

# Essay on hitler and his table-talk statements

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Hitler's table-talk is a collection of speeches and conversation he delivered during the time of Second World War. The statements will certainly give the student of history or politics an overall knowledge of his opinions and thoughts about his own theories. This also gives the idea that he was very much conscious that he was being recorded. However, this increases the importance of his statements during the table-talks.

Hitler is the one and only dictator that keep a significant distance from any other dictators in the world. Some historians even recorded him as a phenomenon. For many people, his name " Adolf Hitler" becomes a synonym of hate. Form the very beginning, Adolf Hitler developed his way of thinking by using some role models. Historians have noted that most of his role models were fighters such as Paul Kruger and Frederick the Great and are known for massive destructive behavior.

According to historians, Hitler was used to deliver small speech and conversation during lunch, dinner or late-night tea parties. These speeches were later known as Table-talk. Hitler's Table talk is a collection of speeches and conversation he delivered during the time of war. However, all these talks were very confidential and were held with his close circle of confidants. Historians consider these talks as a good resource to explain Adolf Hitler's real wartime thoughts and feeling about Christianity. Some people even question the reliability of these talks, and consider the Trevor-Roper portion as real fraudulent done on his name. Most of these talks were dated between March and July 1942. " Truth is never evil", " I may mistake but I act in good faith" and " there are plenty of Jews with blue eyes and blond hair" are some of the statements made by Hitler during his table-talk. In other words all

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these statements were actually a surprise. In a nut shell, there is nothing so much funny about these statements, at the same time his statements still are fascinating.

“ Truth is never evil” is the statement he did during a table-talk about religion. During that talk, he was explaining that people who do research on religion should keep a distance from State and its restriction. This way they can represent facts as truth and that truth is never evil. As we all know that Adolf Hitler keeps a distance from Christian idealism; the contradiction here is that Hitler was sure about the strong relation between Germany’s nationalism and religion. He even thought that Italians and French people are the two groups who could be both Christian and Pagan simultaneously. He was very much confused about the Jewish-Christian faith as well as “ strong heroic faith in god in nature, in god in nature, in god in their own people, in god in their own fate, in their own blood”. He wanted the researches to work on this subject and to seek out for the truth. Even though it is bit surprising, he never declared his own thoughts and belief about Catholic belief publicly. Some historians consider this as a deliberate act from him. However, the most surprising fact here is that, the available causes and sources made many German thinkers and historians to see the relation of nationalistic consciousness and religion as a possible reason for mutual fulfillment. Even though Hitler wanted researchers to seek out for truth, he almost agrees with the strong relation made by religion and nationalism. Through this statement, it is evident that Hitler wanted to get convincing answers for some basic questions such as the nature, function and role of religion in human life.

Let us discuss about the second statement that is, " I may mistaken but I act in good faith". The most surprising fact here is that he was sure about his deeds. Historians consider this as a justification from him on his own deeds. Hitler strongly believed that, if there is god and creation then there is intelligence. He considers himself as an intelligent person. During that table-talk he declared that he regulated his life in accord to the truth and understandings, and this act can be considered as a mistake but he was sure that he acted in good faith. The statement also shows his attitude towards organized religion. Even though Hitler was convinced about the strong relation between religion and nationalism, he did not want to approve their organized form. Even though he agreed the presence of Christianity, he was not a Christian in the real meaning. By stating, " I may mistaken but I act in good faith" he really meant that his plan to Germanize the churches is the best way to strengthen the strong relation to National Socialism. However, he was very much certain about the possible turmoil between nationalism and Church. He worked hard to get rid of the potential confrontations with any form of organized Christian missionary in Germany. While discussing about table-talk we cannot skip his biography Mein Kampf. His main intention in life was actually earthly omnipotence. From the beginning he deliberately tried to keep the Christian churches from power. As far as the Churches and missionaries are ready to accept his political power and social sense, they are free to do any kind of religious ceremonies in their own way. Here once again, his statement, " I may mistaken but I act in good faith", was delivered an intentional effort to show the historians and researchers that political power cannot be shared with religious power. However, was really aware of

their power and was ready to support them with money to achieve and strengthen his movement, that is, nationalism. However, while considering the history, we can see that he tried to control the Protestant churches and finally gave up the idea and let them to their own ways. In other words, the statement was trail to justify or prove his deeds after the war.

“ There are plenty of Jews with blue eyes and blond hair” is another tactical statement he did to justify his theory. Some historians claim that the statement was not just uttered to keep logical or theoretical consistency. It was deed to satisfy his personal horror, fear, loathing, contempt and aversion when aiming the race either as real beings. However, this statement was surprising in various aspects. The first thing is that he wanted to establish a fact that Jews are not pure. Second surprising fact is that with this statement he lost his touch with possible reality. Historians consider this theory of anti-Semitic was actually come out from feverish imagination. In other words, he was actually questioning science and biology for his existence. His reasoning were not only unethical but also were founded to be unnatural. Researchers still are very much surprised about his way of thinking. He just considered Jews not as human beings but as a dangerous threat to humanity. This single statement differs and stand alone from any other political statement he did his life. Here, he even tried to keep his followers by filling fake ideological reasoning. Another interesting fact is that he never ever tried to define his own theory of “ Aryan race”. On the other hand, he was trying hard to manipulate an emotion against Jews. As we discussed before, Adolf Hitler developed his way of thinking by using some role models, through that he came to a conclusion that history is nothing but

a hard national struggle for world domination and living space. Some people consider this statement as a way to adopt abstract racism. Abstract racism is explained as a continuous fight between superior and inferior races. In order to clear his superiority he declared that he belonged to “ superior Aryan race”. His way of thinking and social verification is based on how well or bad they had turned out in their fight with other ethnic groups. Hitler considers Jews as a dangerous nation. In the same manner he tried to distinguish nations in a hierarchical manner. This can be easily established by the fact that he considered Italians and French people as the two groups who could be both Christian and Pagan simultaneously. In order to conclude, through these statements, his sole intention was to justify his theory and deeds.

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