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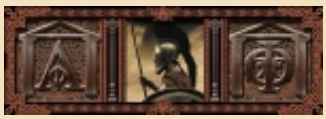
About this capture

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)

'You're almost there!'

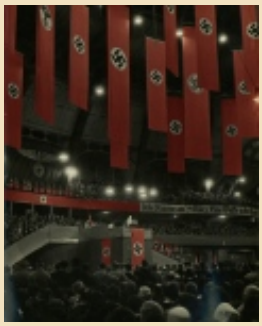
As the fourth chapter of Richard Weikart's book made clear, Hitler was aware of the theme that Nietzsche (before Hitler) and Evropa Soberana (after Hitler) called Rome against Judea; Judea against Rome: a subject so important that we have called the masthead of this site.

Hitler had all the right instincts to understand the subject. Nevertheless, his view of Jesus, as it appears in that Weikart chapter, evokes Christian Identity: people incapable of breaking away altogether from the old paradigm, to the extent of producing naïve pseudo-history (or naïve pseudo-biography, in the case of Jesus).

Hitler's apostasy from Christianity was almost absolute, in that not only the dogmatic part of Christianity was rejected, but the axiological part as well. He was almost there. But his apostasy

For the donation button, see the bottom of this sidebar.

'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!!

wasn't absolute. As Savitri said, it is necessary for the Avenger to come, who, I would add, will no longer harbour in his mind residues of Judeo-Christian introjects, but will see things even more clearly thanks to the heart tree that allows him to see the past, to the extent of realising that Jesus never existed.

If we compare all the quotes about Jesus from Hitler's mouth that we read in Weikart's book, we will see that Hitler's imaginary Jesus was, from the point of view of Aryan interests, inferior to the Jesus of Evropa Soberana: who depicts Jesus simply as a zealot executed by the Romans. (Interestingly, that Jesus resembles the Jesus of the first modern exegete, Reimarus, whom we have discussed on this site.)

But we can use Carrier's non-existent Jesus as a final step in our crossing of the psychological Rubicon. As I said to a disciple of that author, Carrier is not a full apostate in that axiologically he is still Christian (love thy neighbour even if he is black, Jewish or Chinese, etc.). Only by intellectually assimilating Carrier's legacy of the non-historical Jesus, but unlike him transvaluing Christian ethics, will we have reached dry land, the other side of the river.

PUBLISHED IN: ADOLF HITLER JESUS RICHARD CARRIER ON JUNE 7, 2022 AT 8:49 AM LEAVE A COMMENT

Hitler's Religion: Chapter 4

(excerpts)

by Richard Weikart

Many Christian leaders in the 1930s and 1940s, both within and outside Germany, recognized Hitler was no friend to their religion. In 1936, Karl Spiecker, a German Catholic living in exile in France, detailed the Nazi fight against Christianity in his book *Hitler gegen Christus* (*Hitler against Christ*). The Swedish Lutheran bishop Nathan Soderblom, a leading figure in the early twentieth-century ecumenical movement, was not so ecumenical that he included Hitler in the ranks of Christianity. After meeting with Hitler sometime in the mid-1930s, he stated, "As far as Christianity is concerned, this man is chemically pure from it."

Many Germans, however, had quite a different image of their Führer. Aside from those who saw him as a Messiah worthy of veneration and maybe even worship, many regarded him as a faithful Christian. Rumors circulated widely in Nazi Germany that Hitler carried a New Testament in his vest pocket, or that he read

"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."

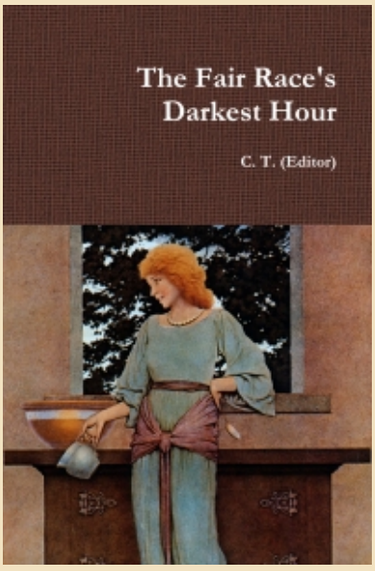
—Mauricio

In Spanish:

La hora más oscura para la raza blanca

In German:

Die schwärzeste Stunde des Westens



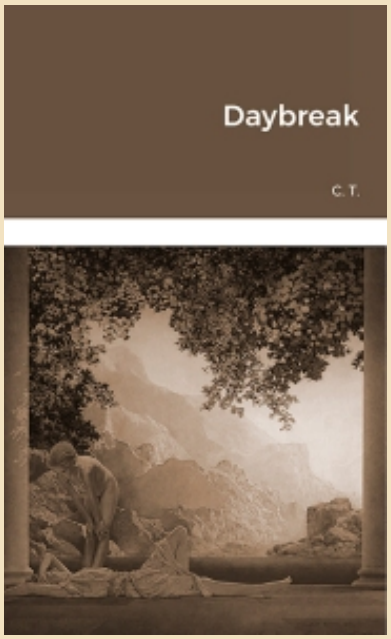
PDF of my book *Daybreak* **here**, hard copy **here**. *The Fair Race* is also available daily a Protestant devotional booklet. Though these rumors were false, at the time many Germans believed them…

Most historians today agree that Hitler was not a Christian in any meaningful sense. Neil Gregor, for instance, warns that Hitler's "superficial deployment of elements of Christian discourse" should not mislead people to think that Hitler shared the views of "established religion." Michael Burleigh argues that Nazism was anticlerical and despised Christianity. He recognizes that Hitler was not an atheist, but "Hitler's God was not the Christian God, as conventionally understood." In his withering but sober analysis of the complicity of the Christian churches in Nazi Germany, Robert Ericksen depicts Hitler as duplicitous when he presented himself publicly as a Christian…

However, when we turn to Hitler's view of Jesus, we find a remarkable consistency from his earliest speeches to his latest Table Talks. He expressed admiration for Jesus publicly and privately, without once directly criticizing Him. But his vision of Jesus was radically different from the teachings of the Catholic Church he grew up in. For him, Jesus was not a Jew, but a fellow Aryan. He only rarely stated this explicitly, though he frequently implied it by portraying Jesus as an anti-Semite. However, in April 1921, he told a crowd in Rosenheim that he could not imagine Christ as anything other than blond-haired and blue-eyed, making clear that he considered Jesus an Aryan. In an interview with a journalist in November 1922, he actually claimed Jesus was Germanic…

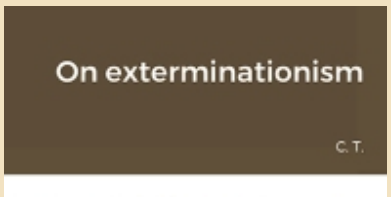
While Hitler appreciated Jesus because he considered him a valiant anti-materialistic anti-Semite, I have never found any evidence that Hitler believed in the deity of Jesus. Richard Steigmann-Gall bases his mistaken claim that Hitler believed in Jesus as God on a mistranslation of Hitler's April 22, 1922 speech (some of which we discussed earlier in this chapter). According to the Norman Baynes' edition of *The Speeches of Adolf Hitler*, during that speech Hitler stated about Jesus, "It points me to the man who once in loneliness, surrounded only by a few followers, recognized these Jews for what they were and summoned men to the fight against them and who, God's truth! was greatest not as sufferer but as fighter." The term that is translated "God's truth!" is *wahrhaftiger Gott*, a common German interjection that is rendered in some German-English dictionaries as "good God!" or "good heavens!" In the original German edition, *wahrhaftiger Gott* is set off in commas, indicating that it is indeed an

through Lulu (PDF **here**, hard copy **here**).



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.



interjection… Steigmann-Gall uses this mistranslation to argue that Hitler believed in the deity of Jesus. Apparently, he did not understand the colloquial expression used…

While Hitler's positive attitude toward Jesus—at least the Jesus of his imagination—did not seem to change over his career, his position vis-a-vis Christianity is much more complex. Many scholars doubt that as an adult he was ever personally committed to any form of Christianity. They interpret his pro-Christian utterances as nothing more than the cynical ploy of a crafty politician. Almost all historians, including Steigmann-Gall, admit that Hitler was anti-Christian in the last several years of his life…

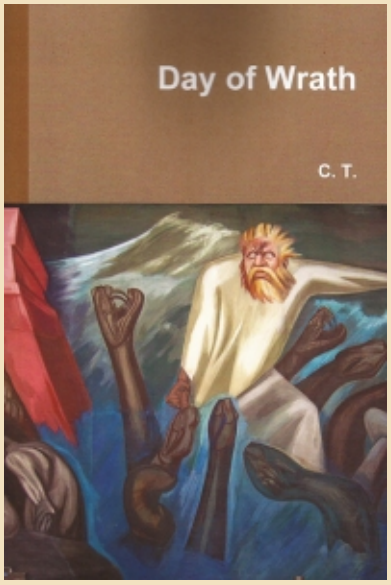
Even when he publicly announced his Christian faith in 1922 or at other times, Hitler never professed commitment to Catholicism. Further, despite his public stance upholding Christianity before 1924, he provided a clue in one of his earliest speeches that he was already antagonistic toward Christianity. In August 1920, Hitler viciously attacked the Jews in his speech, "Why Are We Anti-Semites?" One accusation he leveled was that the Jews had used Christianity to destroy the Roman Empire. He then claimed Christianity was spread primarily by Jews. Since Hitler was a radical anti-Semite, his characterization of Christianity as a Jewish plot was about as harsh an indictment as he could bring against Christianity. Hitler was also a great admirer of the ancient Greeks and Romans, whom he considered fellow Aryans. Blaming Christianity for ruining the Roman Empire thus expressed considerable anti-Christian animus. Hitler often discussed both themes—Christianity as Jewish, and Christianity as the cause of Rome's downfall—later in life.

Hitler's anti-Christian outlook remained largely submerged before 1924, because—as Hitler himself explained in *Mein Kampf*—he did not want to offend possible supporters…

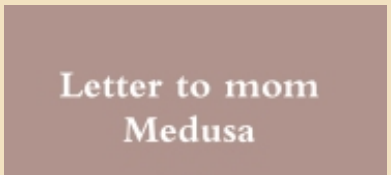
But by the time Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* in 1924-25, he was walking a tightrope. His political ally, General Ludendorff, was increasingly hostile to the Catholic Church, as were many on the radical Right in Weimar Germany. Hitler did not want to follow them into political oblivion—and indeed Ludendorff did end up politically isolated, perhaps in part because of his antireligious crusade. But Hitler was also sensitive to the anticlerical thrust within and outside his party. Thus, after warning his followers in the first volume of *Mein Kampf* against offending people's

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:



PDF: here. Hard copy: here



religious tastes, he threw caution to the wind in the second volume by sharply criticizing Christianity. In one passage, he complained that both Christian churches in Germany were contributing to the decline of the German people, because they supported a system that allowed those with hereditary diseases to procreate. The problem, he thought, was that the churches focused on the spirit and neglected the physical basis of a healthy life. Hitler immediately followed up this critique by blasting the churches for carrying out mission work among black Africans, who are "healthy, though primitive and inferior, human beings," whom the missionaries turn into "a rotten brood of bastards." In this passage, Hitler harshly castigated Christianity for not supporting his eugenics and racial ideology.

Worse yet, he actually threatened to obliterate Christianity later in the second volume. After calling Christianity fanatically intolerant for destroying other religions, Hitler explained that Nazism would have to be just as intolerant to supplant Christianity:

> A philosophy filled with infernal intolerance will only be broken by a new idea, driven forward by the same spirit, championed by the same mighty will, and at the same time pure and absolutely genuine in itself. The individual may establish with pain today that with the appearance of Christianity the first spiritual terror entered in to the far freer ancient world, but he will not be able to contest the fact that since then the world has been afflicted and dominated by this coercion, and that coercion is broken only by coercion, and terror only by terror. Only then can a new state of affairs be constructively created.

Hitler's anti-Christian sentiment shines through clearly here, as he called Christianity a "spiritual terror" that has "afflicted" the world. Earlier in the passage, he also argued Christian intolerance was a manifestation of a Jewish mentality, once again connecting Christianity with the people he most hated. Even more ominously, he called his fellow Nazis to embrace an intolerant worldview so they could throw off the shackles of Christianity. *He literally promised to visit terror on Christianity*. Even though several times later in life, especially before 1934, Hitler would try to portray himself as a pious Christian, he had already blown his cover.

Hitler's tirade against Christianity in *Mein Kampf*, including the threat to demolish it, diverged remarkably from his normal public persona... In January 1937, Goebbels was with Hitler during an internecine debate on religion and reported, "The Führer thinks Christianity is ripe for destruction. That may still take a long time, but it is coming."

In reading through Goebbels' Diaries, Hitler's monologues, and Rosenberg's Diaries, it is rather amazing how often Hitler discussed religion with his entourage, especially during World

Hard copy available : here

For my books in Spanish click: here.

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):

War II. He was clearly obsessed with the topic. On December 13, 1941, for example, just two days after declaring war on the United States, he told his Gauleiter (district leaders) that he was going to annihilate the Jews, but he was postponing his campaign against the church until after the war, when he would deal with them. According to Rosenberg, both on that day and the following, Hitler's monologues were primarily about the "problem of Christianity." In a letter to a friend in July 1941, Hitler's secretary Christa Schroeder claimed that in Hitler's evening discussions at the headquarters, "the church plays a large role." She added that she found Hitler's religious comments very illuminating, as he exposed the deception and hypocrisy of Christianity. Hitler's own monologues confirm Schroeder's impression…

When Hitler told his Gauleiter in December 1941 that the regime would wait until after the war to solve the church problem, he was probably trying to restrain some of the hotheads in his party. But he also promised the day of reckoning would eventually come. He told them, "There is an insoluble contradiction between the Christian and a Germanic-heroic worldview. However, this contradiction cannot be resolved during the war, but after the war we must step up to solve this contradiction. I see a possible solution only in the further consolidation of the National Socialist worldview"…

At a cabinet meeting in 1937, Hitler commented, "I know that my un-Christian Germanic SS units with their general non-denominational belief in God can grasp their duty for their people (Volk) more clearly than those other soldiers who have been made stupid through the catechism." Hitler's contempt for Christianity could hardly have been more palpable.

Hitler's press chief, Otto Dietrich, confirmed Frank's impression. In private, according to Dietrich, Hitler was uniformly antagonistic to Christianity. Dietrich wrote in his memoirs:

> …Primitive Christianity, he declared, was the "first Jewish-Communistic cell"…

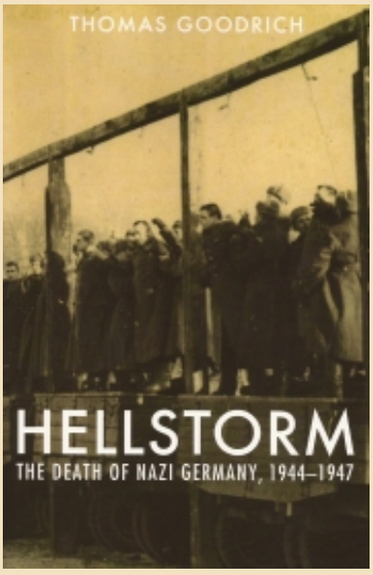
Dietrich stated, "Hitler was convinced that Christianity was outmoded and dying. He thought he could speed its death by systematic education of German youth. Christianity would be replaced, he thought, by a new heroic, racial ideal of God." This confirms the point Goebbels made in his diary—that Hitler hoped ultimately to replace Christianity with a Germanic worldview through indoctrination of children…

[Albert] Speer recalled a conversation in which Hitler was told that if Muslims had won the Battle of Tours, Germans would be Muslim. Hitler responded by lamenting Germany's fate to have become Christian: "You see, it's been our misfortune to have the

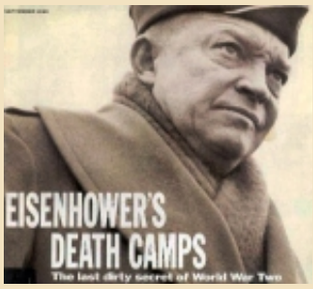
When your god is Jewish, you can potentially end up in a runaway philo-Semitic downward spiral, precisely what happened to the US.

'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).



wrong religion. Why didn't we have the religion of the Japanese, who regard sacrifice for the Fatherland as the highest good? The Mohammedan religion too would have been much more compatible to us than Christianity. Why did it have to be Christianity with its meekness and flabbiness?" As this conversation reveals, Hitler saw religion not as an expression of truth, but rather as a means or tool to achieve other ends—namely, the preservation and advancement of the German people or Nordic race. In April 1942, Hitler again compared Christianity unfavorably with Islam and Japanese religion. In the case of Japan, their religion had protected them from the "poison of Christianity," he opined...

In fact, Hitler contemptuously called Christianity a poison and a bacillus and openly mocked its teachings... After scoffing at doctrines such as the Fall, the Virgin Birth, and redemption through the death of Jesus, Hitler stated, "Christianity is the most insane thing that a human brain in its delusion has ever brought forth, a mockery of everything divine." He followed this up with a hard right jab to any believing Catholic, claiming that a "Negro with his fetish" is far superior to someone who believes in transubstantiation. Hitler... believed black Africans were subhumans intellectually closer to apes than to Europeans, so to him, this was a spectacular insult to Catholics... Then, according to Hitler, when others did not accept these strange teachings, the church tortured them into submission...

Another theme that surfaced frequently in Hitler's monologues of 1941-42 was that the sneaky first-century rabbi Paul was responsible for repackaging the Jewish worldview in the guise of Christianity, thereby causing the downfall of the Roman Empire. In December 1941, Hitler stated that although Christ was an Aryan, "Paul used his teachings to mobilize the underworld and organize a proto-Bolshevism. With its emergence the beautiful clarity of the ancient world was lost." In fact, since Christianity was tainted from the very start, Hitler sometimes referred to it as "Jew-Christianity"... He denigrated the "Jew-Christians" of the fourth century for destroying Roman temples and even called the destruction of the Alexandrian library a "Jewish-Christian deed." Hitler thus construed the contest between Christianity and the ancient pagan world as part of the racial struggle between Jews and Aryans.

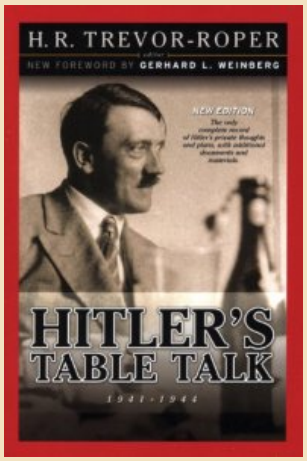
In November 1944, Hitler described in greater detail how Paul had corrupted the teachings of Jesus...

Here: an SS pamphlet explaining National Socialism.

"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,

Hitler's preference for the allegedly Aryan Greco-Roman world over the Christian epoch shines through clearly in Goebbels's diary entry for April 8, 1941… "The Führer is a person entirely oriented toward antiquity. He hates Christianity, because it has deformed all noble humanity." Goebbels even noted that Hitler preferred the "wise smiling Zeus to a pain-contorted crucified Christ," and believed "the ancient people's view of God is more noble and humane than the Christian view." Rosenberg recorded the same conversation, adding that Hitler considered classical antiquity more free and cheerful than Christianity with its Inquisition and burning of witches and heretics. He loved the monumental architecture of the Romans, but hated Gothic architecture. The Age of Augustus was, for Hitler, "the highpoint of history."

From Hitler's perspective, Christianity had ruined a good thing. In July 1941 he stated, "The greatest blow to strike humanity is Christianity," which is "a monstrosity of the Jews. Through Christianity the conscious lie has come into the world in questions of religion." Six months later, he blamed Christianity for bringing about the collapse of Rome. He then contrasted two fourth-century Roman emperors: Constantine, also known as Constantine the Great, and Julian, nicknamed Julian the Apostate by subsequent Christian writers because he fought against Christianity and tried to return Rome to its pre-Christian pagan worship. Hitler thought the monikers should be reversed, since in his view Constantine was a traitor and Julian's writings were "pure wisdom." Hitler also expressed his appreciation for Julian the Apostate in October 1941 after reading *Der Scheiterhaufen: Worte grosser Ketzer* (*Burned at the Stake: Words of Great Heretics*) by SS officer Kurt Egger. This book contained anti-Christian sayings by prominent anticlerical writers, including Julian, Frederick the Great, Nietzsche, Schopenhauer, Goethe, Lagarde, and others. It was a shame, Hitler said, that after so many clear-sighted "heretics," Germany was not further along in its religious development… A few days later, Hitler recommended that Eggers's book should be distributed to millions because it showed the good judgment that the ancient world (meaning Julian) and the eighteenth century (i.e., Enlightenment thinkers) had about the church.

This notion that Christianity was a Jewish plot to destroy the Roman world was a theme Hitler touched on throughout his career, from his 1920 speech "Why Are We Anti-Semites?" to the end of his life. It made a brief appearance in his major speech to the Nuremberg Party Rally in 1929, and reappeared in a February 1933 speech to military leaders. In a small private meeting with

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.

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."

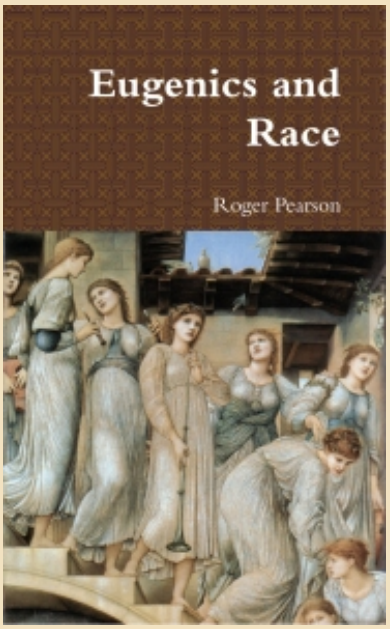
CONTACT:

karellen2001(at)gmail.com his highest military leaders and his Foreign Minister in November 1937, Hitler told them that Rome fell because of "the disintegrating effect of Christianity." From the way that Hitler bashed a generic "Christianity" as a Jewish-Bolshevik scheme, it seems clear that he was targeting all existing forms of Christianity…

During a monologue on December 14, 1941, Hitler divulged a decisive distaste for Protestantism. That day, Hitler learned Hanns Kerrl, a Protestant who was his minister for church affairs, had passed away. Hitler remarked, "With the best intentions Minister Kerrl wanted to produce a synthesis of National Socialism and Christianity. I do not believe that is possible." Hitler explained that the form of Christianity with which he most sympathized was that which prevailed during the times of papal decay. Regardless of whether the pope was a criminal, if he produced beauty, he is "more sympathetic to me than a Protestant pastor, who returns to the primitive condition of Christianity," Hitler declared. "Pure Christianity, the so-called primitive Christianity… leads to the destruction of humanity; it is unadulterated Bolshevism in a metaphysical framework." In other words, Hitler preferred Leo X, the great Renaissance patron of the arts who excommunicated Luther, to the Wittenberg monk who called the church back to primitive, Pauline Christianity. According to Rosenberg's account of this same conversation, Hitler specifically mentioned the corrupt Renaissance Pope Julius II, Leo X's predecessor, as being "less dangerous than primitive Christianity"…

(*Note of the Editor:* Left, The monument of Julius II, with Michelangelo's statues of Moses, with Rachel and Leah). Many anti-Semites in early twentieth-century Germany despised the Old Testament as the product of the Jewish spirit, and Hitler was no exception. He saw the Old Testament as the antithesis of everything he stood for. In his view, it taught materialism, greed, and deception. Further, it promoted racial purity for the Jews, since it taught them to avoid mingling with other races…

Moreover, Hitler lamented that the Bible had been translated into



'RACISM':

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:

German, because this made Jewish doctrines readily available to the German people. It would have been better, he stated, if the Bible had remained only in Latin, rather than causing mental disorders and delusions…

Many SS members followed Himmler's example and encouragement to withdraw from the churches, and Hitler lauded them for their anti-church attitude. Hitler once advised Mussolini to try to wean the Italian people away from the Catholic Church, lest he encounter problems in the future. When Mussolini asked how to do this, Hitler turned to his military adjutant and asked him how many men in Hitler's entourage attended church. The adjutant replied, "None"…

In the end… he [Hitler] had utter contempt for the Jesus who told His followers to love their enemies and turn the other cheek. He also did not believe that Jesus's death had any significance other than showing the perfidy of the Jews, nor did he believe in Jesus's resurrection.

PUBLISHED IN: ALBERT SPEER ALFRED ROSENBERG ANCIENT GREECE ANCIENT ROME CATHOLIC CHURCH CHRISTIANITY CONSTANTINE DESTRUCTION OF GRECO-ROMAN WORLD EMPEROR JULIAN HEINRICH HIMMLER HITLER'S RELIGION (BOOK) JESUS JEWISH QUESTION (JQ) JOSEPH GOEBBELS MICHELANGELO OLD TESTAMENT PROTESTANTISM RICHARD WEIKART SCHUTZSTAFFEL (SS) ST PAUL ON JUNE 6, 2022 AT 3:39 PM LEAVE A COMMENT
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

On 'the pursuit of happiness'

Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness: these are among the unalienable rights of all people, according the American Declaration of Independence. This historic document goes on to state, that to ensure these rights, governments are instituted among men. In the Americanised West, this sacred 'pursuit of happiness' has been pretty much left to the economic marketplace.

On Sundays I will be going through revising the syntax of the translation of some chapters of Savitri Devi's book for the print version, and today I came across this passage in the first one:

> Any society, any 'civilisation' that proceeds from the same aspiration for human well-being above all else, for 'happiness' at any price, is marked by the seal of the Powers Below, enemies of the cosmic order in the endless play of forces. It is a civilisation of the Dark Age. If you are obliged to suffer it, suffer it by unceasingly opposing it, denouncing it, and combating it every minute of your life. Make it your glory in hastening its end—at

The Jewish Problem (Jewish authors):

Larry Auster's unpublished chapter

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

> least to cooperate with all your might in the natural action of the forces leading to its end. For it is accursed. It is organised ugliness and meanness.

Pace Richard Spencer, *America delenda est*.

PUBLISHED IN: AMERICANISM DEGENERACY SAVITRI DEVI SOUVENIRS ET RÉFLEXIONS D'UNE ARYENNE (BOOK) UNITED STATES ON JUNE 5, 2022 AT 6:45 PM COMMENTS (1)

What is a Woman?

Update of June 7th: Because you have to pay to watch this documentary and the link I posted wasn't payable, Odysee removed it but I suggest people watch it on Daily Wire.

Christian Matt Walsh isn't one of us, but his June 1st documentary is amazing!

Incidentally, mass formation, or more precisely mass psychosis about sex, 'didn't start with Kinsey. It started in Weimar Germany. The books that were burned by national socialists were gender theory transgender clinic materials'.

PUBLISHED IN: SEXUAL "LIBERATION" VIDEOS ON JUNE 5, 2022 AT 1:07 AM COMMENTS (11)

Children of a mummy

Before I go on quoting more excerpts from Richard Weikart's book (pictured left), I would like to say something that seems important to me.

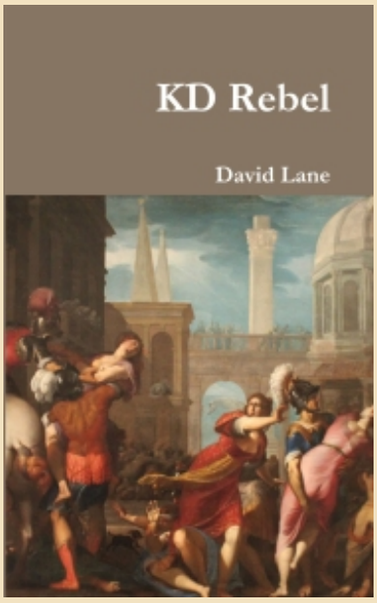
Why, one might ask, if Weikart has such a clear mind and has read the most relevant German-language sources on Hitler's religion—unlike the normies, who know only Allied propaganda—, does he still repudiate Him?

The answer is devastatingly simple: because the Christian operating system that is the platform of his psyche compels him to love every anthropomorphic creature as himself, even if they are

separation on their path to speciation. No exceptions.

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

physically ugly blacks, subversive Jews or soulless Chinese who skin animals alive in fur factories.

Before Christianity, whites didn't love their neighbours.

They weren't mad or psychotic.

Christianity is the single perpetrator, the great psychosis and great betrayal of the divine force of the universe that produced creatures as beautiful as the nymphs on the sidebar.

Christianity is the number one enemy of the Aryan race, not the Jews.

Christianity has so corrupted the white man that even its alleged defenders on the American racial right don't reproduce images that show the divinity of their race: beauty that was displayed by the Greco-Romans and even the Germans of the last century (as we see in the video that appears almost to the top of the sidebar).

Both the anti-racist Weikart and the American racists look like spiritual children of Jeremy Bentham; that is, men completely uncircumcised at heart to see the true God I was talking about, in grey letters, in the previous post (a God that has nothing to do with a non-existent personal god, the god of the Abrahamic religions).

The only way to understand the deity, and this was clear to Savitri Devi in the book we recently translated (I will try to get a print-on-demand company to print it for you), is to be initiated into the artistic mysteries in which Hitler was initiated—nothing more opposed to the mummy of Bentham that seems to symbolise the Anglo-American world!

PUBLISHED IN: ART ARYAN BEAUTY BEAUTY CHRISTIANITY JEREMY BENTHAM MATERIALISM / CAPITALISM RICHARD WEIKART WHITE NATIONALISM ON JUNE 3, 2022 AT 11:57 AM COMMENTS (6)
TAGS: CHRISTIAN QUESTION (CQ)

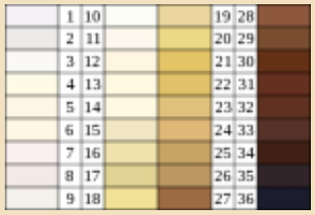
Hitler's Religion: Chapter 3

(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…

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

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 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

Abraham (patriarch)

Abraham Lincoln

Achilles

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)

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 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

Ancient Greece

Ancient Rome

Anders Breivik

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

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 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

Articles in German

Artificial Intelligence (movie)

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

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, 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

Benjamin Franklin

Beowulf

Berlin

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

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 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...

Celts

Charlemagne

Charles Darwin

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

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 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 suspect, 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.

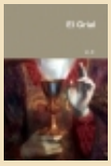
Nicht in kalten Marmorsteinen,
Nicht in Tempeln, dumpf und tot:
In den frischen Eichenhainen
Webt und rauscht der deutsche Gott.

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)

Communism / Bolshevism
Conservatism
Conspiracy theories
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

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

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

Democritus

Demography

Denmark

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

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 "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.

Emperor Julian

Energy / peak oil

England

Enlightenment

Enoch Powell

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

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 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

Francis Galton

Francis Parker Yockey

Francisco Franco

Franco Zeffirelli

Frankfurt School

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

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.

_____ 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 COMMENTS (1)
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 COMMENTS (1)

Giselher Wirsing
God
Goethe
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
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Henry VIII
Heracles
Hermann (Arminius)
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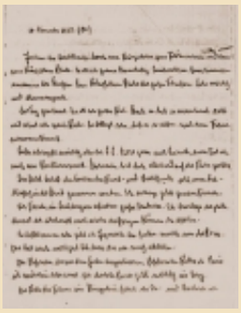
Hermann Samuel Reimarus

Hitler's Religion: Chapter 1



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

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)

> 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 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

India

Individualism

Indo-European heritage

Industrial Revolution

Infanticide

Inquisition

Intelligence quotient (IQ)

Ireland

Isaac Newton

Isabella I of Castile

Isaiah (prophet)

Islam

Islamization of the West

Israel

Italy

James Mason

James Watson

Jane Austen

Japan

Jared Taylor

Jean-Jacques Rousseau

Jefferson Davis

Jeffrey Masson

Jeremy Bentham

Jerusalem

Jesus

Jewish hate groups

Jewish question (JQ)

Jewish–Roman wars

> 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 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

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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
Justice
Justinian I
Juvenal
Kalki's eschatology
Karl Marx
Karl Popper

> 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 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.

Karlheinz Deschner

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Kevin Alfred Strom

Kevin MacDonald

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Ku Klux Klan

Lactantius

Latin America

Lawrence Auster

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Leon Trotsky

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Leonidas

Libanius

Liberalism

Library of Alexandria

Literature

Lombards

London

Lord of the Rings

Lothrop Stoddard

Louis XIV of France

Louis-Ferdinand Céline

Lucretius

Luke the Evangelist

Lycurgus

Maccabees

Madison Grant

Madness

Mainstream media

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)
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Matthew the Evangelist

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Music

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Napoleon

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Pre-Columbian America

Prehistory

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Pseudoscience

Psychiatry

Psychoanalysis

Psychohistory

Psychology

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Red terror

Reformation

Reinhard Heydrich

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Russian Revolution

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Schutzstaffel (SS)

Science

Second World War

Seneca

Sense and Sensibility (movie)

Seventh Seal (movie)

Sexual "liberation"

Siege (book)

Sigmund Freud

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

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Switzerland

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Theodosius II

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Will Durant

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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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June 2022

May 2022

April 2022

March 2022

February 2022

January 2022

December 2021

November 2021

October 2021

September 2021

August 2021
July 2021
June 2021
May 2021
April 2021
March 2021
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May 2011

April 2011

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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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