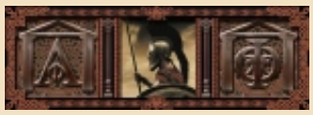
# THE WEST'S DARKEST HOUR

THE SITE OF THE PRIEST OF THE SACRED WORDS

## *Sticky post*



If *The West's Darkest Hour*, hosted by WordPress, is censored, visit the backup in English and in German.

PUBLISHED IN: FREE SPEECH / FREE PRESS ON MARCH 1, 2022 AT 10:22 PM COMMENTS (1) EDIT THIS

## *Hitler's Religion: Chapter 3*

*(excerpts)*

*by Richard Weikart*

In many of his private conversations and monologues, as well as in some of his public speeches, Hitler sounded like a rationalist, using science to undermine religion. Also, he denied a personal afterlife…

Hitler's freethinking bent seems to go back to his youth and may have come from his father, who was also disgruntled with the church. When reflecting back on his childhood religion classes in a January 1942 monologue, Hitler claimed that he "was the eternal questioner." He read a lot of freethinking literature, and he challenged his religion teacher with his findings, allegedly driving his teacher to despair. He would continually ask his teacher about doubtful themes in the Bible, but the teacher's answers were always evasive. One day Hitler's teacher asked him if he prayed, and he responded, "No, Sir, I do not pray; I do not believe that the dear God has an interest if a pupil prays!" Hitler also reported that he hated the mendacity of his religion instructor, who once told Hitler's mother in front of him that Hitler's soul was lost. Hitler

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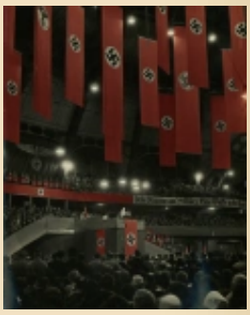
'In committing the **matricide of Europe**, Anglo-Americans heaped up their own funeral pyre'.



What **story** did they tell you, white man (your race dies when you are taught to hate your own history, heritage and culture)?

**This is what you must know!!**

responded by telling his teacher that some scholars doubt there is an afterlife. In February 1942, Hitler confessed that he had not believed in Christianity since he was about thirteen to fifteen years old. According to Hitler, "None of my [school] comrades believed in the so-called communion any longer." Hitler regaled his secretaries with accounts of his youthful exploits, including stories about embarrassing his religion teacher, whom he considered unkempt and filthy. He told his secretaries that he developed an aversion to clergymen from his earliest youth…

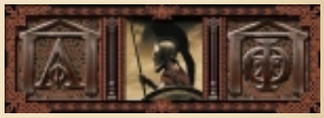
This was not the only time Hitler praised Enlightenment philosophers. During a monologue in October 1941, he lamented that current discussions about religion were in a miserable state compared to the writings of the French Enlightenment or to Frederick the Great's discussions with Voltaire. Nine months later, he told Bormann that of the books that Bormann had given him to look at, he was especially interested in Frederick the Great's books, *Briefe über die Religion* (*Letters on Religion*) and *Theologische Streitschriften* (*Theological Polemics*). Hitler commented that it would be valuable if all Germans, especially leaders and military officers, could read these works by Frederick, because then they would see that Hitler was not alone in his "heretical thoughts." Hitler obviously thought highly of Frederick, not only for his military exploits and tenacity but also for his Enlightened religious views. Hans Frank noticed this tendency, too, testifying that Hitler increasingly identified with Frederick the Great's Enlightened rationalism, which completely suppressed his childhood faith. The theologian Paul Hinlicky claims that Hitler's conception of God was shaped by Enlightenment thought, asserting, "Hitler embraced the rationalist, watch-maker God typical of deistic (not 'theistic') thought whose stern and ruthless law he discovered anew in Darwinian natural selection. In this way, Hitler renounced the God identified by biblical narrative"…

In 1927, Hitler corresponded with a Catholic priest who had previously supported Nazism but by this time had some misgivings. Hitler contradicted the priest's claim that Christianity had brought an end to Roman barbarism. Instead, Hitler insisted that Christianity was even more barbaric than the Romans had been, killing hundreds of thousands for their heretical beliefs…

Hitler attacked those in the churches who opposed his regime, indignantly claiming that their resistance was "nothing more than the continuation of the crime of the Inquisition and the burning of witches, by which the Jewish-Roman world exterminated whatever offered resistance to that shameful parasitism." In a February 1942 monologue, Hitler mocked the Christian story of God sending His Son to die for humanity. Then, after Christianity

"Only when you ask a thousand random whites 'Who's the greatest White man that ever lived?' and they all answer 'Adolf Hitler', will you know the White race has been saved. Not 'Julius Caesar'. Not 'Alexander'. Hitler."

—Mauricio

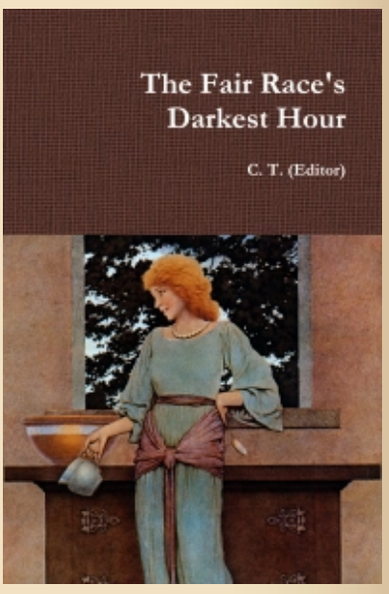


**In Spanish**:

La hora más oscura para la raza blanca

**In German**:

Die schwärzeste Stunde des Westens




PDF of my book *Daybreak* **here**, hard copy **here**. *The Fair Race* is also available through Lulu (PDF **here**, hard copy **here**).

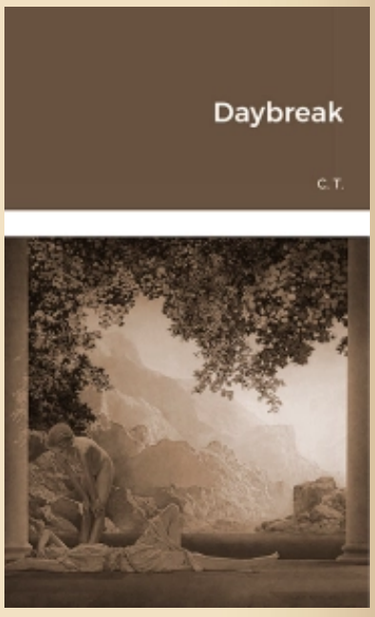
became established, Hitler complained, Christians used violence to force everyone to believe...

Another way that Hitler paralleled Enlightenment rationalism was by stressing the variety of religions in the world. Hitler saw the presence of numerous religions in the world as a major hurdle to believing in any particular one. The basic idea was that since there were so many different religions, each claiming to be the sole and exclusive truth, most religions were necessarily wrong. Why, then, believe in one particular religion, just because by accident you happened to be raised in the society that embraced it? In a monologue in October 1941, Hitler expressed this point clearly. Where he got his statistics from is uncertain, but he claimed that there were 170 large religions in the world, so at least 169 must be wrong. The implication, however, was that *all* 170 were probably wrong. Then he claimed that no religion still being practiced was older than 2,500 years, while humans have existed for at least 300,000 years (having evolved from primates). This implied that religions were temporary phenomena of questionable validity. A few months later, he made similar remarks, claiming that human conceptions of Providence are constantly shifting. Only about 10 percent of people in the world believed in Catholicism, he claimed, and the rest of humanity had many different beliefs. This time, he gave the figure of 500,000 years for the existence of the human species, noting that Christianity only existed during an "extremely short epoch of humanity."

In his 1935 speech to the Nuremberg Party Rally, he argued that religious ideas and institutions are inseparably linked to the continued existence of its practitioners and thus are not eternal truths. Religions, according to Hitler, are only valid to the extent that they contribute to the survival of the people (Volk) practicing them...

Five years earlier, he had given his first Nuremberg Party Rally speech after taking power and at the time presented his racial ideology as scientific. "In nature," he explained, "there are no inexplicable accidents.... Every development proceeds according to cause and effect." Therefore, in order to triumph as a Volk, Germans needed to discover the "eternal laws of life" and conform to them. Some of the most important laws of nature, Hitler explained, are that races are unequal and culture depends on the biological quality of the people, not on their environment. These two ideas—racial inequality and biological determinism—were prominent among German biologists and anthropologists, so in this case Hitler's views *were* consistent with the science of his day...

After coming to power, Hitler continued to prioritize science over religion. When meeting with Cardinal Michael von Faulhaber, Hitler reminded him that the world was changing, and he thought the Catholic Church should change with it. He reminded the




*On Beth's cute tits*, an exposé on feminism, is available as PDF, and hard copy.

*On exterminationism* is available as PDF, and hard copy.

cardinal of the Church's past conflicts with science over its belief in a six-day creation and the geocentric theory of the solar system. Then he told Faulhaber that the Church must abandon its opposition to Nazi racial and eugenics legislation, because such policies "rest on absolute scientific research"...

When he was a boy, his religion teachers would teach the creation story from the Bible, while his science teachers would teach the theory of evolution. As a pupil, he recognized that these teachings were completely contradictory. He admitted that the churches in recent times had saved face somewhat by retreating to the position that biblical stories could be interpreted symbolically. However, he took the side of science and evolutionary theory against religion and the churches' doctrines.

Another reason that some people might mistake Hitler for an atheist was his aforementioned rejection of a personal afterlife. Based on his interaction with Hitler, Walter Schellenberg, one of the most influential SS officers during World War II, testified the following:

> Hitler did not believe in a personal god. He believed only in the bond of blood between succeeding generations and in a vague conception of fate or providence. Nor did he believe in a life after death. In this connection he often quoted a sentence from the *Edda*, that remarkable collection of ancient Icelandic literature, which to him represented the profoundest Nordic wisdom: "All things will pass away, nothing will remain but death and the glory of deeds."

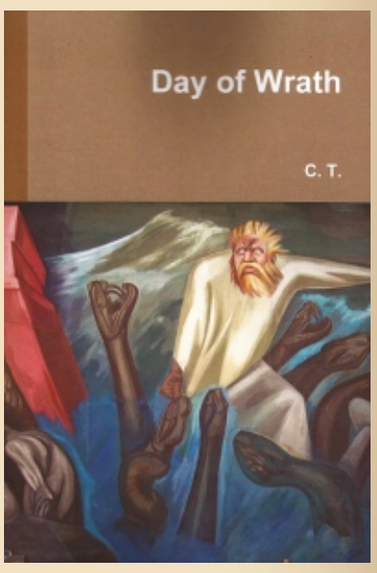
In his New Year's Proclamation in 1943, Hitler publicly insinuated that he did not believe in an individual afterlife, telling his fellow Germans, "The individual must and will pass away, as in all times, but the Volk must live on." According to Albert Speer, one of Hitler's closest friends who met with him not long before he committed suicide, Hitler faced his own death without any hope of an afterlife. Hitler told him, "Believe me, Speer, it is easy for me to end my life. A brief moment and I'm free of everything, liberated from this painful existence." Hitler clearly did not think there was any kind of personal afterlife and certainly had no inkling of any divine judgment after death...

In February 1942, in the midst of a screed accusing Christianity of destroying the noble, ancient world, Hitler blamed the Jews for introducing the "beastly idea" that one's life continues in a future world. The Jews used this promise of life after death as an excuse, according to Hitler, to exterminate life in the present world. Hitler contradicted this allegedly Jewish view, asserting that persons cease to exist at death...

In *Mein Kampf*, Hitler claimed that true Aryan religion must uphold "the conviction of survival after death in some form." This,

Don't try to get *The Fair Race* via Amazon or Barnes & Noble. Amazon and others are selling a pirated, outdated copy before I removed and added several articles, and copiously checked the Spanish to English translations.

Books by Editor of his site that contain no essays from other writers:

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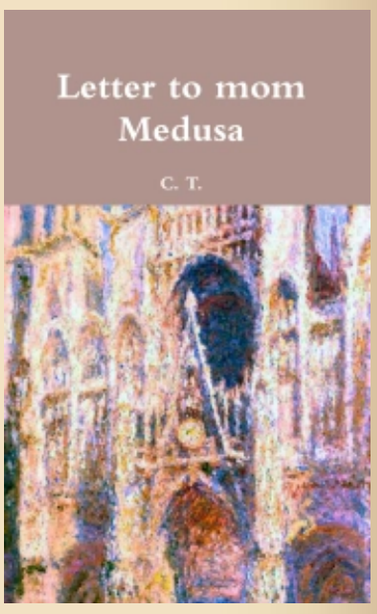



Hard copy available : here

For my books in Spanish click: here.

however, still underscores the fuzziness of his conception of the afterlife, since "in some form" is rather vague and openended. It could mean a personal afterlife, but it could also simply mean continuing to exist in one's descendants or in matter rearranged. The latter seems closer to the position Hitler stated elsewhere…

He reiterated this point in a January 1928 speech, where he posed the question crucial to all religions, *"Why is the individual in the world at all?"* He answered that we do not know why we are living, but we do know that we have an instinct not only to live, but also to continue our existence in to the future. This is "the yearning to immortalize oneself in the body of a child." The highest humans—and Hitler clearly thought the Aryans were the highest—extend this desire to preserving the entire species, not just one's own children.

The view that Hitler saw the afterlife as an impersonal return to nature or the Volk is reinforced by an entry in Goebbels' diary during December 1941. The entry is especially intriguing because it was one of the only times that Goebbels noted a point of disagreement between Hitler and himself about religion. Goebbels claimed that in his view—but not in Hitler's—the average German needs to regard the afterlife as a continuation of the individual. "One cannot make do by saying, he goes again into his Volk (people) or into his native soil (*Mutterboden*)." In this discussion, Goebbels states that Hitler did not believe in an individual afterlife, and he implies that Hitler took the position that afterlife simply means returning to the blood and soil from which one came.

The view that the afterlife is simply a continuation of life in future generations was reflected in an SS pamphlet on funerals. It quoted Himmler, who stated that death held no terror, because it found meaning in the continuation of life. He explained, "The individual dies, but in his children his people (Volk) grow beyond him even during his life. Because we love the future of the life of our people (Volk) more than ourselves, we freely and bravely consent to go to the death, wherever it must be." This notion of an impersonal afterlife was not uncommon in Nazi circles. It was so widespread that Pope Pius XI criticized the Nazi view of the afterlife in his 1937 encyclical. Pius complained, "*Immortality* in a Christian sense means the survival of man after his terrestrial death, for the purpose of eternal reward or punishment. Whoever only means by the term, the collective survival here on earth of his people for an indefinite length of time, distorts one of the fundamental notions of the Christian Faith and tampers with the very foundations of the religious concept of the universe, which requires a moral order"…

Hitler's vague notion of God inspired him because he considered God the creator and sustainer of the German Volk. When Hitler

Site in a nutshell: here.

Women understood: here.

See Himmler's and William Pierce's quotable quotes about Christianity (here and here).

To contextualise our criticism of Christianity, see Richard Carrier's study on the inexistence of Jesus (watch conference: here):

When your god is Jewish, you can potentially end up in a runaway philo-Semitic downward spiral, precisely what happened to the US.

used the term Volk, he was referring to the Germanic people as a racial entity, so Volk was synonymous with the Aryan or Nordic race (terms also used interchangeably). But it was also conveniently ambiguous, making it a great propaganda tool appealing to Germans who might differ in their interpretations of it. It could mean all the German people belonging to the unified German nation, or it could mean all those who were ethnically German, or it could even mean all those having Nordic racial characteristics, even if they were ethnically Danish or Dutch or Norwegian or Polish. Hitler preferred this last definition and tried during World War II to construct a Greater Germanic Reich that incorporated all those identified as members of the Nordic race, no matter their nationality. However, most Germans opted for one of the first two definitions...

Hitler made the connection between God and the German Volk so often that Max Domarus, who edited a massive four-volume collection of Hitler's speeches, claimed Hitler's God was a "peculiarly German God," not the God worshipped by most other people throughout the ages...

Domarus added this insightful footnote to the passage: "In this context as well it is evident that Hitler understood the term 'Almighty' to refer to a god that existed exclusively for the German people." Of course, Hitler believed that God existed everywhere, but he also believed the Volk was God's special people with a special mission, and he tried to instill this faith in his fellow Germans. Rather frequently Hitler encouraged his fellow Germans to believe that their work and struggle on behalf of their people was assured of success, because God was with them. In June 1937, while boasting of his achievements and preparing for future conquest, Hitler exhorted his compatriots to expect that God would bless them if they tenaciously worked for Germany...

卐

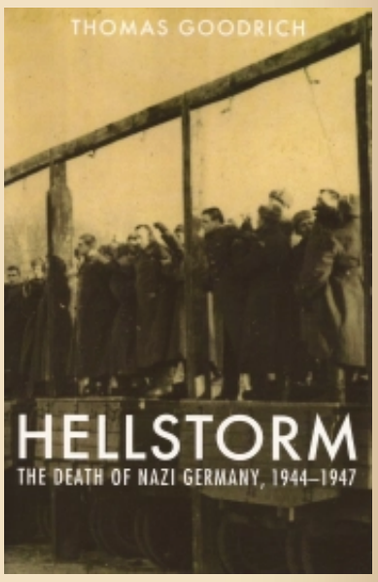
*Note of the Editor:*

Here is, with the honourable exception of GLR, the astronomical failure of American racialism. Only if they worked to restore Germany's honour—the exact reverse of the anti-Nazi West of our day—could God help them.

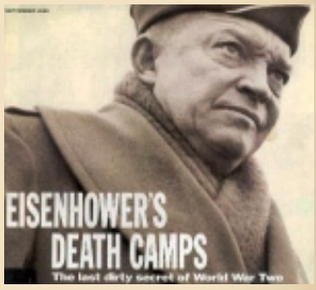
Let us remember the words of Michael O'Meara: 'The greatest of the "conservative" thinkers, Joseph de Maistre, pointed out long ago that the French Revolution led the revolutionaries rather than was led by them. For he believed that certain Providential forces

'The strongest trees are rooted in the dark places...'

Thomas Goodrich's *Hellstorm* is the most important book of the 21st century.




The above book is about the Holocaust perpetrated by the Allied forces on the Germans (here).




**Here**: an SS pamphlet explaining National Socialism.

rule our lives. These forces he saw in Christian terms, but others, like Heidegger, for instance, saw them in terms of Being, over which humans have no control. In either case, the force of Providence or Being or Destiny has a power that has often made itself felt in our history. For this reason, I have little doubt that Europeans will eventually throw off the Judeo-liberal system programming their destruction. I'm less confident about we Americans, given the greater weakness of our collective identity and destiny. But nevertheless even we might be saved from ourselves by this force—as long as we do what is still in our power to do'.

But O'Meara failed in one of his articles to honour the German Chancellor and his Reich because of, I assume, the Catholicism of his Irish parents. Like many other Americans, he clung somehow to the Semitic god of the Christians.

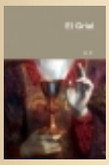
The salvation of the Aryan consists in honouring Hitler and no longer Jesus. Then, and only then, the true God will help them.

*Nicht in kalten Marmorsteinen,*
*Nicht in Tempeln, dumpf und tot:*
*In den frischen Eichenhainen*
*Webt und rauscht der deutsche Gott.*

Not in cold marble stones,
Not in temples dull and dead:
In the fresh oak groves
Weaves and rustles the German god.

PUBLISHED IN: ALBERT SPEER CATHOLIC CHURCH EDDA (OLD NORSE TEXT) FREDERICK THE GREAT GERMANIC PEOPLE GOD HANS FRANK HEINRICH HIMMLER HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) MICHAEL O'MEARA NORDICISM RICHARD WEIKART WHITE NATIONALISM ON JUNE 2, 2022 AT 6:56 PM COMMENTS (1) EDIT THIS

## *The shadow of Amara*



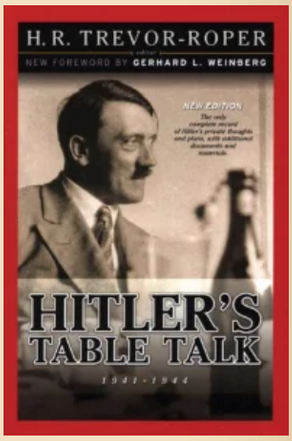
After a bitter family event, I will devote this day to adding a final chapter to the revised edition of *The Grail:* the last book of my autobiographical trilogy. I may even title that chapter 'The Shadow of Amara'.

PUBLISHED IN: EL GRIAL (BOOK) ON JUNE 1, 2022 AT 10:56 AM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS

"1945 was the year of the total inversion of Aryan values into Christian values." —Joseph Walsh

"With the death of Adolf Hitler in the close of the 2nd World War in 1945 Western civilization, as it had existed and is still perceived DIED once and for all. The only thing that was left now was a gene pool." —**James Mason**

"The fall of Stalingrad is the finish of Europe. There was a cataclysm. The core of it all was Stalingrad. There you can say it was finished and well finished, the white civilisation." —**L.F. Céline**




To unplug yourself from the Matrix you really need to undemonize Adolf Hitler, Heinrich Himmler, National Socialism and the Third Reich. Click **here** to hit ten articles on vital info about the Second World War that the controlled media concealed from you.

# *Hitler's Religion: Chapter 2*

*(excerpts)*

*by Richard Weikart*

Who influenced Hitler's religion? Even as allied bombers reduced German cities to rubble in 1944, Hitler fantasized about his post-war architectural exploits. One of his most grandiose schemes was to transform his hometown of Linz, Austria, into the cultural capital of the Third Reich. A secretary of his remembered this as one of Hitler's favorite topics of conversation. On May 19, 1944, Hitler regaled his entourage with his plans for Linz, which included a huge library. Inside a large hall of the library, he planned to display the busts of "our greatest thinkers," whom he considered vastly superior to any English, French, or Americans intellectuals...

Hitler enthused about Nietzsche, however, asserting: "Nietzsche is the more realistic and more consistent one. He certainly sees the grief of the world and the human race, but he deduces from it the demand of the Superman (*Übermensch*), the demand for an elevated and intensified life. Thus Nietzsche is naturally much closer to our viewpoint than Schopenhauer, even though we may appreciate Schopenhauer in some matters"...

In this chapter, I highlight several of the most important thinkers who impacted his perspective: Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Richard Wagner, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, and Julius Friedrich Lehmann... He [Hitler] advised that all German young people should read the works of Goethe, Schiller, and Schopenhauer...

Rosenberg jotted down in his diary that Hitler once cited Schopenhauer as the source of the saying that "antiquity did not know two evils: Christianity and syphilis." (Rosenberg, a Schopenhauer adept, apparently was not sure if this was really a Schopenhauer quote, for he placed a question mark by it.) Goebbels recorded the same conversation in his diary, but he remembered Hitler saying, "According to Schopenhauer, Christianity and syphilis made humanity unhappy and unfree." Either way, Hitler saw Schopenhauer as an opponent of Christianity and was agreeing with his anti-Christian outlook.

Then there was Nietzsche...

According to Max Whyte, "For many intellectuals in the Third Reich, Nietzsche provided not merely the decorative furnishing of National Socialism, but its core ideology." The official Nazi newspaper published articles honoring Nietzsche, and they

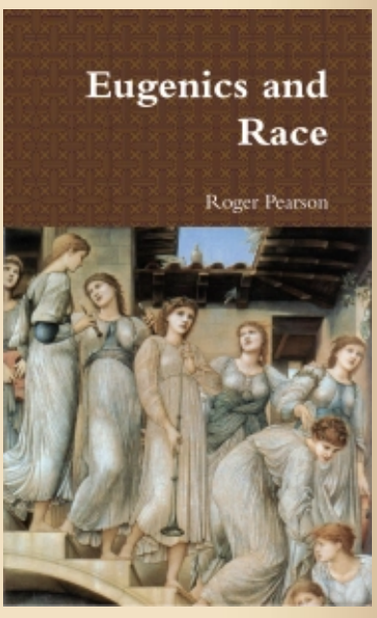
*Gens alba conservanda est*
("The white race must be preserved")

The collapse of the dollar that is coming will mark the beginning of the end of America's economic and cultural hegemony over Europe.

"The sign of the times is degeneracy. This term—degeneracy—sums up all that is happening to the West."

CONTACT:

karellen2001(at)gmail.com




**'RACISM':**

"applauded Nietzsche's 'battle against Christianity.'" In his 1936 speech to the Nazi Party Congress, the party ideologist, Rosenberg, identified Nietzsche as one of three major forerunners of Nazism. The following year, Heinrich Härtle published *Nietzsche und der Nationalsozialismus* (Nietzsche and National Socialism) with the official Nazi publishing house. He admitted that some of Nietzsche's political perspectives were problematic from a Nazi standpoint, but his final verdict was that Nietzsche was an important forerunner of Nazism...

On his visit to the Nietzsche Archive in October 1934, he brought along his architect friend, Albert Speer, and commissioned the building of a memorial hall, where conferences and workshops could be held to promote Nietzschean philosophy. The project cost Hitler 50,000 marks from his private funds and was almost completed by the end of World War II. During that same visit, Hitler's personal photographer, Heinrich Hoffmann, took a photo that circulated widely of Hitler gazing on the bust of Nietzsche.

On Mussolini's sixtieth birthday in 1943, Hitler presented him a special edition of Nietzsche's works... Hitler's friend, Ernst Hanfstaengl, claimed that when he heard Hitler give his March 21, 1933, speech in Potsdam, he detected a shift in Hitler's thought. Hanfstaengl wrote,

> I pulled myself together with a start. What was this? Where had I read that before? This was not Schopenhauer, who had been Hitler's philosophical god in the old Dietrich Eckart days. No, this was new. It was Nietzsche... From that day at Potsdam the Nietzschean catch-phrases began to appear more frequently—the will to power of the *Herrenvolk* [master people], slave morality, the fight for the heroic life, against reactionary education, Christian philosophy and ethics based on compassion.

At the 1933 Nuremberg Party Congress, Hitler endorsed the Nietzschean transvaluation of values, i.e., Nietzsche's rejection and inversion of traditional Judeo-Christian morality...

While never endorsing the "death of God," Hitler expressed agreement with Nietzsche's rejection of Christianity. In January 1941, Goebbels recorded in his diary that Hitler was riled up against scholars, including philosophers, but he made an exception for Nietzsche, who, he asserted, "proved in detail the absurdity of Christianity. In two hundred years it [i.e., Christianity] will only remain a grotesque memory." Thus, Hitler approved of Nietzsche's anti-Christian stance and predicted the ultimate demise of Christianity.

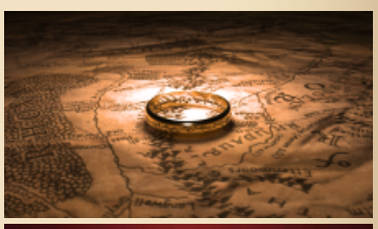
Schopenhauer and Nietzsche were also potent influences on

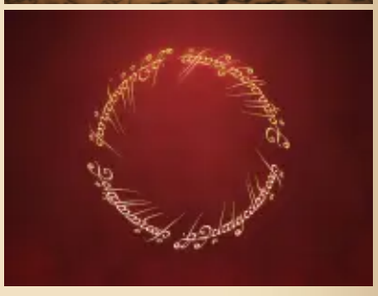
On the origin of the word 'racist'

The word 'racism' from the Nietzschean viewpoint

Read this section from Wm. Pierce's *Who We Are* about the West's darkest hour.

For a couple of articles on Richard Wagner and LOTR click on pics below:





**The Jewish Problem (Jewish authors):**

Larry Auster's unpublished chapter

Richard Wagner, Hitler's favorite composer. In fact, Hitler's enthusiasm for Wagner was well known. The Führer regularly attended the Bayreuth Festival and forged personal connections with the Wagner family and the Bayreuth Circle, who were powerful influences on the racist and anti-Semitic scene in early twentieth-century Germany…

Wagner did not believe that Jesus rose from the dead… In 1881 he read Gobineau and adopted his racist theory at once, calling him "one of the cleverest men of our day." He embraced Gobineau's view that race was the guiding factor behind historical development. Further, the key problem with humanity—the primary sin—was that the white race, the Aryans, had mixed with other races, contaminating their blood. Gobineau's theory would have a powerful impact on German racial thought by the early twentieth century and would help shape Hitler's worldview, possibly through Wagner or the Bayreuth Circle, but likely also through other racist writers.

Another Schopenhauer devotee and Wagner's son-in-law, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, was an important precursor of Nazi racial ideology. When Hitler was in Bayreuth for a speaking engagement, he requested an appointment with Chamberlain, so they met for the first time on September 30 and October 1, 1923. A few days after that first meeting, Chamberlain wrote excitedly to his new acquaintance, expressing his great admiration for Hitler. Until his death in January 1927, Chamberlain remained his devoted supporter. A few days after attending Chamberlain's funeral, Hitler told a Nazi Party assembly that Chamberlain was a "great thinker." Many Nazi speakers and publications, including the *Völkischer Beobachter*, feted Chamberlain as the preeminent racial thinker…

The parallels between some of Chamberlain's and Hitler's ideas are patently obvious, such as Germanic racial supremacy, anti-Semitism, and the constant struggle between races. Both men believed that Indo-Germanic people were the sole creators of higher culture. However, these ideas were circulating widely in Germany independently of Chamberlain…

According to Rosenberg's diary entry, Hitler agreed with Rosenberg that Chamberlain was mistaken to defend Paul's teachings. To be sure, Chamberlain thought Paul's writings were riddled with contradictions, and he spurned Paul's Epistle to the Romans because he viewed it as a continuation of the Jewish conception of a God who "creates, commands, forbids, becomes angry, punishes, and rewards." Nonetheless, Chamberlain insisted that many passages in Paul evince a more refreshing, mystical approach to God. Hitler, on the other hand, rejected Paul altogether, as the account of the same conversation recorded in Hitler's monologues made clear.

Excerpts of *Esau's Tears*

**The Jewish Problem (non-Jewish authors):**

Definition of anti-Semitism

*The Culture of Critique*'s Preface

Above & below: Parrish's Arcadian paintings.

'Racism' is just an expression of evolution. All species go through racial separation on their path to speciation. No exceptions.

In humans racist is just a person who loves his race, for example the nymphs on

卐

*Editor's comment:*

> At the 1933 Nuremberg Party Congress, Hitler endorsed the Nietzschean transvaluation of values, i.e., Nietzsche's rejection and inversion of traditional Judeo-Christian morality…

Since the author of this book is a Christian, his prose doesn't reveal the truth.

It was Christianity, a Semitic ideology, that inverted Greco-Roman values. Nietzsche and Hitler's NS only wanted European values to return to their Aryan roots.

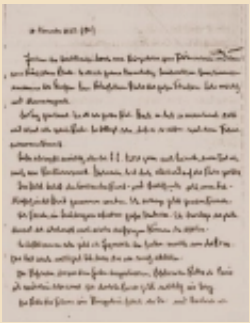
PUBLISHED IN: ALFRED ROSENBERG ARTHUR DE GOBINEAU ARTHUR SCHOPENHAUER FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) RICHARD WAGNER RICHARD WEIKART ST PAUL TRANSVALUATION OF ALL VALUES ON MAY 31, 2022 AT 12:22 PM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

## *Mantra post*

The word 'racist' is used as a control word for whites. However, after the transvaluation of Christian values to Greco-Roman values, it is a term we can use!

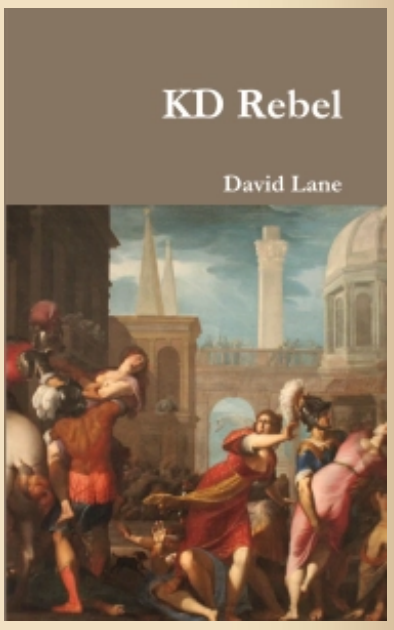
PUBLISHED IN: MANTRAS ON MAY 31, 2022 AT 11:22 AM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS

## *Hitler's Religion: Chapter 1*



this sidebar. But in today's mad West the term 'racist' de facto means *someone who loves the white race* to the point of wanting to preserve it.

Above, another Maxfield Parrish painting. Below, a novel of the creator of the fourteen words.




**Who's the editor of this site?** — See a Metapedia article that a German wrote about me: here.

Goebbels' Diaries

> Joseph Goebbels, based on his frequent and extensive conversations with Hitler, recorded numerous times in his diary that Hitler was anti-Christian and wanted to destroy the churches. A few days after Christmas in 1939, he conversed with Hitler and reported, "The Führer is deeply religious, but entirely anti-Christian. He sees in Christianity a symptom of decay. Rightly so. It is a strata deposited by the Jewish race."

The first chapter of Richard Weikart's book is entitled 'Was Hitler a Religious Hypocrite?' In the white advocates' internet movement, Carolyn Yeager has been the most faithful in holding in high esteem the memory of Hitler and his Reich. But like many Christian white nationalists, she has failed to notice the hypocrisy of the Führer's public pronouncements when compared to his private pronouncements. I recommend Weikart's book to those racialist Christians who are stuck with Hitler's public image.

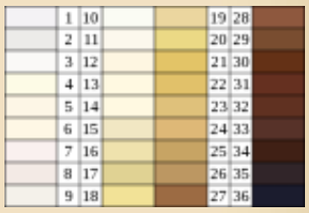
Who was the historical Hitler? Since, in many respects, Hitler is the antithesis of the archetypal Jesus, we can recall a verse from Mark's gospel that portrays him: 'He spoke to them only in parables, but to his disciples privately he explained everything'.

> Plenty of evidence suggests Hitler was concerned lest he offend the religious sensibilities of the German public. In a lengthy passage in *Mein Kampf*, he warned against repeating the disastrous course that caused Georg von Schönerer's Pan-German Party to nose dive. Schönerer was an Austrian politician in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries who wanted to unite all Germans in a common empire. His fervent German nationalism brought him into conflict with the multi-ethnic Austro-Hungarian Empire, which would dissolve if Schönerer had his way. He also promoted a biological form of anti-Semitism, wanting to purify the German people by getting rid of this allegedly foreign race. In 1941, Hitler told his colleagues that when he arrived in Vienna in 1907, he was already a follower of Schönerer. By the time he wrote *Mein Kampf*, he agreed fully with Schönerer's Pan-German ideals, affirming, "Theoretically speaking, all the Pan-German's [Schönerer's] thoughts were correct." However, he blamed Schönerer for not recognizing the importance of winning the masses over to Pan-Germanism and harshly criticized him for launching the Los-von-Rom (Away-from-Rome) Movement, which called on Austrians to abandon the Roman Catholic Church. Schönerer opposed Catholicism because he considered it an internationalist organization that undermined nationalism.

This reminds me of what Henry VIII did in separating the Church of England from papal authority.

> He believed it posed a danger to the German people since it

SKIN & EYE COLORS:



ARCHIVES

Select Month

A 3-eyed crow, symbol of the old man fused to a weirwood tree.

CATEGORIES

- 2001: A Space Odyssey (movie)
- 3-eyed crow
- A Song of Ice and Fire (novels)
- Abortion
- Abraham (patriarch)
- Abraham Lincoln
- Achilles

> included many different nationalities, including his enemies: the Slavic groups in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Schönerer himself personally left the Catholic Church in January 1900 and joined the Lutheran denomination. Though he occasionally lauded Luther and Protestantism, his concern was purely political. According to Andrew G. Whiteside, a leading expert on Schönerer, he remained a pagan at heart and was indifferent to Christianity; though sometimes he claimed to be a Christian, at other times he admitted, "I am and remain a pagan." Another time, he stated, "Where Germandom and Christendom are in conflict, we are Germans first… If it is un-Christian to prefer the scent of flowers in God's own free nature to the smoke of incense… then I am not a Christian." According to Whiteside, "none of the Pan-German leaders was in the least religious."
>
> Hitler viewed the Los-von-Rom Movement as an unmitigated disaster because it unnecessarily alienated the masses from the Pan-German Party, precipitating its decline. Hitler suggested the proper political course would be to imbue ethnically German Catholics (and Protestants) with nationalist sentiments so they would support a "single holy German nation," just as they had done during World War I. Hitler also rejected Schönerer's anti-Catholic crusade because he insisted that a successful political movement must concentrate all its fury on a single enemy. A struggle against Catholicism would dissipate the Nazi movement's power and sense of conviction it needed to carry on its fight against the Jews.

Wow, this puts me closer to Schönerer than to Hitler, even though, privately, Hitler believed the same as Schönerer did about the religion of our parents.

But we must try to understand Hitler. In the case of Henry VIII, the winds of the zeitgeist on the British Isle were in his favour. The Austrians and Catholic Germans weren't prepared for such a step, and in any case, German Lutheranism was as harmful to the Aryan cause as Roman Catholicism. If someone wants, like Hitler, to do politics, he has to compromise.

> While Hitler faulted Schönerer for alienating the masses through his anti-Catholic campaign, he was not thereby endorsing Catholicism. Overall, he supported Schönerer's ideological goals and only objected to his inopportune tactics: "[The Pan-German movement's] goal had been correct, its will pure, but the road it chose was wrong." What Hitler learned from Schönerer's tactical mistake was that political parties should steer clear of interfering with people's religious beliefs or attacking religious organizations: "*For the political leader the religious doctrines and institutions of his people must always remain inviolable; or else he has no right to be in politics, but should become a reformer, if he has what it takes!* Especially in


Adam Smith

Adolf Hitler

Adversus Christianos (book)

Africa

Against the Fall of Night (novel)

Agamemnon

Alaric

Albert Lindemann

Albert Schweitzer

Albert Speer

Albrecht Dürer

Alcibiades

Alcman

Aldous Huxley

Alex Linder

Alexander Alekhine

Alexander the Great

Alexandr Solzhenitsyn

Alexandria

Alexis de Tocqueville

Alfred Rosenberg

Alice Miller

American civil war

Americanism

Amerinds

Ammianus Marcellinus

An Eye for an Eye (book)

Ancient Greece

Ancient Rome

Anders Breivik

> Germany any other attitude would lead to a catastrophe." Hitler thus warned any anticlerical members of his party to keep their antireligious inclinations private, lest they alienate the masses.

Hitler's compromise took a toll that is noticeable even in American white nationalism: what I have been calling *monocausalism* on this site.

By focusing, at least in the Reich's public pronouncements, solely on Jews as the Enemy #1 of the Aryan, the public NS ideology exonerated Christians. I won't reprove what Hitler did, because rather than being a religious reformer he chose to be a politician; and every politician has to compromise. But this tactic left a gap in racial ideology that to this day hasn't been filled. (Since American white nationalists aren't politicians but internet commentators, unlike the NS of the previous century they could break down the barrier between private and public, and start saying what Hitler said privately about Christianity, which they don't.)

> In 1924, when Hitler was interned in Landsberg Prison after his failed Beer Hall Putsch, his fellow prisoner and confidante Rudolf Hess talked with other Nazis about religion. Hitler did not join the conversation; afterward, he told Hess that he dared not divulge his true feelings about religion publicly. Hitler confessed that, even though he found it distasteful, "for reasons of political expediency he had to play the hypocrite toward his church." From the early days of his political activity, Hitler recognized that being a religious hypocrite had its political advantages.
>
> In his diaries, Goebbels confirmed that Hitler camouflaged his religious position to placate the masses. Based on his conversations with Hitler more than a year before the Nazis came to power, Goebbels wrote that Hitler not only wanted to withdraw officially from the Catholic Church but even wanted to "wage war against it" later. However, Hitler knew withdrawing from Catholicism at that moment would be scandalous and undermine his chances of gaining power. Rather than commit political suicide, he would bide his time, waiting for a more opportune moment to strike against the churches. Goebbels, meanwhile, was convinced the day of reckoning would eventually come when he, Hitler, and other Nazi leaders would all leave the Church together. If Hitler was being frank with Goebbels, then his public religious image was indeed a façade to avoid offending his supporters.

It couldn't be clearer.

> In a diary entry from June 1934, Rosenberg also explained how Hitler masked his true religious feelings for political purposes… According to Rosenberg, Hitler divulged his anti-Christian stance and "more than once emphasized, laughing, that he had


Andrei Rublev (film)

Andrew Anglin

Andrew Hamilton

Angela Merkel

Anti-German exterminationism

Anti-white exterminationism

Antichrist (book)

Antiochus IV Epiphanes

Aphrodite

Apollo

Apollonius of Rhodes

Arcadia

Arcadius

Archeology

Archimedes

Architecture

Argentina

Arianism

Aristocracy

Aristophanes

Aristotle

Art

Artemis

Arthur C. Clarke

Arthur de Gobineau

Arthur Kemp

Arthur Schopenhauer

Articles in German

Artificial Intelligence (movie)

> been a heathen from time immemorial," and that "the Christian poison" was approaching its demise. Rosenberg explained, however, that Hitler kept these views top secret.

Multiple sources, not only his monologues that we have begun to translate, portray what Hitler said to his 'apostles' in private in contrast to his 'parables' to the people.

> In a major speech on the sixth anniversary of the Nazi regime (the same speech where he threatened to destroy the Jews if a world war broke out), Hitler remonstrated against the "so-called democracies" for accusing his government of being antireligious. He reminded them that the German government continued to support the churches financially through taxes and pointed out that thousands of church leaders were exercising their offices unrestrained. But what about the hundreds of pastors and priests who had been arrested and thrown into prison or concentration camps?

A fair question.

> The only religious leaders persecuted by his regime, he smugly said, were those who criticized the government or committed egregious moral transgressions, such as sexually abusing children.

It is a myth that American Boston journalists were the first in the West, at the beginning of this century, to expose the Can of Worms that is the Catholic Church: it was the Germans. We can imagine how many Catholic children would have been spared if Hitler had won the war...

> "Nor is it acceptable," Hitler told the churches, "to criticize the morality of a state," when they should be policing their own morals (the Nazi regime was at this time conducting trials of Catholic clergy for sexual abuse). He continued, "The German leadership of state will take care of the morality of the German state and Volk." In Hitler's view, morality was the purview of the state and its political leaders, not religious institutions and religious leaders. Any pastor or priest teaching his congregation morality contrary to Nazi policy or ideology could be labeled a political oppositionist, even if he was simply teaching moral precepts that Christians had been teaching for centuries.

Highly commendable, but because he lost the war we never settled accounts with Christianity: something Hitler planned to do after the war.

---

PUBLISHED IN: ALFRED ROSENBERG AUSTRIA CAROLYN YEAGER CATHOLIC CHURCH CHILD ABUSE GERMANY HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) JEWISH QUESTION (JQ) JOSEPH GOEBBELS MEIN KAMPF (BOOK) MONOCAUSALISM NATIONAL SOCIALISM RICHARD WEIKART RUDOLF HESS WHITE NATIONALISM ON MAY 30, 2022 AT 2:12 PM COMMENTS (5) EDIT THIS
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

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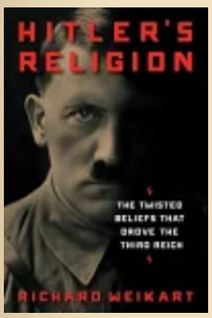
Aryan beauty
Asia
Athanaric
Atheism and secularism
Athena
Athens
Attila
Audios
August Kubizek
Augustus
Australia
Austria
Autobiography
Axiology
Aztec people
¿Me Ayudarás? (book)
Barack Obama
Bartolomé de las Casas
Baruch Spinoza
Battle of Poitiers
Battle of Thermopylae
Bayreuth Festival
Beauty
Beethoven
Ben Klassen
Ben-Hur
Benito Mussolini
Benjamin Disraeli
Benjamin Franklin
Beowulf
Berlin

# *A note on sources*

*(excerpts)*

*by Richard Weikart*




The authenticity of most of Hitler's speeches and writings are uncontroversial, and I use them liberally. However, some have questioned Hitler's Table Talks as a reliable source for discovering Hitler's views on religion. In an interesting piece of detective work, Richard Carrier demonstrates convincingly that the English version of Hitler's Table Talk is based on the translation of a problematic and possibly inauthentic text.[1] Thus, I do not use nor cite the English translation of Hitler's Table Talk. However, even Carrier admits that the two German editions edited by Henry Picker and Werner Jochmann are generally reliable. Carrier was hoping that debunking Hitler's Table Talk would demolish the image of Hitler as an anti-Christian that many scholars have built on this flawed document. Unfortunately for Carrier, Hitler is every bit as anti-Christian in the Jochmann and Picker editions.

The Picker and Jochmann editions of Hitler's Table Talk monologues are very similar—indeed verbatim—in many passages. Each contains some passages not found in the other one. However, when comparing the many passages they share in common, most of them are identical, though occasionally there are very minor differences. Oddly, Carrier maintains that Picker is probably more reliable than Jochmann, but this is not the opinion of most scholars. I have read both editions and will rely mostly on Jochmann, though many of the passages I quote are in both editions. I will only use Picker sparingly and to confirm points Hitler made elsewhere, not to try to establish some unique point. We also need to remember that these monologues are not transcriptions of Hitler's talks, but are reconstructions based on notes taken during the monologues. Based on some testimony of those present at these monologues, the renditions we have are generally accurate, since they were written immediately afterwards.

The only book Hitler published during his lifetime, *Mein Kampf*, poses a different kind of problem. It is notoriously unreliable as a memoir, and many scholars—myself included—consider some of the vignettes about his earlier life completely fictitious. It does, however, accurately convey Hitler's ideology, as does Hitler's *Second Book*, which was only discovered after World War II.

Bernal Díaz del Castillo
Bernardino de Sahagún
Bible
Bill Clinton
Biography
Blacks
Bleeding Germany Dry (book)
Bob Whitaker
Book of Revelation
Brazil
Brenton Tarrant
Brutus
Buddhism
Caligula
Canada
Cannibalism
Carl Gustav Jung
Carl Sagan
Carl Schmitt
Carlo Collodi
Carolingian dynasty
Carolyn Yeager
Carthaginians
Cassius Dio
Catholic Church
Catholic religious orders
Cato
Celsus
Celts
Charlemagne
Charles Darwin

Two other contemporary sources—Joseph Goebbels' diaries and the recently recovered Alfred Rosenberg diaries—confirm the general account of Hitler's monologues. My book is one of the first to use Rosenberg's diaries, which do not divulge anything that overturns our previous knowledge about Hitler, but rather corroborate other sources and provide some interesting details…

Where I use English language sources, in most cases I have read the original German to verify the accuracy of the translation.

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[1] Richard C. Carrier, 'Hitler's Table Talk: Troubling Findings', *German Studies Review*, 26 (2003): 561-76.

PUBLISHED IN: HENRY PICKER HITLER'S TABLE TALK (BOOK) HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) RICHARD CARRIER RICHARD WEIKART WERNER JOCHMANN ON MAY 29, 2022 AT 11:59 PM COMMENTS (1) EDIT THIS

## *Mantra post*

The word 'racist' is used as a control word for whites. However, after the transvaluation of Christian values to Greco-Roman values, it is a term we can use!

PUBLISHED IN: MANTRAS ON MAY 29, 2022 AT 11:58 PM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS

## *Hitler's religion: Introduction*

I woke up thinking that I was going to post another entry on Deschner's history of Christianity today, but this comment from Mauricio, and my response changed my mind:

> What strikes me about the matter is that, in recent times, American white nationalism has had only a couple of notable individuals who openly identify with NS memory: Carolyn Yeager and Hadding Scott.
>
> By rejecting the final solution or the Master Plan East as Allied propaganda, they both hold to Christian ethics, and in Yeager's case, she believes in Hitler's *public* pronouncements on Christianity which, according to the Weikart book that just reached me, were PR pronouncements compared to Hitler's harsh judgments in private (recorded even outside his table talks).


Charles Dickens
Charles Martel
Charles V
Chess
Child abuse
Childhood's End (novel)
China
Chinese coronavirus
Chris Martenson
Christian art
Christian views on Hell
Christianity
Christopher Columbus
Cicero
City of God (book)
Civil war
Civilisation (TV series)
Classical sculpture
Claude le Lorrain
Claudius
Claus Nordbruch
Clement of Alexandria
Clovis I
Colin Ross
Color of crime
Committee for Skeptical Inquiry
Commodus
Communism / Bolshevism
Conservatism
Conspiracy theories

> The revisionist historian Mark Weber also, a few years ago, looked solely and exclusively at Hitler's public pronouncements. Simply put, there is no one of note in today's white nationalist world who dares to look the ghost of Hitler in the eye.

卐

*Hitler's Religion* by Richard Weikart offers a detailed analysis of a subject I am passionate about. Already in the dustcover we learn that with this book Weikart is 'delving more deeply into the question of Hitler's religious faith than any researcher to date', and that 'like the racist forms of Darwinism prevalent at the time, Hitler's... religion was a direct attack on the Judeo-Christian ethics on which Western civilization is built'.

Herein lies the fundamental flaw of the book. Weikart doesn't seem to realise that European civilisation is not to be confused with Western Christian Civilisation (see *Daybreak*, pages 25-44). Charles Bellinger, author of *The Genealogy of Violence and The Trinitarian Self*, wrote about Weikart's book:

> Hitler... sought to avoid alienating his support base in Germany, which was to a great extent churchgoing. But in private Hitler led his top aids in developing a subtle strategy to gradually destroy any traces of religious faith that would dissent from his [Bellinger's pejorative adjective] plans to redraw the map of Europe, eliminate all Jews, and extirpate from human consciousness the idea that all human beings have an equal dignity and value before God, and a call from God to love all people as neighbors, with particular care for the weak.

Like Bellinger, Weikart is a Christian. He insulted National Socialism even in the subtitle of his book: 'The Twisted Beliefs that Drove the Third Reich', and on pages x and xii of his Introduction he says: 'Evil often appears in the guise of piety' and 'Hitler's evil was so intense and inexplicable that...'

This reminds me of some words from a book by Ron Rosenbaum about Hitler that I read when I was still a normie. Rosenbaum is a Jewish author, but Weikart is something worse: a traitor to his ethnic group. Because he reasons as Christians reason, he fails to realise that the evil was not in Hitler, but in himself and the other Christians who obey the Jew (i.e., who subscribe to the ethical value system bequeathed to us by Judeo-Christianity). That said, Weikart's book is a real gold mine for those of us who know that racial preservation cannot be mixed with the cult of a Semitic god, as we see in this paragraph:

> Otto Strasser, a leader in the early Nazi movement who broke away from Hitler in 1930, told his brother in the late 1920s why he was increasingly dissatisfied with Hitler: 'We are Christians;


Constans
Constantine
Constantine II
Constantinople
Constantius II
Corneliu Zelea Codreanu
Correspondence
Counter-Reformation
Crusades
Currency crash
Daniel (biblical figure)
Dante Alighieri
Darkening Age (book)
David (king of Israel)
David Duke
David Friedrich Strauss
David Irving
David Lane
Day of Wrath (book)
Daybreak (book)
Daybreak Publishing
Death in Venice (movie)
Decius
Degeneracy
Degenerate art
Demeter
Democracy
Democritus
Demography
Denmark

> without Christianity Europe is lost. Hitler is an atheist'. Despite the fact that Hitler never renounced his membership in the Catholic Church, before he seized power in 1933 and for about two months thereafter, the Catholic hierarchy forbade Catholics from joining the Nazi Party because they viewed Hitler's movement as fundamentally hostile to their faith. In 1937, Pope Pius XI condemned the Nazi regime, not only for persecuting the Catholic Church and harassing its clergy, but also for teaching ideology that conflicted with Catholic doctrines.

Will those American white advocates sympathetic to NS be honest enough to recognise this?

> Whatever conformed to the laws of nature was morally good, and whatever contravened nature and its ways was evil. When Hitler explained how he hoped to harmonize human society with the scientific laws of nature, he emphasized principles derived from Darwinian theory, especially the racist forms of Darwinism prominent among Darwin's German disciples. These laws included human biological inequality (especially racial inequality), the human struggle for existence, and natural selection. In the Darwinian struggle for existence, multitudes perish, and only a few of the fittest individuals survive and reproduce. If this is nature's way, Hitler thought, then he should emulate nature by destroying those destined for death.

Weikart omits—as neochristian atheists also don't want to see—that Darwin himself harboured exterminationist ideas about blacks (see pages 37-39 of *Daybreak*). For those who believe that Hitler was a Christian, this passage should alert them:

> Indeed, the Nuremberg Party Rally continued through the weekend, and when it came time for the normal Sunday morning worship services for the Christian God, Hitler and the Nazi hierarchy conspicuously participated in Nazi Party festivities instead of going to church...

George Lincoln Rockwell was right that Hitler tried to form a new religion:

> During the Second German Empire (1871–1918), a common nationalist slogan had been 'One Volk, one Empire, one God'. Just about every German would have recognized this saying, since it was emblazoned on many postcards and even on a German postage stamp during the Second Empire.

The book then reproduces the image of a NS

> poster proclaiming the new Nazi saying, *Ein Volk, ein Reich, ein Führer* ('One Volk, one Empire, one Führer'). In this new slogan, which was widely disseminated in the Third Reich on posters and a postage stamp, the Führer had replaced God... By 1938, the confession of faith did not even mention God and seemed to


Der Ring des Nibelungen (opera)

Deranged altruism

Desmond Morris

Destruction of Germanic paganism

Destruction of Greco-Roman world

Diocletian

Dionysus

Dominique Venner

Don Quixote (book)

Donald Trump

Dresden

Dwight D. Eisenhower

Dylann Roof

Eastern Orthodox Church

Economy

Edda (Old Norse text)

Edmund Burke

Edward Gibbon

Edward I of England

Edwin (commenter)

Egalitarianism

Egypt

El Grial (book)

Eleusis

Elizabeth I

Emperor Julian

Energy / peak oil

England

Enlightenment

Enoch Powell

imply that Hitler was now filling His shoes.

Perhaps what most enraptured me about the religion that I now call the religion of sacred words,[1] Hitlerism, is the following passage (I've highlighted some words in red):

> The messianic thrust of the Hitler cult manifested itself frequently, as in this Hitler Youth song at the 1934 Nuremberg Party Rally:
>
> *We are the joyful Hitler Youth*
> *We need no Christian virtue*
> *For our Führer Adolf Hitler*
> *Is ever our Mediator.*
>
>
>
> *No pastor, no evil one, can hinder*
> *Us from feeling as Hitler's children.*
> *We follow not Christ but Horst Wessel,*
> *Away with incense and holy water.*
>
> *The church can be taken away from me,*
> *The swastika is redemption on the earth,*
> *Its will I follow everywhere,*
> *Baldur von Schirach[2] take me along!*

Of course, not all Germans thought that way:

> Some leading Nazis considered themselves Christians, while others were staunchly and forthrightly anti-Christian. Some Nazis embraced occultism, while others scoffed at it. Some promoted neo-paganism, while others considered pagan rites and ceremonies absurd. Hitler really did not care what they believed about the spiritual realm as long as it did not conflict with Nazi political and racial ideology...
>
> [H]e clearly enunciated the central tenet of his worldview: the primacy of race. This racial worldview attempted to explain the essence of human existence and the meaning of history, while also providing moral guidance. Though this does not make Hitler's ideology a religion per se, his comprehensive philosophy of life inevitably came into conflict with many religions, because most religions also claim to provide answers to these fundamental questions. Hitler recognized this problem, maintaining in *Mein Kampf* that a worldview such as his own must be intolerant toward any other worldview that conflicts with it—and here he specifically mentioned Christianity as a


Erasmus

Ernst Röhm

Esau's Tears (book)

Essay on the Inequality of Human Races (book)

Ethnic cleansing

Eugenics

Euripides

Europe

European Union

Eusebius

Evil

Evropa Soberana

Extermination of the Neanderthals

Ezekiel

Fair Race's Darkest Hour (book)

Fascism

Feminism

Feminized western males

Ferdinand Bardamu

Film

Final solution

First World War

France

Francis Bacon

Francis Galton

Francis Parker Yockey

Francisco Franco

Franco Zeffirelli

Frankfurt School

> rival.

American white nationalism comes to mind. However, while it is true that Hitler had no choice but to become a public hypocrite because he was a public figure (in private he behaved like the real Hitler), white nationalists, who aren't public figures because they have almost zero power in today's West, are like Boromir.

> Three years later, in his cultural speech to the Nuremberg Party Rally, he told the party faithful, 'A Christian era can only possess a Christian art, a National Socialist era only a National Socialist art'. Hitler believed that the triumph of his worldview would transform the entire culture of Germany, whereupon it would no longer reflect previous religious concerns.

This reminds me of what a friend who speaks fluent German, and has helped me with the German section of this site, said about Bach's music. But publicly Hitler could pretend to be someone else, so Weikart tells us: 'As long as the churches or other religious organizations allowed him to rule *this* world, they could say whatever they wanted about the spiritual realm'.

> This is especially true if we consider the moral philosophy of Nazism, which centered on promoting the biological welfare and advancement of the Nordic race and often conflicted with Christian ethics. Hitler's Darwinian-inspired moral code called for the eradication of the weak, sick, and those deemed inferior, rather than universal love.

Deemed? Weikart seems to ignore what Jared Taylor has been calling race realism for decades. Universal love? I call that deranged altruism, which didn't exist among whites before Christianity. Nevertheless, Weikart has a very clear mind, a thousand times better than Wikipedia's definition of *panentheism*. I rarely speak of God but I have used this word on this site to explain my theological views. Weikart says:

> In addition to pantheism, a position known as panentheism also emerged during the Romantic era. Panentheism is close to pantheism, but not quite the same, since it teaches that nature is a part of God, but God also transcends nature to some extent. In this view, nature is divine, but it is not *all* of God. In pantheism, God and nature are completely identical… During the Nazi period, the philosopher Kurt Hildebrandt argued that the pantheism or panentheism of German idealist philosophy—which he espoused—was the basis for any valid theory of biological evolution. He thus argued that pantheism and panentheism were the proper foundation for Nazi racial ideology.


Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franks

Franz Boas

Frederick the Great

Free speech / Free press

French Revolution

Friedrich Nietzsche

Friedrich Schiller

Fritigern

G.W.F. Hegel

Galerius

Galileo Galilee

Game of Thrones

Gaul

Genetics

Genghis Khan

Genrikh Yagoda

Genuine spirituality

Geography

George Lincoln Rockwell

George Orwell

George R. R. Martin

George Washington

Germanic People

Germany

Giorgio de Chirico

Giselher Wirsing

God

Goethe

Very true, and that's why we have been saying that atheists are not true apostates but that, axiologically, they remain Christians. But some NS Germans had yet to mature:

> Another problem creating confusion about Hitler's religion is that some people (though usually not historians, who know better) think the Nazis had a coherent religious position. Some wrongly assume that because Rosenberg or Himmler embraced neo-paganism, this must have been the official Nazi position. However, there was no official Nazi position on religion, except perhaps for the rather vague and minimalist position that some kind of God existed.

Hitler's blunder was to go on a rampage against the Soviet Union (almost a whole continent). Instead, his immature countrymen should have practised an internal jihad as a prelude to the external jihad of the new faith that was to conquer the world. We can already imagine the influence that a National Socialist state that didn't invade the SU (unless it developed atomic bombs before them) would have exerted in the West if it had dedicated itself to propagating this new faith with the full power of the State…

---

[1] I refer to the 14 words. But Hitler equally agreed with what now I call 'the 4 words'.

[2] The leader of the Hitler Youth.

---

PUBLISHED IN: CAROLYN YEAGER CHARLES DARWIN HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) MARK WEBER NATIONAL SOCIALISM RELIGION RICHARD WEIKART THEOLOGY ON MAY 28, 2022 AT 8:09 PM COMMENTS (2) EDIT THIS
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

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## *The Führer's monologues, 1*

For the context of these translations click here,
for this monologue in German, here.

**Part One: Table talks # 1-74**
– 5 July to 31 December 1941 –

*Führer Headquarters Saturday, 5 July 1941*


Gone with the Wind (movie)
Gore Vidal
Goths
Gratian
Greg Johnson
Guillaume Faye
Gulag Archipelago (book)
Gustave Doré
Hadrian
Hamlet (1948 movie)
Hannibal
Hans F. K. Günther
Hans Frank
Harold Covington
Harry S. Truman
Hate
Health
Heinrich Heim
Heinrich Himmler
Hellstorm (book)
Helmut Stellrecht
Henry Picker
Henry VIII
Heracles
Hermann (Arminius)
Hermann Göring
Hermann Samuel Reimarus

What we lack, he said, is a clear presentation of the will to live, the way of life of *der Völker* [the Germanic peoples]. The difference between the fascist and the Russian people's movements is that the fascist involuntarily followed the path of the old Roman community formation, while the Russian tended in the direction of anarchy.

The Russian does not, by nature, strive for higher forms of community. The people can also live in such a way that there is no grouping of family units into a whole; if Russia has a state form in the occidental sense, it's merely the result of coercion.

In a certain sense all human culture, the beautiful, is a result of coercion, of what we call education; but the Aryan peoples have a disposition to activity. A man like Krümel[1] is active from morning till night, another is always thinking; the Italian is industrious as a bee; for the Russian, the highest cultural creation is vodka, the ideal: to always do only what is necessary. Work in our sense and even more work, such as an Aryan might demand from him, are a nuisance to him.

It is questionable whether one can get along in Russia without the priest; the Pope has comforted the Russian about the fact that he is condemned to work; in return, he will be well off in the afterlife. The Russian will work if he is under an iron organisation, but he is unable to organise himself. Only the drop of Aryan blood in individual veins is what has given the Russian people inventions and state organisation.

A just regime belongs to the strong hand of rulership, who presupposes this in every leadership. But just as the horse, if it isn't constantly kept in check, throws away all training in a flash—in America a few horses had run away and a few decades later the country had enormous herds of wild horses. The horse found its way back to nature so quickly, so the primal urge to return to nature is also always present in the Russian. For him, these are the forms of life in which the family exists. Like a mother hare, the Russian will care for her children with everything that belongs to motherhood. But that's all the Russian wants. His rebellion against the coercion of state organisation—and it always means coercion because it curtails the freedom of the individual—is brutal and blindly cruel, as is always the reaction of the women. If he fails in this, he breaks down in self-recriminations; it is in these revolutions that he strives back to nature. Thus nihilism remains the form of his revolution.

The boss also said:

He believes that there was still oil in a thousand places; in the case of coal, we know how the coal reserves decrease: cavities form. When it comes to oil, we don't know whether the cavities won't fill

Hernán Cortés
Herod the Great
Herodotus
Hesiod
Hieronymus Bosch
Hinduism
Hippocrates
History
History of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire (book)
Hitler Youth
Hitler's table talk (book)
Hitler's Religion (book)
Holocaust
Holodomor
Homer
Homosexuality
Honorius (emperor)
Horace
Human sacrifice
Huns
Hunter (novel)
Hypatia of Alexandria
I.N. (commenter)
Ibycus
Iceland
Iliad (epic book)
Immanuel Kant
Immigration laws
Impeachment of Man (book)
Imperium (book)

up again from reservoirs invisible to us.

Man is perhaps the most dangerous microbe imaginable. He takes the whole earth without asking whether there might be substances of vital importance for life in another region, which he looks with the microscope for the cause of devastation that is felt on the surface of the earth.

---

[1] The cook in Hitler's special train was known by this joking name.

PUBLISHED IN: HITLER'S TABLE TALK (BOOK) RUSSIA ON MAY 27, 2022 AT 1:24 PM COMMENTS (1) EDIT THIS

## *Mantra post*

The word 'racist' is used as a control word for whites. However, after the transvaluation of Christian values to Greco-Roman values, it is a term we can use!

PUBLISHED IN: MANTRAS ON MAY 27, 2022 AT 6:16 AM LEAVE A COMMENT EDIT THIS

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Industrial Revolution
Infanticide
Inquisition
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Isabella I of Castile
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Jared Taylor
Jean-Jacques Rousseau
Jefferson Davis
Jeffrey Masson
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Jez Turner

Joe Biden

Johann Sebastian Bach

Johannes Gutenberg

Johannes Kepler

John Calvin

John F. Kennedy

John Locke

John Milton

John Modrow

John of Patmos

John Stuart Mill

John the Evangelist

John Tyndall

José María Morelos

José Vasconcelos

Joseph Goebbels

Joseph Stalin

Josephus

Joshua

Jovian

Judaism

Julian (novel)

Julius Caesar

Julius Firmicus Maternus

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Justinian I

Juvenal

Kalki's eschatology

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Karl Popper

Karlheinz Deschner

Kenneth Clark

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Kevin Alfred Strom

Kevin MacDonald

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Lord of the Rings

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Madison Grant

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Manosphere

Mantras

Manu Rodríguez (blogger)

March of the Titans (book)

Marcus Aurelius

Marcus Eli Ravage

Mark the Evangelist

Mark Twain

Mark Weber

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Martin Bormann

Martin Luther

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Materialism / capitalism

Maternus Cynegius

Matt Koehl

Matthew the Evangelist

Matthias Grünewald

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Mein Kampf (book)

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Mongols

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Nature

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Nero

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Russian Revolution

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Savitri Devi

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Siege (book)

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Silvano Arieti

Skepticism

Slavery

Sleeping Beauty (1959 movie)

So-called "saints"

Socrates

Solomon

Solon

Sound of Music (film)

South Africa

Souvenirs et réflexions d'une aryenne (book)

Soviet Union

Spain

Sparta

Sponsor

St Ambrose

St Athanasius

St Augustine

St Cyril of Alexandria

St Francis

St Ignatius of Antioch

St Irenaeus

St Jerome

St John Chrysostom

St Martin of Tours

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St Peter

St Thomas Aquinas

Stanley Kubrick

Stefan Zweig

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Struggle with the Daimon (book)

Sturmabteilung (SA)

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Temple of Jerusalem

Temple of Serapis

Tenochtitlan

Tertullian

The Brigade (novel)

The Camp of the Saints (novel)

The human side of chess (book)

The Lightning and the Sun (book)

The Name of the Rose (novel)

The Satyricon (novel)

The Turner Diaries (novel)

The Yearling (novel)

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Transvaluation of all values

Trauma model of mental disorders

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True Himmler (book)

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Twilight of the idols (book)

Two Hundred Years Together (book)

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Zeus

Zosimus

Zweites Buch

The greatest of the “conservative” thinkers, Joseph de Maistre, pointed out long ago that the French Revolution led the revolutionaries rather than was led by them. For he believed that certain Providential forces rule our lives. These forces he saw in Christian terms, but others, like Heidegger, for instance, saw them in terms of Being, over which humans have no control.

In either case, the force of Providence or Being or Destiny has a power that has often made itself felt in our history. For this reason, I have little doubt that Europeans will eventually throw off the

Judeo-liberal system programming their destruction. I'm less confident about we Americans, given the greater weakness of our collective identity and destiny. But nevertheless even we might be saved from ourselves by this force—as long as we do what is still in our power to do.

—Michael O'Meara

BLOGROLL

David Irving's Website

From Guillaume Faye's "Mars & Hephaestus":

The twenty-first century will be a century of iron and storms. It will not resemble those harmonious futures predicted up to the 1970s. It will not be the global village prophesied by Marshall MacLuhan in 1966, or Bill Gates' planetary network, or Francis Fukuyama's end of history: a liberal global civilization directed by a universal state.

The Third Age of European Civilization commences, in a tragic acceleration of the historical process, with the Treaty of Versailles and end of the civil war of 1914-18: the catastrophic twentieth century. Four generations were enough to undo the labor of more than forty. Europe fell victim to its own tragic Prometheanism, its own opening to the world and universalism, oblivious of all ethnic solidarity.

The Fourth Age of European civilization begins today. It will be the Age of rebirth or perdition. The twenty-first century will be for this civilization, the fateful century, the century of life or death.

Let us cultivate the pessimistic optimism of Nietzsche. “There is no more order to conserve; it is necessary to create a new one.” Will the beginning of the twenty-first century be difficult? Are all the indicators in the red? So much the better. They predicted the end of history after the collapse of the USSR? We wish to speed its return: thunderous, bellicose, and archaic. Islam resumes its wars of conquest. China and India wish to become superpowers. And so forth. The twenty-first century will be placed under the double sign of Mars, the god of war, and of Hephaestus, the god who forges swords, the master of technology and the chthonic fires. This century will be that of the metamorphic rebirth of Europe, like the Phoenix, or of its disappearance as a historical civilization and its transformation into a cosmopolitan and sterile Luna Park.

The beginning of twenty-first century will be the despairing midnight of the world of which Hölderlin spoke. But it is always darkest before the dawn. Let us prepare our children for war. Let us educate our youth, be it only a minority, as a new aristocracy.

Today we need more than morality. We need hypermorality, the Nietzschean ethics of difficult times. When one defends one's people, i.e., one's own children, one defends the essential. Then one follows the rule of Agamemnon and Leonidas but also of Charles Martel: what prevails is the law of the sword, whose bronze or steel reflects the glare of the sun.


TAGS:

4 words Christian question (CQ) Priesthood of the 14 words

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“Hate is not some useless organ like the appendix. It’s there for a reason.

Why does Christianity do all it can to talk us out of necessary and functional drives?

Well, the answer is that it's a bit of software meant to disable our enemy recognition module. Christianity preaches blind love, and that love is murdering the West".

– Alex Linder

"Why were you so ungrateful to our gods as to desert them for the Jews?" —Emperor Julian to the Christians

Regarding why we say that Christianity and the JQ are one and the same, see this passage from *The Fair Race*.

When you forbid your enemy to hate, you've disarmed him.

The deep-seated death-wish that seems to have taken hold of the collective subconscious psyche of the Aryan race after Hitler's death is I believe a consequence of centuries of Jewish brainwashing via Christianity and its secular offshoots.

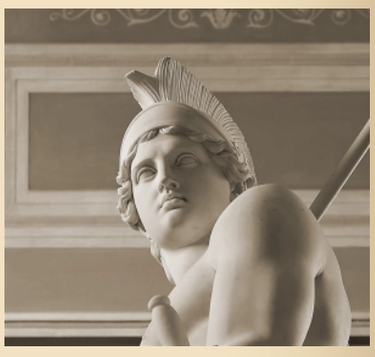
Once the majority of Aryans had rejected Hitler they embraced what remained of Christianity, Christian ethics, with a vengeance. Aryans are aware of what our race is capable of becoming from the photos and films of NS Germany and many of them hate and fear their own race's potential for greatness due to attachment to an irrational morality and so our race is in a sort of self-destruct mode.

If the National Socialists had won the Second World War our race would not have entered into this intense struggle to overcome the oldest and most effective weapon of the Jews, Christianity. So this post-1945 struggle with the mental disease of Christianity does serve a purpose in that it will either destroy us for good or make us even stronger.

Before Aryans can annihilate the biological Jew on the physical level they must destroy the alien Jewish mind virus on the mental level by overcoming Christian morality. —Joseph Walsh

Sooner or later the world will recognise that Hitler was right and that until the West accepts this fact, they will continue their ongoing self-destruction, especially in the US and the UK.

Either way, massive destruction is unavoidable because after the Second World War the Allies must pay a massive karmic debt.



Whatever you want to call it, thinking you can aid in saving the white race while, at the same time, bending the knee to Jewish deities (Yahweh and Yeshua) is some kind of combination of insane, dishonest, cowardly, naive, or very stupid. To bottom line it, it won't and can't work.

'White nationalists have failed because trying to stir up anti-semitism in a culture shaped by almost two thousand years of

Christian delusion and a white race imbued with the conviction that a Jew is God is a fool's errand'. —R.M.

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