

Defiance Savitri Devi

Savitri Devi Mukherji, d'origine anglo-grecque, de nationalité française, mariée à un Indien et ayant adopté son nom, fut un OVNI dans la mouvance nationale-radical européenne. Se disant nationale-socialiste alors que les thèses qu'elle défendait n'avaient qu'un rapport très lointain avec l'idéologie du NSDAP, Savitri Devi Mukherji, présentée parfois comme la « prêtresse de Hitler », partagea, avec Miguel Serrano, le leadership intellectuel d'un cultic milieu où se mêlaient admiration de Hitler et véganisme, référence aux sagesse indiennes et croyances semi-occultistes, etc. Dans l'Allemagne des années 1930, Savitri Devi Mukherji aurait vraisemblablement été mise de côté comme ce fut le cas pour Rudolf von Sebottendorf ; dans l'Europe des années 1960-1970 elle eut une audience faible bien que non négligeable. Pour comprendre ce phénomène qui ne relève que bien marginalement de la politique, il était nécessaire en publiant ce livre de donner accès à ses souvenirs et à la théorisation de sa pensée.

Savitri Devi's gripping account of her eight-month long National Socialist propaganda-spreading tour through Germany in 1948, combined with a major philosophical interpretation and explanation of that philosophy, forms the basis of this book. Written while in jail after her arrest (as described in her earlier volume, *Defiance*), Devi describes the route she followed to enter Germany, how she distributed thousands of pro-National Socialist literature pieces in that country under the noses of the Allied Occupation powers, and of her eventual arrest. Along the way, she uses conversations with people she met—supporters and opponents alike—to explain her worldview and the principles behind it. "In 1948, I was able to enter Germany for the second time thanks to the military permit granted to me by the Bureau des Affaires Allemandes (in Paris) on the ground that I was going there to gather the necessary information for writing a book. "This book is none other than the present one (ironical as the fact might be, from the standpoint of the temporarily victorious Democracies). Its Introduction and three first chapters were already written when, on the 20th of February 1949, I was arrested on account of "Nazi propaganda," and the rest of it was entirely written in my cell in the Werl prison."—from the author's Introduction.

Written by top scholars in an accessible manner, this unique encyclopedia offers worldwide coverage of the origins, forms, practitioners, and effects of antisemitism, leading to the Holocaust and surviving to the present day. * 650 A-Z entries by over 200 scholars from 21 countries * Illustrations such as caricatures, political cartoons, maps, and pictures of famous antisemites and historical episodes * Citations of recent literature that follow each entry * Detailed index listing people, places, concepts, and events that enables users to find information about subjects not treated in dedicated articles * Direction at the end of each entry to other articles with special relevance to the topic

The link between Hitlerism and a millenarian, esoteric tradition is a thesis that M. Serrano enunciated in Chile well before *The Morning of the Magicians*. After years of research, mystical experiences in India, and interviews with the 20th century's most interesting personages, the author develops that primitive insight into a delirious exposition. *The Unpredictable Constitution* brings together a distinguished group of U.S. Supreme Court Justices and U.S. Court of Appeals Judges, who are some of our most prominent legal scholars, to discuss an array of topics on civil liberties. In thoughtful and incisive essays, the authors draw on decades of experience to examine such wide-ranging issues as how legal error should be handled, the death penalty, reasonable doubt, racism in American and South African courts, women and the constitution, and government benefits. Contributors: Richard S. Arnold, Martha Craig Daughtry, Harry T. Edwards, Ruth Bader Ginsburg, Betty B. Fletcher, A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., Lord Irvine of Lairg, Jon O. Newman, Sandra Day O'Connor, Richard A. Posner, Stephen Reinhardt, and Patricia M. Wald.

The *Devi Bhagavatam* is said to have been composed in Bengal in the sixth century CE, in twelve Parvas and 18,000 slokas. The text is only available in Bengali, with Hindi commentaries. It is replete with references to and legends from an obviously pre-Vedic religion of the Goddess. The *Devi Bhagavatam* is a Shakta Purana. It is for the Shakta what the *Bhagavata Purana* is for the Vaishnava: his or her most sacred book. The Shaktas worship Shakti, the Eternal Feminine, in all her forms. Devi is Kali and Durga; she is Saraswati, Mahalakshmi and Parvati; she is Sati, Sita and Radha. She is the Mother of the Universe; without her animating power, Shiva becomes shava, a corpse. This book is an abridged literary rendering of the *Devi Bhagavatam*. It retells all the major legends of the Goddess, as well as some other, less known tales.

The prevailing image of European Jews during the Holocaust is one of helpless victims, but in fact many Jews struggled against the terrors of the Third Reich. In *Defiance*, Nechama Tec offers a riveting history of one such group, a forest community in western Belorussia that would number more than 1,200 Jews by 1944--the largest armed rescue operation of Jews by Jews in World War II. Tec reveals that this extraordinary community included both men and women, some with weapons, but mostly unarmed, ranging from infants to the elderly. She reconstructs for the first time the amazing details of how these partisans and their families--hungry, exposed to the harsh winter weather--managed not only to survive, but to offer protection to all Jewish fugitives who could find their way to them. Arguing that this success would have been unthinkable without the vision of one man, Tec offers penetrating insight into the group's commander, Tuvia Bielski. Tec brings to light the untold story of Bielski's struggle as a partisan who lost his parents, wife, and two brothers to the Nazis, yet never wavered in his conviction that it was more important to save one Jew than to kill twenty Germans. She shows how, under Bielski's guidance, the partisans smuggled Jews out of heavily guarded ghettos, scouted the roads for fugitives, and led retaliatory raids against Belorussian peasants who collaborated with the Nazis. Herself a Holocaust survivor, Nechama Tec here draws on wide-ranging research and never before published interviews with surviving partisans--including Tuvia Bielski himself--to reconstruct here the poignant and unforgettable story of those who chose to fight.

First published in Calcutta in 1951, this extraordinary semi-autobiographical work is the day-to-day account of Savitri Devi's adventure into Germany in 1948 to distribute 11,000 posters and leaflets urging the occupied German people to hold fast to National Socialism. Devi entered Germany from Denmark on June 15, 1948, but she was eventually arrested. Sentenced to three years imprisonment by the Occupation powers, she eventually served eight months in Werl prison, where she met, amongst others, famous female SS member and camp guard Hertha Ehlert, then serving 15 years, and to whom this book is dedicated. This work contains not just the details of her arrest and imprisonment, but also a great many personal details of her life, and her worldview, as expressed in discussions with fellow prisoners and with herself, alone in her cell. "This book is merely an account of my arrest and trial, in western occupied Germany, in early 1949, on the charge of Nazi propaganda, and of my subsequent life in jail. The glimpse one gets, in it, of western occupied Germany, is a glimpse of Germany through my eyes, i.e., through the eyes of a non-German follower of Adolf Hitler."-from the author's foreword.

Nearly half a century after the defeat of the Third Reich, Nazism remains a subject of extensive historical inquiry, general interest, and, alarmingly, a source of inspiration for resurgent fascism in Europe. Goodrick-Clarke's powerful and timely book traces the intellectual roots of Nazism back to a number of influential occult and millenarian sects in the Habsburg Empire during its waning years. These sects combined notions of popular nationalism with an advocacy of Aryan racism and a proclaimed need for German world-rule. This book provides the first serious account of the way in which Nazism was influenced by powerful millenarian and occult sects that thrived in Germany and Austria almost fifty years before the rise to power of Adolf Hitler. These millenarian sects (principally the Ariosophists) espoused a mixture of popular nationalism, Aryan racism, and occultism to support their advocacy of German world-rule. Over time their ideas and symbols, filtered through nationalist-racist groups associated with the infant Nazi party, came to exert a strong influence on Himmler's SS. The fantasies thus fueled were played out with terrifying consequences in the realities structured into the Third Reich: Auschwitz, Sobibor, and Treblinka, the hellish museums of Nazi apocalypse, had psychic roots reaching back to millenial visions of occult sects. Beyond what the Times Literary Supplement calls an intriguing study of apocalyptic fantasies, this bizarre and fascinating story contains lessons we cannot afford to ignore. Savitri Devi's philosophical treatise given to her friends in France is now translated into English for the first time.

The nautanki performances of northern India entertain their audiences with often ribald and profane stories. Rooted in the peasant society of pre-modern India, this theater vibrates with lively dancing, pulsating drumbeats, and full-throated singing. In *Grounds for Play*, Kathryn Hansen draws on field research to describe the different elements of nautanki performance: music, dance, poetry, popular story lines, and written texts. She traces the social history of the form and explores the play of meanings within nautanki narratives, focusing on the ways important social issues such as political authority, community identity, and gender differences are represented in these narratives. Unlike other styles of Indian theater, the nautanki does not draw on the pan-Indian religious epics such as the Ramayana or the Mahabharata for its subjects. Indeed, their storylines tend to center on the vicissitudes of stranded heroines in the throes of melodramatic romance. Whereas nautanki performers were once much in demand, live performances now are rare and nautanki increasingly reaches its audiences through electronic media—records, cassettes, films, television. In spite of this change, the theater form still functions as an effective conduit in the cultural flow that connects urban centers and the hinterland in an ongoing process of exchange.

"Each volume will be released in a limited cloth edition of 200 numbered copies"--T.p. verso.

The *Lightning and the Sun* is Savitri Devi's magnum opus and one of the founding texts of post-World War II National

Socialism. Written in Europe from 1948 to 1956 and published in India in 1958, *The Lightning and the Sun* sets forth a unique and stunning synthesis of National Socialism with the cyclical Traditionalist philosophy of history and Hindu mythology. Savitri Devi's goal was to create a new National Socialist religion. She aspired to be the Saint Paul to Hitler's Jesus. Paul of Tarsus took Jesus, who was a religious prophet and a failed political revolutionary, and turned him into a divine incarnation, creating a religion which served as the vehicle for the triumph of Jewish values over Rome. Savitri Devi sought to transform Adolf Hitler, who was also both a prophetic figure and a failed political revolutionary, into a divine incarnation—an avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu—hoping to create a religion that would serve as the vehicle for the triumph of National Socialism over egalitarian modernity. The Authoress Savitri Devi (1905-1982) is one of the most original and influential National Socialist thinkers of the post-World War II era. Born Maximine Julia Portaz in Lyons, France, she was of English, Greek, and Italian ancestry and described her nationality as "Indo-European." She earned Master's degrees in philosophy and chemistry and a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Lyons. Her books include *A Warning to the Hindus* (1939), *L'Etang aux lotus (The Lotus Pond)* (1940), *A Son of God: The Life and Philosophy of Akhnaton, King of Egypt* (1946), later republished as *Son of the Sun* (1956), *Akhnaton: A Play* (1948), *Gold in the Furnace: Experiences in Post-War Germany* (1952), *Defiance: The Prison Memoirs of Savitri Devi* (1958), *Pilgrimage* (1958), *Impeachment of Man* (1959), *Long-Whiskers and the Two-Legged Goddess* (1965), *Souvenirs et réflexions d'une Aryenne (Memories and Reflections of an Aryan Woman)* (1976), *And Time Rolls On: The Savitri Devi Interviews* (2005), and *Forever and Ever: Devotional Poems* (2012)

Long out of print, this is Savitri Devi's highly personal narrative of her 1953 journey to the "holy places" of the Third Reich. Each year, thousands of Chinese children, primarily abandoned infant girls, are adopted by Americans. Yet we know very little about the local and transnational processes that characterize this new migration. *Transnational Adoption* is a unique ethnographic study of China/U.S. adoption, the largest contemporary intercountry adoption program. Sara K. Dorow begins by situating the popularity of the China/U.S. adoption process within a broader history of immigration and adoption. She then follows the path of the adoption process: the institutions and bureaucracies in both China and the United States that prepare children and parents for each other; the stories and practices that legitimate them coming together as transnational families; the strains placed upon our common notions of what motherhood means; and ways in which parents then construct the cultural and racial identities of adopted children. Based on rich ethnographic evidence, including interviews with and observation of people on both sides of the Pacific—from orphanages, government officials, and adoption agencies to advocacy groups and adoptive families themselves—this is a fascinating look at the latest chapter in Chinese-American migration.

This volume takes an objective look at the white supremacy movement since WWII in the United States and Europe, and offers entries describing the people, groups, and themes that make up the radical racist right. Some of the entries have been written by movement activists, others by a variety of scholars. The second half of the volume includes primary documents of resources circulated within the movement, each prefaced by Kaplan (American studies, U. of Helsinki, Finland) and placed in historical and scholarly context. The material is at times offensive, but presented in an academic way. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

"Gold in the Furnace is an ardent National Socialist's vivid and moving account of life in occupied Germany in the aftermath of World War II, based on extensive travels and interviews conducted in 1948 and 1949."--Provided by publisher.

Fascists are creeps. Time to drag them from the shadows.

The Prize Winner of Defiance, Ohio introduces Evelyn Ryan, an enterprising woman who kept poverty at bay with wit, poetry, and perfect prose during the "contest era" of the 1950s and 1960s. Stepping back into a time when fledgling advertising agencies were active partners with consumers, and everyday people saw possibility in every coupon, Terry Ryan tells how her mother kept the family afloat by writing jingles and contest entries. Mom's winning ways defied the Church, her alcoholic husband, and antiquated views of housewives. To her, flouting convention was a small price to pay when it came to securing a happy home for her six sons and four daughters. Evelyn, who would surely be a Madison Avenue executive if she were working today, composed her jingles not in the boardroom, but at the ironing board. By entering contests wherever she found them -- TV, radio, newspapers, direct-mail ads -- Evelyn Ryan was able to win every appliance her family ever owned, not to mention cars, television sets, bicycles, watches, a jukebox, and even trips to New York, Dallas, and Switzerland. But it wasn't just the winning that was miraculous; it was the timing. If a toaster died, one was sure to arrive in the mail from a forgotten contest. Days after the bank called in the second mortgage on the house, a call came from the Dr Pepper company: Evelyn was the grand-prize winner in its national contest -- and had won enough to pay the bank. Graced with a rare appreciation for life's inherent hilarity, Evelyn turned every financial challenge into an opportunity for fun and profit. From her frenetic supermarket shopping spree -- worth \$3,000 today -- to her clever entries worthy of Erma Bombeck, Dorothy Parker, and Ogden Nash, the story of this irrepressible woman whose talents reached far beyond her formidable verbal skills is told in The Prize Winner of Defiance, Ohio with an infectious joy that shows how a winning spirit will triumph over the poverty of circumstance.

The Third Reich proves Lord Byron's maxim that truth is stranger than fiction. Hitler's mania made the Reich surreal. This book documents his neuroses, charisma, ruthlessness, and "storybook" rise to power. It's alarming that an astute

psychopath with acting ability became an absolute dictator in a modern European state. German political naivety contributed to his miraculous ascent. During election campaigns between 1927 and 1933 Hitler posed as an anti-Communist savior, while concealing his real agenda of war, genocide, and quack "eugenics." The Surreal Reich closely examines all leading Nazis. It shows how Hitler had different sets of favorites at various times. Dietrich Eckart, Rudolf Hess, and Ernst Rohm in the early years; Hermann Goering and Josef Goebbels through the middle period, then Heinrich Himmler and Martin Bormann from 1939 to 1945. Nazism's heyday occurred during an era of supposed progress. Yet escalating war casualties in that "enlightened age" tell a different story. 620,000 people died in America's Civil War, only 5% of them civilians. World War I caused approximately 16 million fatalities. Most of the 5 million non-combatants succumbed from starvation or Spanish Influenza. World War II resulted in 60 million deaths, 52% of them civilians. One warped "idealist" sparked that fruitless orgy of destruction: Adolf Hitler.

Defiance is Savitri Devi's vivid and impassioned memoir of her arrest, trial, and imprisonment on the charge of distributing National Socialist propaganda in Occupied Germany in 1949. Sentenced to three years imprisonment, Savitri Devi was released early at the request of the government of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Defiance is Savitri Devi's most readable book. It is not primarily a work of philosophy or history, but a gripping first-person narrative that often reads like a novel. Defiance does, however, contain Savitri Devi's most profound and moving philosophical meditation, "The Way of Absolute Detachment," in which she uses the teachings of the Bhagavad-Gita to console herself before the prospect of the destruction of her writings and to explain the proper Aryan view of the relationship between duty and practical consequences. Reading Defiance, one quickly understands why the Allies imprisoned Savitri Devi and, once she was behind bars, tried to keep her away from the other "political" inmates: her spirit of defiance is contagious. For years, Defiance was almost impossible to find. Published in a tiny edition by Savitri Devi's husband A. K. Mukherji in Calcutta in 1951, it was distributed privately by the authoress to her friends and comrades. A second edition was published in 2008 by the Savitri Devi Archive. This third edition reprints the second with a few corrections.

First published in 1993, this seminal work on ethnonationalism lays out the practical and moral necessity for the creation of a European ethnostate, either in America or Europe, as the only way in which the European people and civilization can be saved from the imminent swamping of the First World by the Third.

The Encyclopedia of Religion and Nature, originally published in 2005, is a landmark work in the burgeoning field of religion and nature. It covers a vast and interdisciplinary range of material, from thinkers to religious traditions and beyond, with clarity and style. Widely praised by reviewers and the recipient of two reference work awards since its publication (see www.religionandnature.com/ern), this new, more affordable version is a must-have book for anyone

interested in the manifold and fascinating links between religion and nature, in all their many senses.

Since the 1980 US presidential races, the term "religious right" has come to signify a politically and socially conservative form of Christianity. This term implies a joining of socially conservative evangelical Christianity with conservative politics that continues to shape the Republican Party to this day. But this relationship is hardly new in American history; certain forms of Christianity have long shared space with the political and nationalist right in the United States. Less well known, however, are the various other religions that have influenced white racist activities in America. The recent popularity of these ideologies has caused a shift away from, and resulting hostility toward, Christianity among white nationalists. In *Blood and Faith*, Berry explores the causes of this shift, as well as the challenges it has created for contemporary white nationalists who seek access to the conservative American political mainstream. Building on Michael Barkun's landmark study of racist Christianity, *Religion and the Racist Right*, Berry takes a fresh look at the complex and evolving relationship between American white nationalists and religion.

En 1960 paraissait en France un livre aussi inattendu que surprenant : "Le matin des magiciens", de Louis Pauwels et Jacques Bergier, qui ouvrait notamment une perspective historique aussi érudite qu'inédite sur les croyances et l'occultisme nazis dans la partie intitulée "Quelques années dans l'ailleurs absolu".

"Soleil Noir" produit une analyse systématique et historique sur ces thèmes, ainsi que sur les articulations philosophiques et idéologiques qui les ont précédés, et sur les mythes qu'ils ont inspiré : Savitri Devi et l'avatar Hitler, Wilhelm Landig et les OVNI nazis, l'initiation cosmique de Hitler aux confins de notre galaxie, Miguel Serrano et l'hitlérisme ésotérique, le satanisme nazi, les théories de la conspiration mondiale, ainsi que les idéologies white noise et black metal...

Symbole des doctrines ésotériques et des recherches magiques d'un département de la SS – l'Ahnenerbe –, le Soleil Noir prend toute sa dimension tragique dans cette étude du chercheur britannique Nicholas Goodrick-Clarke.

DIVHistory of the relationship between government regulation of the film industry in the UK and the the developing film industry in India between the 1920s and 1940s./div

Savitri Devi (1905-1982) became known as the high priestess of "esoteric Hitlerism" for her unique synthesis of National Socialism, Hindu mythology, and the Indo-European cyclical view of history in her 1958 book *The Lightning and the Sun*. In 1978, Savitri Devi recorded ten hours of interviews on her life, her thought, and her experiences in the National Socialist movement both before and after World War II. *And Time Rolls On*, the edited transcripts of those hard-to-find recordings, is an ideal introduction to this brilliant and controversial thinker. This Second, Revised Edition corrects a few mistakes in the first edition and makes this important work available to new audiences. Quotes from *And Time Rolls On*: "I embraced Hinduism because it was the only religion in the world that is compatible with National Socialism. And the dream of my life is to integrate Hitlerism into the old Aryan Tradition, to show that it is really a resurgence of the original Tradition. It's not Indian, not European, but Indo-European. It comes from back to those days when the Aryans were one people near the North Pole. The Hyperborean Tradition." "It suddenly dawned on me, sometime in April 1929 . . . and in Palestine of all places, that this foreign German leader who wanted all Germans in one state and wanted the abolition of the treaties of Versailles and Saint Germain, really wanted more than that,

much more. And much more meaning: the freedom of Europe, the freedom of the Aryan race, from any kind of Jewish spiritual overlordship. He's the one who's going to free us from that. Well if he's that, then he's not only the Germans' leader, he's my leader too. Mein Fuhrer. And from that day, I felt, not that I was becoming a National Socialist-I never became one-but that I had always been one, without knowing it. That's what I felt. And I started thinking of going to Germany and joining the movement. It was the movement of liberation." "I'm for a multi-racial world in which each race keeps to itself, in harmony with the other races. Like in a garden, you have flowerbeds of roses and flowerbeds of carnations and irises and different other flowers. They don't intermarry. They stay separate, and each one has its beauty. . . . I'm against colonialism for the reason that colonialism infects the master as well as the slave. It even infects the master more." Savitri Devi is one of the most original and influential National Socialist thinkers of the post-World War II era. Born Maximine Julia Portaz in Lyons, France, she was of English, Greek, and Italian ancestry and described her nationality as "Indo-European." She earned Master's degrees in philosophy and chemistry and a Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Lyons. Her books include *A Warning to the Hindus* (1939), *L'Etang aux lotus* (*The Lotus Pond*) (1940), *A Son of God: The Life and Philosophy of Akhnaton, King of Egypt* (1946), later republished as *Son of the Sun* (1956), *Akhnaton: A Play* (1948), *Gold in the Furnace* (1952), *The Lightning and the Sun* (1958), *Pilgrimage* (1958), *Impeachment of Man* (1959), *Long-Whiskers and the Two-Legged Goddess* (1965), *Souvenirs et reflexions d'une Aryenne* (*Memories and Reflections of an Aryan Woman*) (1976), and *Forever and Ever: Devotional Poems* (2012)."

Forever and Ever is a collection of devotional poems-hymns of praise and somber elegies-written in 1952 and 1953 and dedicated to Adolf Hitler. *Forever and Ever* is one of three books left unpublished when Savitri Devi died in 1982. The manuscript was long thought to be lost. But in 2006, a French friend of Savitri contacted the Savitri Devi Archive with the news that all three volumes were extant. *Forever and Ever* is the first of Savitri Devi's long-awaited posthumous works to be published. This volume also includes an additional poem, "In Memory of May 1st, 1945," written in 1946 by Clara Sharland, which is probably a pen name of Savitri Devi.

A history of the colonial tea plantation regime in Assam, which brought more than one million migrants to the region in northeast India, irrevocably changing the social landscape.

A young bride shuts herself up in a bedroom on her wedding day, refusing to get married. In this moving and humorous look at contemporary Israel and the chaotic ups and downs of love everywhere, her family gathers outside the locked door, not knowing what to do. The bride's mother has lost a younger daughter in unclear circumstances. Her grandmother is hard of hearing, yet seems to understand her better than anyone. A male cousin who likes to wear women's clothes and jewelry clings to his grandmother like a little boy. The family tries an array of unusual tactics to ensure the wedding goes ahead, including calling in a psychologist specializing in brides who change their mind and a ladder truck from the Palestinian Authority electrical company. The only communication they receive from behind the door are scribbled notes, one of them a cryptic poem about a prodigal daughter returning home. The harder they try to reach the defiant woman, the more the despairing groom is convinced that her refusal should be respected. But what, exactly, ought to be respected? Is this merely a case of cold feet? A feminist statement? Or a mourning ritual for a lost sister? This provocative and highly entertaining novel lingers long after its final page.

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