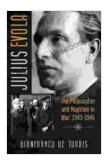
Julius Evola: The Philosopher and Magician in War, 1943-1945

Julius Evola (1898-1974) was an Italian philosopher, writer, and political activist. He is best known for his work on traditionalism, a philosophy that seeks to revive the values and institutions of pre-modern societies. Evola was also a practicing magician and occultist, and he believed that war could be a spiritual experience that could lead to personal and national regeneration.

In 1943, Evola joined the Italian Social Republic (RSI), a fascist puppet state established by the Nazis in northern Italy. He served as a volunteer in the RSI's armed forces, and he also wrote extensively about the spiritual and political significance of the war.



Julius Evola: The Philosopher and Magician in War:

1943-1945 by Gianfranco De Turris			
🚖 🚖 🚖 🚖 4.4 out of 5			
Language	: English		
File size	: 15082 KB		
Text-to-Speech	: Enabled		
Enhanced typesetting	: Enabled		
X-Ray	: Enabled		
Word Wise	: Enabled		
Print length	: 360 pages		
Screen Reader	: Supported		



Evola's writings from this period are a unique and fascinating blend of traditionalism, occultism, and political philosophy. They provide a valuable insight into the intellectual and spiritual world of a man who was both a witness to and a participant in some of the most tumultuous events of the 20th century.

Evola's Traditionalist Philosophy

Evola's traditionalist philosophy is based on the belief that the modern world has lost its way. He argued that Western civilization has become decadent and materialistic, and that it has abandoned the spiritual and heroic values that made it great. Evola believed that the only way to restore the West to its former glory was to return to the traditional values of premodern societies.

Evola's traditionalism is not a simple nostalgia for the past. He did not believe that it was possible to simply recreate the world of the Middle Ages or the Renaissance. Rather, he argued that we must learn from the past and adapt its values to the present day.

Evola's traditionalism is also not a rejection of modernity. He did not believe that we should abandon all of the advances that have been made in science and technology. Rather, he argued that we must find a way to integrate these advances with the traditional values of the past.

Evola's Occultism

Evola was a practicing magician and occultist. He believed that the world is full of hidden forces and powers, and that these forces can be accessed through ritual and meditation. Evola's occultism is not based on superstition or wishful thinking. Rather, it is a serious and disciplined practice that requires years of study and training.

Evola believed that occultism can be used for both good and evil purposes. He warned that it is important to use these forces responsibly, and that they should never be used for selfish or destructive purposes.

Evola's Wartime Experiences

In 1943, Evola joined the Italian Social Republic (RSI), a fascist puppet state established by the Nazis in northern Italy. He served as a volunteer in the RSI's armed forces, and he also wrote extensively about the spiritual and political significance of the war.

Evola's wartime experiences were formative in his development as a philosopher and occultist. He witnessed the horrors of war firsthand, and he came to believe that war could be a spiritual experience that could lead to personal and national regeneration.

Evola believed that the war was a battle between the forces of good and evil. He saw the Allies as the representatives of good, and the Nazis as the representatives of evil. He believed that the Allies would ultimately win the war, and that their victory would lead to a new era of peace and prosperity.

Evola's Post-War Legacy

After the war, Evola continued to write about traditionalism and occultism. He also became involved in the Italian neo-fascist movement. Evola's work has been controversial, and he has been accused of being a fascist and a racist. However, there is no doubt that he was a brilliant thinker and a profound spiritual seeker. Evola's legacy is complex and contradictory. He was a man of great intelligence and vision, but he was also a man of violence and intolerance. His work is a valuable source of insights into the intellectual and spiritual currents of the 20th century, but it must also be read with a critical eye.

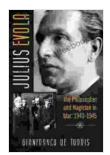
Julius Evola was a unique and complex figure who left a lasting mark on the intellectual and spiritual landscape of the 20th century. His work is a challenge to our assumptions about the world, and it is a reminder that there are always more ways of seeing things than we can imagine.

Further Reading

* Julius Evola, *The Revolt Against the Modern World* (1934) * Julius Evola, *Ride the Tiger: A Survival Manual for the Aristocrats of the Soul* (1961) * Julius Evola, *The Mystery of the Grail: Initiation and Magic in the Arthurian Tradition* (1969) * Richard B. Spence, *Evola and the Traditionalist Revolt Against the Modern World: The Evolution of an Anti-Liberal Fascism* (2016) * Peter Sedgwick, *Against the Modern World: Traditionalism and the Secret Intellectual History of the Twentieth Century* (2004)



Julius Evola in a military uniform



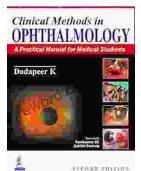
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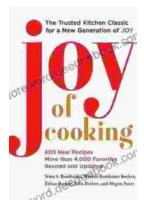
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