

# Adolf Hitler And The Occult

## The Mysterious Alliance: Adolf Hitler and the Occult

The relationship between Adolf Hitler and the occult is one of the most persistently intriguing and controversial aspects of Nazi history. While mainstream historians often emphasize political, economic, and social factors behind the rise of the Third Reich, a darker, more esoteric undercurrent runs through the personal beliefs of Hitler and many of his top lieutenants. From the fascination with ancient runes and the Holy Grail to the sponsorship of pseudo-scientific expeditions to Tibet, the Nazi regime was steeped in mysticism and supernatural ideology. This article explores the evidence, the key figures, the organizations, and the myths surrounding **Adolf Hitler and the occult**, separating historical fact from conspiratorial fiction.

## The Roots of Hitler's Occult Interests

To understand Hitler's connection to the occult, one must examine the cultural environment of early 20th-century Germany and Austria. This was a time of widespread fascination with Theosophy, Ariosophy, and various **esoteric movements**. Many Germans, disillusioned by modernity and seeking meaning after World War I, turned to mystical ideas that promised a return to a mythical golden age.

### The Influence of Ariosophy

Ariosophy, a blend of Theosophy and Germanic nationalism, was particularly influential. Thinkers like Guido von List and Jörg Lanz von Liebenfels preached that Aryans were a superior race descended from ancient god-like beings. They claimed that this pure race had been corrupted by interbreeding with "inferior" peoples. Hitler was familiar with Lanz von Liebenfels' magazine *Ostara*, which combined racial theory with occult symbols like the swastika. While Hitler never formally joined an Ariosophical lodge, the ideas of a hidden ancient wisdom and a cosmic struggle between Aryan purity and Jewish corruption clearly resonated with him.

### The Thule Society

Perhaps the most direct link between **Hitler and the occult** is the Thule Society. Founded in Munich in 1918, this secretive group was named after a mythical northern utopia. The Thule Society combined radical anti-Semitism, anti-communism, and esoteric teachings. Its members believed in the existence of an ancient Aryan master race that had possessed advanced technology and psychic powers. The society's emblem—a curved swastika encircled by a sword and oak leaves—became a precursor to the Nazi symbol. Several key Nazis were Thule members, including Rudolf Hess, Alfred Rosenberg, and Hans Frank. The

group provided the early Nazi Party with financial support, a meeting space, and a core of dedicated activists. However, claims that Hitler himself was an active member are disputed; he was more likely an associate who attended some events.

## Heinrich Himmler and the SS Occult

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While Hitler remained pragmatic about using occultism for propaganda, it was **Heinrich Himmler**, the head of the SS, who truly institutionalized occult practices within the Nazi state. Himmler saw the SS as a knightly order bound by mystical oaths, modeled on the Teutonic Knights and the legend of King Arthur. He established the Ahnenerbe (Ancestral Heritage) research institute, which conducted expeditions to find evidence of Aryan superiority and occult knowledge.

### The Ahnenerbe Expeditions

The Ahnenerbe sponsored expeditions to Scandinavia, Tibet, and even Bolivia. Researchers measured skulls, collected artifacts, and studied local spiritual traditions in an attempt to prove that Aryans had once conquered the world. One famous expedition to Tibet in 1938–39, led by Ernst Schäfer, sought connections between Tibetan Buddhism and ancient Aryan wisdom. While the expedition yielded scientific data, the underlying goal was occult: to find a hidden land of Shambhala, believed to be a source of Aryan power. Himmler also commissioned studies on runic magic, ley lines, and the supposed supernatural properties of the Holy Grail.

### Wewelsburg Castle

Himmler's obsession with the occult is most visible at Wewelsburg Castle in Westphalia. Himmler planned to transform this 17th-century castle into a cultic center for the SS. The castle features a crypt-like "Obergruppenführersaal" (Senior Group Leader's Hall) with a sun-wheel symbol on the floor, designed for mystical ceremonies. There is also a "Grail room" and a "Hall of the Dead" where SS leaders would commemorate fallen comrades in ritualistic fashion. While many of the more fantastical elements—such as a "center of the world" chamber—are later embellishments, the castle undeniably served as a hub for SS occult activities.

## Hitler's Personal Beliefs

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What did Hitler himself actually believe? This question is difficult to answer because Hitler was notoriously secretive and often changed his rhetoric to suit his audience. He publicly condemned "superstitious hocus-pocus" and banned occult groups when they interfered with Nazi policies. Yet privately, he exhibited several esoteric tendencies.

### Providence and Destiny

Hitler frequently spoke of being guided by "Providence" or "Fate." In *Mein Kampf* and in his speeches, he depicted himself as a man chosen by destiny to save Germany. This was not merely political metaphor; Hitler seemed genuinely convinced that he was a tool of a cosmic

force. After the failed Beer Hall Putsch in 1923, he claimed that divine intervention had spared his life so that he could fulfill his mission.

### The Spear of Destiny

One of the most persistent legends about **Adolf Hitler and the occult** is his fascination with the so-called Spear of Destiny, or the Holy Lance. According to legend, the spear that pierced Christ's side grants its possessor invincibility. Hitler is said to have seen the spear in the Hofburg Museum in Vienna as a young man and become obsessed. Austrian propagandist Alfred Edersheim later claimed that Hitler ordered the spear seized after the Anschluss and kept it in Nuremberg. While there is evidence that Hitler had the spear brought to Nuremberg during World War II, the notion that he derived supernatural power from it is largely a product of sensational books and films. Still, Hitler's interest in sacred relics aligns with the regime's broader occult symbolism.

### Astrology and Prophecy

Hitler also consulted astrologers, though inconsistently. He maintained a personal astrologer, Karl Ernst Krafft, who predicted the assassination attempt on Hitler's life in 1939. Krafft was later used by Goebbels for propaganda but fell out of favor and died in a concentration camp. Deputy Führer Rudolf Hess was deeply into astrology; his 1941 flight to Scotland was partly motivated by astrological predictions. After Hess's defection, Hitler cracked down on astrologers, but this was a political move to distance the regime from embarrassing associations, not a rejection of belief.

## Occult Symbolism in the Third Reich

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The most visible legacy of the occult in Nazism is its use of symbols. The swastika, for example, was an ancient symbol found in many cultures, but the Nazis adopted it as a symbol of Aryan purity. The double-sig rune (卐) for the SS, designed by Walter Heck, was derived from the Armanen runes popularized by Guido von List. The Totenkopf (death's head) emblem for the SS was also rich in occult connotations, representing eternal vigilance and the cult of death. These symbols were not arbitrary; they were deliberately chosen to evoke mystical power and tribal identity.

## Debunking Myths and Conspiracies

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Popular culture has exaggerated the occult aspects of Nazism to an almost absurd degree. Books and movies suggest that Hitler was directly trained by Tibetan monks, that he possessed supernatural powers, or that he was an initiate of black magic societies like the "Vril Society" or "Order of the Golden Dawn." In reality, while occult ideas were influential, the Nazi regime was fundamentally a modern political movement that used irrationalism to serve rational goals: power, war, and genocide.

Historians like Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke, author of *The Occult Roots of Nazism*, argue that the occult played a minor but real role in shaping Nazi ideology, especially in its early years.

But by the time Hitler came to power, pragmatism and ruthlessness overshadowed mysticism. Himmler's occult projects continued, but Hitler himself dismissed them as "romantic nonsense" when they conflicted with military objectives. The regime suppressed independent occult groups that might challenge its authority, while co-opting certain esoteric ideas for propaganda purposes.

## The Vril Society Fraud

One of the most persistent myths is the "Vril Society," a supposed secret group that taught Hitler telekinesis and time travel. This story originates from a 1960s French book and has no basis in primary sources. No credible historian has found evidence of such a society. The confusion likely arises from the **Thule Society** and a few individuals who were interested in theosophy and Eastern mysticism. The Vril concept was popularized in a 1971 novel, *The Morning of the Magicians*, which blended fact and fiction.

## Conclusion

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The relationship between **Adolf Hitler and the occult** is a fascinating but often misunderstood chapter of history. While Hitler was not a sorcerer or a puppet of secret masters, he operated in a cultural milieu saturated with esoteric ideas. Nazi ideology drew on occult symbols, myths of a lost Aryan race, and a sense of providential destiny. Key figures like Himmler institutionalized these ideas within the SS, leading to bizarre projects like the Ahnenerbe expeditions and the construction of Wewelsburg Castle. Yet the regime also exploited and then suppressed occult movements when convenient. Ultimately, the true danger of Nazism lay not in supernatural magic, but in the lethal combination of modern technology, bureaucratic efficiency, and a pseudo-religious devotion to a murderous ideology. Understanding the occult dimension helps explain the irrational appeal of Nazism, but it should never obscure the very real horrors it produced.