhaps a high-grade moron."¹¹²

Childhood knowledge of the deaths of his brothers and sisters, it seems likely, also produced feelings of "survival guilt" of the type that Robert Jay Lifton has described in his studies of psychological reactions to death. The "survival priority" manifested by those who live while others are dying forces the question, "Why have I been selected to go on living?" With it comes "inevitable self-condemnation in the face of other's deaths." The general feeling of guilt is notably increased in cases of sibling rivalry where death suddenly takes away the rival. The child may then have the feeling that his life is somehow controlled by destiny and hence not entirely his own. In Adolf's case, not only the deaths of his brothers and sisters but also his mother's fretful solicitude for him as the sole male survivor, as well as her compulsive concern for his health, would surely have strengthened his idea of his own privileged position.¹¹³ also "favorite child" Ein Liebling die Gitter

His mother's insistence that he was "special," her Lieblingskind, would have reinforced one of the common psychological defenses used by survivors: to justify their survival on the grounds that they have been specially selected by Fate or Destiny for a particular purpose. There is often an accompanying belief that as Destiny's choice, the survivor will somehow escape the death of mortals. Hitler, as we have seen, was convinced that he was spared because he was God's particular gift to the German people; he also believed that there was reserved for him a special place among the immortals of Mt. Olympus. Hitler was not unique in his intimations of immortality. One is reminded of Sigmund Freud's comment, "At bottom, no one believes in his own death, or to put the same thing in another way . . . in the unconscious every one of us is convinced of his own immortality." Otto Rank, following Freud, argued that the motive underlying man's historic search for religion is "an assurance of eternal survival for his self."¹¹⁴

This broadly felt human desire is particularly acute for those who,

* D.T. We work on the principle 171 that the best lie, close to the worst. It is the principle of nihilism (in order, I expect, to save His point of view) that

D.T.

* D.T. Of course, Karmically, we know that as well as reap. The anxiety over death is the fear that the new life will be more perilous than the previous one.

* D.T. I kept telling him that every night,

nothing human is without sin, but the D. is as Near & interesting possibility, but the D. is as Near & indicated a great overrated, and not employ his principle to

1892-99

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Note!

which book?

remainder of the
note?

"The Grinning, Ugly Face of Marxism"

177



strict neutrality by the usual insistence that national pride was a cloak for class selfishness. It deserted its neutral position, however, when Badeni resorted to a reactionary revision of parliamentary procedure. For the first time in years German Nationalists and Social Democrats were united in action, the former, of course, for the sake of Germanism, the latter for unfettered freedom of speech in the Reichsrat. The target of their invective and near violence was the Polish president of the Lower House, Abrahamowicz, whom Mark Twain described as "a gray-haired, long, slender man with a colorless long face, which in repose suggests a death mask . . . sunk back in the depths of his arm-chair . . . his chin down." ⁴⁰ Before Badeni quit in despair, several Social Democrats had been forcibly ejected from the sessions, along with their odd allies, the German Nationalists.

The German-Czech imbroglio posed inescapable problems for the party's leaders. It was theoretically easy to insist that the worker had no country and that all nationalities were equal in the sight of dialectical materialism. The five Czech Social Democrats who entered the Reichsrat in 1897 caused a sensation, nevertheless, when they refused to join in the traditional claims for a Czech Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia. The Party Day of 1897, acutely conscious of the need to hold Czech and other non-German proletarian support, decided to reorganize the party so that its national components would have complete autonomy in local administrative and press affairs. ⁴¹

An increasingly large number of Czech laborers showed dissatisfaction with such minimal gestures, and their discontent was given due attention at the important Party Day held at Brünn in September, 1899. To ameliorate national turmoil, the historic governing bodies, whose legislation and administration were to be controlled by national chambers. Such chambers would be elected by universal, equal, and direct suffrage. All self-governing areas of the same nationality were to form a nationally unified association, though the party recognized the fact that some regions were so hopelessly mixed in national sentiment that there could be no clear-cut drawing of boundaries. A special act of

⊗ D. T. This concept infuriated A. H.
It tore at him because he was caught
in the middle - he could see that
⊗ 10. . . D. . . selfish, and



1929

42

HITLER'S YOUTH

F. J. Zinger

By his second wife, Franziska née Matzelsberger:

1. Alois Hitler (born 13.1.1882)

Left the family in 1896. At the time of Frau Klara's death (1907) is described in a document as 'a waiter in Paris'. The 'black sheep' of the family. Disinherited, i.e. received only the legal minimum of his inheritance. Married an Irish girl, by whom a son, William Patrick Hitler, who wrote to Adolf in 1930 concerning his allegedly Jewish ancestry (see Chapter One). Alois had no relations with Adolf, the political leader.

2. Angela Hitler (born 28.7.1883)

Until her marriage in 1903 lived with the family, being treated by her step-mother, Klara, as her own child. The two were much attached to one another. At the age of twenty married Leo Raubal (1879-1910), a tax official in Linz (from the town of Ried in Upper Austria, not a Czech as has been suggested). Her children:

son
Leo Raubal (born 1906). Became a school-master. Captured by Russians in 1939-45 war, released December 1955.

Angela Maria ("Geli") Raubal (born 1908, committed suicide, 1931). As a school-girl greatly admired her 'Uncle Adolf'. At her own request went to live in his flat in Munich, late 1920s. Shot herself with Adolf's revolver, 1931.

Elfriede Raubal (born 1910).

After her husband's death in 1910 Angela was left in very meagre circumstances. Nevertheless, all three of her children received their proper schooling and she managed to provide for her half-sister, Paula, as well, who had become Angela's responsibility after the death of Frau Klara Hitler in 1907. Angela was, in fact, an efficient and practical-minded woman, all in the domestic sphere that her father had been in his professional career. In 1936 she married Herr Martin Hammitzsch, who was then the Director of the State School of Building Construction in Dresden.

R. T. And Angela? A

note in passing - 1931
she was married to Herr Martin
Hammitzsch (etc.) in Dresden
and a ceremony celebrating the death of Geli.

ALOIS SCHICKLGRUBER/HITLER AND HIS FAMILY 43

By his third wife, Klara née Pölzl:

1. Gustav Hitler (born 17.5.1883, five months after his parents' wedding. Died in his second year).
2. Ida Hitler (born 23.9.1886. Died in her second year).
3. Otto Hitler¹ (born in Vienna. Died when a few days old).
4. ADOLF HITLER (born 20.4.1889. Shot himself, 30.4.1945).
5. Edmund Hitler (born 24.3.1894 in Passau. Died of measles, 29.2.1900, in Leonding).
6. Paula Hitler (born 21.1.1896 in Hafeld (Fischlam)).

Twenty months in Passau

On his promotion to Higher Collector in August 1892, Alois Hitler was posted to Passau in Bavaria, the Austrian Customs post being then, as now, maintained on German soil. He remained there with his family for twenty months, until April 1894, when he was posted to Linz, his family staying on in Passau until April 1895, when they moved into their own home in Hafeld.

I have been able to obtain a first-hand account of this period in Alois Hitler's life from a former colleague of his who later stood sponsor for Adolf at his confirmation, Regierungsrat Emanuel Lugert. During a four-hour conversation, supplemented by later correspondence, Lugert gave me much information of unquestionable authenticity. Our conversation proceeded as follows:

J: 'I believe you knew Alois Hitler personally?'

Lugert: 'Yes. My first post as a Customs official was in the village of Haibach near Passau. It was there, in 1892, that I met Alois Hitler—Higher Collector as he then was. I was twenty and he was fifty-five. He had his beehives in Haibach and he used to do the half-hour's walk from Passau ending up at the inn. We used to sit there every evening, at the table by the stove—a few farmers, the Mayor, and once a week the Parish priest from Freinberg.'

¹The sole source of information concerning this child is a statement by his sister Paula (still living).

or, rather, jokes

the jokes about the clergy.

Act 3.

Alfred Frenkel and
station printer.

1892

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

done an evil thing to him, which he could never forget or forgive. She had given him a defect at birth that would mar him for life. And, as we are about to see, there was something else she had done to him that he resented bitterly.

HITLER'S "PRIMAL SCENE TRAUMA"

1892
Alois Hitler was away from home for extended periods during the first three years of Adolf's life. In his absence, the little boy was drawn very close to his mother, who sometimes took him to bed with her "for company." We may speculate that the closer little Adolf felt toward his mother, the more anxiety he felt about his father; the more he feared his father, the more he clung to his mother—and the circular anxiety of the Oedipal conflict was intensified. Fantasied incestuous relations would have sharpened his hatred of his father as a rival, as well as his fear of paternal vengeance.

Then one night, when he was about three years old, Adolf saw—or imagined he saw—a scene of horror: his inebriated father attacked his mother and did something terrible and strange to her. And, most awful of all, she seemed to enjoy it.

Once again the biographer is confronted with the question of whether his subject "actually experienced" an event or "merely imagined" it. And once again it must be emphasized that psychologically it does not make much difference. One of Freud's greatest contributions to a biographer's understanding is the insight that neurotic symptoms may not be related to any actual event at all. They are derived from what is often dismissed as "pure fantasy." But psychic reality is often more important than objective reality, and what a subject imagines to have happened must therefore be taken seriously. His fantasies, the words and turns of phrase he uses to describe them, the intensity of his imagery, the number of times he recounts them—none of this should be written off as accidental or arbitrary. These things are "unconsciously determined" and are very important indeed to the person involved. From a thousand other events in his life he has chosen these particular incidents; he has described them with these specific words, and not with the many alternative figures of speech available to him.

We shall never know with finality whether the infant Adolf actually saw the scene of sexual assault. But in his fantasy he did, and it was for him a "primal scene trauma." Parenthetically, it may be said that, in this instance, fantasy probably coincided with reality.

Heiler told Hanfstaengl that one of his earliest and most pleasant memories was when he was permitted to sleep alone with his mother "in the big bed."

9

The Child As Father to the Man

The best historical source quite unintentionally in his count of his own harrowing psychoanalytical colleagues was in 1943, that a peculiar passage what happened to the little thinly disguised autobiographical discussion, some key phrases numbered.)

Let us imagine the formal stuffy rooms lives a woman, there is a boy, let a child becomes conscious people [bei Begabten], even in old age. The child does not create favorable arise because of this. with one another, but [drücken aufeinander]. ing, disgusting quarrel. their brutality leaves none of such (5) visual evidence apparent in the little ones express themselves part of the father towards enness. The poor little which would (8) make affected . . . the young "child"

The three year old has [has been dismissed from] Now he loiters about home . . .⁵⁹

The scene at the age of one considers how little knowledge of his sexual life presence of a little child in he thought the child was asleep.

The description as given which reinforces the conclusion:

- (1) Five children. For some of five children, also brother and stepbrother.

revel - ref 1939

1892

1939

42

1929

CK

*

↓

The Child As Father to the Man

unlikely that Hitler chose this particular village at random. He seems to have had a compulsion to wipe out—quite literally—the suspicion of his own Jewish blood by obliterating the birthplace of his father and the grave of his grandmother.

Hitler's uneasiness about his ancestors is suggested in a remark he made in 1930 when reporters were trying to get information about his family. "These people," he said, "must never find out who I am. They mustn't know where I come from or my family background."¹⁴ As we have noted, he felt it necessary to lie about his ancestors, saying, for example, that they had come from Lower Saxony.

There is other evidence that Hitler worried about his own "Jewishness." The two physical characteristics he associated with Jews—body odors and large noses—were two things that bothered him about himself. Hitler's obsessive concern with personal cleanliness and his abhorrence of perfume and aftershave lotion was so great, one suspects, because he was afraid that either the smell of body odor or the use of perfume to cover it up might make people think he was a Jew. When one of his colleagues asked why Jews "always remain strangers in the nation," Hitler had a ready answer: "The Jews [have] a different smell." He expressed his repugnance for both odor and perfume publicly in a Munich speech of 29 November 1939:

Racial instinct protected the people; the odor of that race deterred Gentiles from marrying Jews. At present in these days of perfume, where any dandy can assume the same odor as anyone else, the feeling for these finer distinctions between peoples is being lost. The Jew counts on that.¹⁵

Those who have commented on Hitler's physical characteristics have all said that his least attractive feature was his grossly shaped nose and unusually large nostrils—hence the bushy little mustache grown just wide enough to help conceal them. With this in mind, it is worth noting Hitler's pointed observation about the Jewish people: they have, he said, a characteristic which is "permanently common to all Jews from the ghetto of Warsaw to the bazaars of Morocco: the offensive nose, the cruel, *vicious nostrils*." ¹⁶

THE FATHER: ALOIS (SCHICKELGRUBER) HITLER

Alois Hitler's career in the Austrian bureaucracy had been eminently respectable. After nine years of service he had achieved the title of senior assistant customs official, and by 1892 he had been promoted to higher collector, the highest rank open to a man of only an ele-

* 1929 Scene in Haeufelstengel

done an evil thing to him, which he could never forget or forgive. She had given him a defect at birth that would mar him for life. And, as we are about to see, there was something else she had done to him that he resented bitterly.

HITLER'S "PRIMAL SCENE TRAUMA"

Alois Hitler was away from home for extended periods during the first three years of Adolf's life. In his absence, the little boy was drawn very close to his mother, who sometimes took him to bed with her "for company." * We may speculate that the closer little Adolf felt toward his mother, the more anxiety he felt about his father; the more he feared his father, the more he clung to his mother—and the circular anxiety of the Oedipal conflict was intensified. Fantasied incestuous relations would have sharpened his hatred of his father as a rival, as well as his fear of paternal vengeance.

Then one night, when he was about three years old, Adolf saw—or imagined he saw—a scene of horror: his inebriated father attacked his mother and did something terrible and strange to her. And, most awful of all, she seemed to enjoy it.

Once again the biographer is confronted with the question of whether his subject "actually experienced" an event or "merely imagined" it. And once again it must be emphasized that psychologically it does not make much difference. One of Freud's greatest contributions to a biographer's understanding is the insight that neurotic symptoms may not be related to any actual event at all. They are derived from what is often dismissed as "pure fantasy." But psychic reality is often more important than objective reality, and what a subject *imagines* to have happened must therefore be taken seriously. His fantasies, the words and turns of phrase he uses to describe them, the intensity of his imagery, the number of times he recounts them—none of this should be written off as accidental or arbitrary. These things are "unconsciously determined" and are very important indeed to the person involved. From a thousand other events in his life he has chosen these particular incidents; he has described them with these specific words, and not with the many alternative figures of speech available to him.

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* Hitler told Hanfstaengl that one of his earliest and most pleasant memories was when he was permitted to sleep alone with his mother "in the big bed."

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Let us imagine the following stuffy rooms lives a woman *there is a boy, let a child becomes conscious people (bei Begabten)*, even in old age. The (3 do not create favorable arise because of this. with one another, but [drücken aufeinander]. ing, disgusting quarrel. their brutality leaves no of such (5) *visual education* apparent in the little ones express themselves *part of the father toward enness*. The poor little which would (8) *make affected* ... the young "child"

The three year old has [has been dismissed from Now he loiters about home. . . .]⁵⁹

The scene at the age of one considers how little knowledge of his sexual life. presence of a little child in he thought the child was asked. The description as given which reinforce the conclusion

- (1) Five children. For set of five children, also brother and stepsister

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The description as given which reinforces the conclusion

(1) Five children. For set of five children, also brother and stepsister

Scene pg 2v

1892

(34)

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

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The Child As Father to the Mother

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Let us imagine the for stuffy rooms lives a woman there is a boy, let a child becomes conspecific people [bei Begabten], even in old age. The (2) do not create favorable arise because of this. with one another, but [drücken aufeinander]. ing, disgusting quarrel. their brutality leaves n of such (5) visual ed apparent in the little o ences express themselves part of the father toward enness. The poor little which would (8) make fected . . . the young "child"

The three year old has [has been dismissed from Now he loiters about home. . . .⁵⁹

The scene at the age of one considers how little knowledge of his sexual life presence of a little child in he thought the child was asleep.

The description as given which reinforce the conclusion:

- (1) Five children. For s of five children, also brother and stepson

repeat

D.T.

ife and absorp-
: peasant drive
. shortly before
chased a small
not far from
ty station, and
seems to have
id then turn it
ohanna Poelzl
t the property
l. After three
of inevitable
rewish sister-
farm.³⁵ This
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ot available,
ely equal to
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at the time
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bout 4,000
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was about
wance is

report of

vestigator.
with Jet-
inger (G),

D.T. Money was
the flower that grew
from the coffin
of dead wives
dowries,

made for the money Alois borrowed to purchase the property, he must have put down approximately 4-5,000 florins in cash when he bought the land, assuming that the property's value did not change radically between 1889 and 1892.

A number of factors undoubtedly played a part in Alois' accumulation of the 4-5,000 florins, a sum three times his highest annual salary. He had a solid income; his wife was careful about household expenditures, while he himself had a reputation for "great frugality and a sense of economy and thrift."³⁵ It is unlikely, however, that much of the money came from petty savings. He enjoyed a comfortable standard of living, and the family was not cramped by stringent economy. Some money came from a series of small legacies; in addition, he may have saved a portion of the dowries of his three wives. After the name change in 1876, Alois was able to inherit from two rather populous families; even though the sums were small, he was bound to inherit rather frequently. In 1862, he had inherited a few hundred florins from the estate of one of his mother's brothers, and in 1876 he obtained 230 florins from his uncle, Franz Schickelgruber.³⁶ Altogether, the accumulation may have reached as much as 1,000 florins by the late 1880's.

Alois' first wife, Anna, appears to have been well-to-do, and her dowry should have been large. Her advanced age at the time of their wedding awakens the suspicion that Alois' money sense played a part in the marriage. However, he may not have gained much from the union; at the time of the separation in 1880, Anna had a good opportunity to recover some of the money. Similarly, Alois' gains from Franziska's dowry may also have been minimal. The 1,000 florins in the children's trust fund probably represented a large portion of the original dowry. As for Klara, the dispensation request of 1884 emphasized that she was not well provided for, and the accuracy of this description is supported by the indirect evidence of her family's financial troubles.³⁷ Her sister Johanna may have received a sum as high as 1,600 florins as the equivalent of a marriage portion, but it would be hazardous to assume from this that

³⁵ Jetzinger (G), p. 73; Jetzinger (E), p. 53; Zoller, p. 46.

³⁶ HA, File 17A, Reel 1 material concerns these two inheritances as does the L of C material.

³⁷ Die Ahnentafel, pp. 39-40.

1889-92

1500
florins
= \$600
a
year-
100 to 1
ratio
to today
Today
1
out
florins
worth
at least
\$40.00

→ \$40,000

a referent page

D.T.

1892

Repeat

at the time of the marriage III
ADOLF'S BOYHOOD

Hit Klara could believe that he was
truly her uncle and the son of Johann's family
And therefore, typical - brother of her mother
A scene - when a discovery to be made
it up, Alges tells her? about Graz.

ADOLF'S BOYHOOD

To Adolf
in later
years,
we could
never
forget
that a
unusually
early present
at his birth
Adolf
means
nothing

*
1892

2-4
3-1
4-1
5-21
6-5

AT HALF-PAST SIX on the evening of Saturday 20th April 1889,
five years after Alois Hitler's third marriage, his wife, Klara, gave
birth to her fourth child at Braunau on the River Inn. Two days
later the infant, a boy, was christened, being given one name only
— Adolf. The godparents were Johann and Johanna Prinz, distant
relatives who lived at No. 28 Löwengasse in Vienna. The
name of the midwife who delivered the child was Franziska
Pointecker; helping her was the mother's sister, Johanna Pölzl.

These details are taken from the entry in the baptismal register
and from the birth certificate, true copies of which were supplied
by the incumbent of Braunau to the provincial governor of Upper
Austria on the instructions of the Federal Government in 1924. In
these official documents the name was spelt 'Hitler', not 'Hiedler',
and there was no mention of 'Schicklgruber'—correctly, for at that
time Adolf's father had borne the name Hitler for twelve years.

In the family circle and amongst friends, the newcomer was
known as 'Adi', not 'Dolfi', as some have maintained, for when
pronounced in the Upper Austrian dialect, the latter word would
have sounded too much like 'Teufel' (Devil), an epithet which the
infant had as yet done nothing to deserve.

Adolf Hitler was thus one-quarter a Schicklgruber, one-
quarter a Pölzl, one-quarter a Hitler, and one-quarter of ancestry
unknown. If Frank's information should prove to be correct,
namely that Adolf's grandfather was a Jew from Graz, then the
Führer himself would have been 25% a Jew. His Hitler blood
came from his maternal grandmother, who was a daughter of
Johann Nepomuk Hiedler, already mentioned.

The physical constitution of the Pölzls appears to have been
weak. Of the eleven children of the Pölzl-Hiedler marriage, the

which I could believe that was something to him

Adolf and Braunau

Adolf was three years old, perhaps less, when he left Braunau,
and his statement in *Mein Kampf* was accurate: 'I can remember
little of that period, for I was only a few years old when my father
had to leave the little frontier town that he had learned to love
and move further down the River Inn to Passau.'

And yet the tales that were told about Adolf and Braunau!
Bartz,¹ for example, claimed that 'every alley-way and almost
every house there was familiar to him'; that people were so fond
of 'that dear little boy', and that he was the favourite of the other
children in Braunau, too. And a second example: on 14th March
1938 Hitler stopped on his triumphal journey to Vienna at Sankt
Pölten, where a woman was brought to the microphone to tell,
apparently in his presence, a touching little story about how she
and Adolf had been to school together in Braunau.

Later, Hitler described the town of his birth as 'an unassuming
back-water' and considered it 'a happy dispensation that Fate
should have chosen it as the place of my birth, lying as it does on
the frontier between those two German states whose unification
appears at any rate to the younger ones amongst us as a life's task
to be fulfilled by every means in our power'. Thus runs the first
sentence in *Mein Kampf*. Today, thanks to Hitler, the peoples of
those two states are less disposed to unification than ever before.

¹ Karl Bartz-Hoffmann, *Großdeutschlands Wiedergeburt*, Raumbildverlag, 1939.

* D.T. : Any called him Adi, not Dolfi.
which goes too close to Teufel for
comfort. I, of course, always called him
Adolf. I never got Dolfi or Adi. I never
got, my little devil, but that's all right.

* D.T. It is in these families who
are cursed with early mortality
that the soil is rich for our seeds

* for those who remain
are desperate, and look for any thing
even unlikely to be

1942

THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

to society and "public decency." They should all be handed over to the Gestapo and severely punished:

Experience shows that ~~unnatural~~ offenders generally turn into homicidal maniacs; they must be rendered harmless however young they may be. I have therefore always been in favor of the strongest possible punishment of these antisocial elements.³¹⁷

Other aspects of Hitler's personality also fit what we know to be true about the psychopathology of sexual perversion. The infantilism we have found in him is one necessary ingredient. For as Freud was first to notice, "perverted sexuality is nothing else but infantile sexuality, magnified and separated into its component parts." Infantilism is clearly marked when, as with Hitler, the perversion involves a reversion to the anal stage.³¹⁸ Hitler's harrowing childhood memories of his primal scene experience and his monorchism clearly qualify as prerequisites for adult perversion, as set forth by the distinguished child psychoanalyst Phyllis Greenacre. "If I were to attempt a formula describing the development of perversion," she has written, the primary cause would lie in a disturbed mother-child relationship, "especially [one] involving the genitals. This becomes most significant . . . when castration anxiety is extraordinarily acute."³¹⁹

Psychoanalysts have shown that the mothers of boys who become sexual perverts often were overly stringent about toilet training. As we have noted, Klara Hitler had a reputation in Leonding and Linz for having had "the cleanest house in town" and keeping her children "absolutely spotless." It is interesting, and perhaps in this connection suggestive, that in one case of perversion described by an American analyst, the patient showed an identification with his mother: he displayed a desire "to have his sweetheart urinate in his presence while he encouraged her in a friendly way. He was playing the role of his mother who used to put him on the chamberpot when he was a baby."³²⁰

In his chapter on perversion in his standard work on psychoanalytic theory, Otto Fenichel lists three basic characteristics: patients with perversions tend to be infantile; they have unreconciled Oedipus complexes; and they all display castration anxiety. Indeed, Fenichel concludes: "Castration anxiety (and guilt feelings which are derivatives of castration anxiety) must be the decisive factor."³²¹ Adolf Hitler's lifelong concern about castration has already been mentioned perhaps too often.

If the clinical literature is correct in concluding that Oedipal problems, sadomasochism, infantilism, and castration anxiety are the marks of perversion, then Hitler certainly had all the chief symptoms. But there is a more specific reason why Adolf's symptoms were so intense and why a sexual perversion of the kind described was, psychologically, an appropriate response to sexual problems dating from his

The Child As Father to the Man

earliest years. The combination of trauma had given Adolf Hitler sexual intercourse. He saw it that must be avoided. He could his sexual energies in deviate

As with other issues rare certain that Hitler had the jmitted that traditional history in saying that they can find e was sexually normal. But th tary evidence of uncertain rel chological data.

In short, we conclude th ladies urinate or defecate on this perversion not because' pletely convincing but becau dence. The perversion fits all and public performance. It w his grandiose, moralistic publi ridden self which pleaded fo pulse for self-punishment, we : to have historic consequences.

Thus did the evils done man. We leave him now to lo ditions which helped bring hi achieve a political goal withou personality, time, and place. f none can be understood apart ;

In following the course c fateful meeting with Adolf Hi there was in the past that he the context of his times, the balanced man became a politic

Indeed! How well he knew
Hight into a look at P241 where he's
convinced that castration is psychologically
have to be Jew!

Check
notes on
P241

D.T. We can imagine Alois' habits
in bed as a young girl that he married.
Dangerous she was so spotlessly clean -
she always had to be scrubbing
him out of her mouth with laundry soap.
The baby's mother had a life-sectored breath.

Important

1942
1942

from
P241
Veroff
P241
direct
to this
in 1942
fate

1890

D.T.
Too much
breast
to
much
enthusiasm
on a
clean
ars.

242
D.T.

1989

(23)

card 327, p. 2

resources. ~~Yes,~~ Our budget does not permit it! (At this point the football story can be given from Tough Guys.) In any event, Alois believed that Klara Potzl was his cousin one step removed. *Even better, he had made love to her mother.*

D.T.

repeat 1889
THE PSYCHOPATHIC GOD: ADOLF HITLER

based. Phyllis Greenacre has studied closely the role of trauma in the infancy of people who later manifested traits strikingly similar to Hitler's. She stresses the particular importance of the very early years. "The existence of any conditions which seriously impair the mother-infant relationship at this time . . . increases and prolongs primary narcissism and tends to damage the early ego. . . . such fundamental disturbances may arise either through pathological conditions in the infant . . . or they may arise through a maternal disturbance of any sort that alienates the mother from emotional and bodily contact with her baby in the first months of life."⁴⁴

We may assume that some sort of basic psychological difficulty developed in the infant Adolf, since there is evidence both of unhealthy conditions in the child and of emotional disturbances experienced by the mother. Working together, the two conditions would have impaired the vitally important mother-infant relationship. We know that at birth, and for some time thereafter, Adolf was a "sickly baby." No further details have been given, but his ailments seem to have been sufficient to cause his mother to fear that he would die in infancy, as his brother and sister had done. Worries about Adolf's health helped produce the excessive maternal solicitude which Klara showered upon her son until she died. Hitler himself confirms this overprotectiveness and indulgence when he refers to himself in his memoirs as a "mother's darling," who lived a comfortable life in his "soft, downy bed" until his mother's death. As we have noted, Hitler's family doctor reported that several of the neighbors found the mother's love for her son verged on the pathological.

The special nature of the mother-child relationship, as well as the troubled history of the relationship between Adolf's parents, suggests strongly that Klara transferred her libidinal interest from her unresponsive uncle-husband to her little son. Anxiety about Adolf's health and survival certainly would have played a part in reinforcing the displacement. There is evidence that Klara's response to her baby's sickness was to nurse him for an excessive length of time—perhaps as long as two years. A psychoanalyst has suggested that she may have done so as a way of quieting her guilt feelings and restoring her self-esteem as a mother: "In this kind of situation, the nipple is nearly forced into the baby's mouth whenever he screams, regardless of what is troubling him."⁴⁵

Klara may have continued to force-feed Adolf because, as a peasant daughter, she believed that good food was the best medicine for any childhood complaint. As a rigorously disciplined person herself, she might well have compelled her little boy (as she often forced herself) to do what was "good for him"—in this instance, to eat food whether he wanted it or not.

A boyhood memory of a farmer, Johann Schmidt, who was an older cousin of Adolf's, supports the hypothesis that Klara tried to im-

15
The Child As Father to the I

prove Adolf's health by it throughout his childhood. Aunt Klara, after her hushers on the farm is obliged to work in the when he did not feel w cow's milk into his roor drink it.⁴⁶

Hitler's oral habits a that there were serious, which the well-meaning adult Hitler's inordinate crisis; the sucking of hi rages; his poor appetite; his constant comment al basic mistrust of others

Adolf was a compul his boyhood friend recall he could dominate verbal

Soon I came to un for the reason that TALK and needed s startled when he w vivid gestures, for by the fact that I usually delivered so cano erupting. . .

A close associate of his aggression. The Führer, literally to destroy opposi

The fury raged itsel contradiction only le would crush all obje scenes occurred over

During one of his be to embarrass him by askir he had ever joined the ci ber of the Einwohnerwei. [Mit dem Maul kann man

In a classic account o lems during the oral stag

1889
dreamy

the vertigo of strength
a putting strength
into him,

146. Her heartbelt prayers are pecked up by D.T. who was out that night on prayer-fetters. Her heartbelt was just a bit - they were so pure. "Take my life, surely if it will help to save him."

plot prayers look to grab and grab on what is missing in our own life.

repeat page

pre and also after 1889

card 54

Redeem for Diet?

19

Adolf was on a list: ^{he was the} product of incest, second degree. That is, ^{there were} indications of

family interminglings over several generations. First degree ^{is between} mother and son

or father and daughter. First degree, one step removed ^{proposes} (no issue of children

but two potential ^{the} ^{dicants} ^{are} ^{to be} ~~spirits~~ of father and son, (mother and daughter) ^{to be} ~~cultivated by us,~~

~~(Don't I don't quite understand my own remark above)~~

^{value of for us in} The notion of incest ^{was} to turn the Dummkopf's experiment in upon itself

^{allowing humans to branch,} rather than ~~branching~~ out into ever new combinations. The Dummkopf was

wicked—He did not know what he was doing—He just encouraged things to

happen. We were evil—We knew exactly what We were doing, and it was

evil. ^{→ p11 mss.}

It is obviously, a disintegration

*It is easy to see why men and women should
themselves from reality when the choice
is between a ~~convivial~~ world that is, at best,
merely wicked, ^{or, if worse, is evil} ~~and a world of evil~~ ^{as}
~~a world to evil,~~*