

Appendix

Examples of Individuals who contributed to the anti-love and anti-truth of the 20th century.

- Georg Hegel
 - Karl Marx
 - Friedrich Nietzsche
 - Sigmund Freud
 - Jean-Paul Sartre
 - Simone de Beauvoir
 - Wilhelm Reich
 - Alfred Kinsey
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Introduction

A section of my letter to my daughters was “Anti-Truth Anti-Love” I need to expand on this section by displaying the Agnostic, atheistic, secular, and Marxist philosophies and Ideologies which have essentially made a combined attack on the Christian husband and wife and the family unit, the family unit which was won by the defeat of fascist and communist totalitarian ideologies in the 20th century. Marxism is a common theme throughout these influences on our modern society and atheistic regimes will always attack a family or a blessed nation who strives for holiness...as the fallen can see so clearly the glory of the truth and love in those who give their lives to God. How do you know that a person, or an organisation, or an ideology, or a philosophy, or a faith is Good and the members of that body are righteous? Evil people have agendas which are not holy, such as amassing money or powerful influence over people, they are false prophets and you can see a false prophet by the fruit of his or her corrupt and sinful actions, beliefs, and lives.

“Beware of false prophets, who come to you in sheep’s clothing, but underneath are ravenous wolves. By their fruits you will know them. Do people pick grapes from thornbushes, or figs from thistles? Just so, every good tree bears good fruit, and a rotten tree bears bad fruit. A good tree cannot bear bad fruit, nor can a rotten tree bear good fruit. Every tree that does not bear good fruit will be cut down and thrown into the fire. So by their fruits you will know them.

(Mathew Ch 7:15-20)

All the following protagonists and their subjective theories and ideologies have exercised great influence in the world over the course of the last 200 years and in hindsight we can carefully dissect the effect and damage of their unholy philosophies and ideologies which are all in opposition to the Holy Gospel of Jesus. With the benefit of hindsight and the modern phenomena of audio/visual recorded history, we can free ourselves from the fallen spirit of lies, Satan, who brought so much destruction into the world in the 20th century. Jesus is Good, God is Good, and anyone who has given themselves to Jesus is to be judged as good by their fruits, if not, repentance and transformation is required.

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Georg Hegel

The very vastness of the Hegelian plan doomed it to failure. "The rational alone is real" was a favorite motto of Hegel. It means that all reality is capable of being expressed in rational categories. This is a Gnosticism more detrimental to Christian conceptions than the Agnosticism of Huxley and Spencer. It implies that God, being a reality, must be capable of comprehension by the finite mind. It implies, moreover, as Hegel himself admits, that God is only in so far as He is conceived under the category of Becoming; God is a process. It is by this doctrine, which is at once so out of place in a great system of metaphysics and so utterly repugnant to the Christian mind, that Hegel's philosophy is to be judged. Hegel attempted the impossible. A complete synthesis of reality in terms of reason is possible only to an infinite mind. Man, whose mental power is finite, must be content with a partially complete synthesis of reality, and in his failure to attain completeness he should learn that God, Who evades his rational synthesis and defies the limitations of his categories, is the object of faith as well as of knowledge.

3 problems with Georg Hegel's philosophy:

1. Hegel's writing style is notoriously dense, abstract, and difficult to interpret.
2. While Hegel delves deeply into the nature of freedom, recognition, and ethical life (Sittlichkeit), he rarely outlines specific moral principles.
3. Hegel's dialectical method has been linked to totalitarian ideologies.

<https://www.catholic.com/encyclopedia/hegelianism>

<https://www.forthewriters.com/post/controversies-of-hegel-s-philosophy>



Karl Marx

Karl Marx's ideas are criticized for being overly deterministic, economically flawed, and historically impractical, often leading to authoritarian outcomes when applied.

- Theoretical and Philosophical Criticisms

Marx's work is often seen as dogmatic and rigid, presenting economic and social laws as inevitable while underestimating. His historical materialism assumes that class struggle inevitably drives societal change, but this deterministic view ignores the adaptability of societies and the role of individual choice. Critics also argue that Marx's labour theory of value oversimplifies economics by attributing all value to labour while neglecting demand, capital, and innovation. Additionally, some scholars note that his writings are internally inconsistent and rely on vague or unfalsifiable theories

- Practical and Economic Failures

Marx predicted that capitalism would collapse under its own contradictions, leading to a proletarian revolution. In reality, capitalism adapted, reforms improved workers' conditions, and class structures became more complex, preventing the revolutionary upheaval Marx envisioned. Attempts to implement Marxist ideas in the 20th century often resulted in economic inefficiency, shortages, and weak incentives due to central planning. The abolition of private property and state control of the economy, as seen in Marxist regimes, not only stifled entrepreneurship but also curtailed personal freedom

- Human Nature and Social Critiques

Marx's analysis of alienation—where workers are disconnected from the products of their labour—accurately diagnosed the dehumanizing effects of industrial capitalism

However, his proposed solutions, such as abolishing private property, failed to account for human diversity, personal

motivation, and the complexities of social life. Critics like Leszek Kotakowski argue that Marx largely ignored the realities of human existence, including age, health, and individual needs

- Historical Consequences

While Marx himself did not create the authoritarian regimes of the 20th century, his ideas were used to justify totalitarian systems in the Soviet Union, China, and other countries, leading to famines, gulags, and widespread repression. These outcomes suggest that Marxist doctrines, when applied literally, can logically extend to oppressive governance, as they treat dissent as illegitimate and prioritize class struggle over individual rights.

3 Issues with Marx's Ideology

1. The Marxist revolution never happened because capitalism evolved, workers didn't unite as Marx envisioned, class structures became more

complex, and reforms offered meaningful improvements without revolution.

2. Its utopianism imagines a perfect society but provides no workable model for achieving it.
3. Marx's claim that only labour creates value overlooks the roles of demand, capital, and innovation, while attempts at central planning faced inefficiency, weak incentives, and shortages.

<https://www.simplypsychology.org/criticism-of-marxism.html>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Criticism_of_Marxism

<https://www.aspistrategist.org.au/why-marx-was-wrong>

<https://catholicexchange.com/what-marx-got-right-and-terribly-wrong-about-human-nature>

<https://www.hoover.org/research/200-marx-still-wrong>



Friedrich Nietzsche

The Nietzscheans had no understanding of the spiritual strength Christians find in communal love and the strength they receive from God. They did not appreciate the personal value and inherent dignity that is evident or hidden in each human being. By ignoring the image of God, they depersonalized and despiritualized their own image of self. The result was singularly unattractive. Human beings, of course, are not mere individuals; they are persons with individual uniqueness and communal responsibility. Friedrich Nietzsche personifies the stark God-less emptiness that is associated with modernity, a quality that Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel acidly appraised as “Good Friday without Easter Sunday.”

3 problems with Nietzsche's Ideology:

1. Nietzsche proposed an anti-Christ to Jesus, the God of pleasure, Dionysus, and he also claimed to be an personal Anti-Christ, he lived a life of

debauchery and died in a sanitarium suffering from syphilis.

2. Nietzsche declared that “God is dead” as a prognostication and did not clarify this statement and allowed naive followers to believe it as philosophical fact
3. Nietzsche argues that the notion of human free will is an invention of theologians developed fundamentally in order to exert control over humanity by "making mankind dependent" on them.

<https://www.catholic.com/magazine/print-edition/nietzsche-and-the-nietzscheans-shaping-the-culture-of-death>
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Four_Great_Errors

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Sigmund Freud

Sigmund Freud despised religion, theism, and the Bible, and, although his goal was to eradicate the problem of guilt, he is ultimately responsible for confusing it. His primary motivation for psychoanalysis was to transform guilt into neurosis and sin into sickness. Freud believed that guilt must be eliminated through self-analysis and that our struggle to transcend the stifling codes of culture is inescapable unless we are willing to break out of our moral prison. Freud viewed himself as a destroyer of conventions whose purpose was to dissociate guilt from sin, making it a problem for science rather than faith. A careful study of Freudian thought reminds us that as long as people continue to believe in a view that relegates the problem of guilt to biological determinism and ignores individual responsibility, Freud is with us. Secular thinkers, for better or worse, consider him an architect of the modern mind, whereas Christian critics name him an unholy builder of said modern mind, in the line of Marx and Darwin.

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3 Issues with Sigmund Freud's Ideology

1. Many of Freud's core concepts do not lend themselves to scientific investigation, making them difficult to prove or disprove. The unconscious mind, repression, the id and ego – these are constructs that cannot be directly observed or reliably measured.
2. Critics have noted that when an analyst becomes too attached to a particular theoretical framework, the theory shapes their interpretation of the patient rather than the other way around. In other words, the analyst sees what the theory tells them to see – a significant scientific problem.
3. Freud himself admitted that psychology was “unable to solve the riddle of femininity,” yet he continued to build elaborate theories about women's psychological development without adequately engaging women's own perspectives.

<https://www.equip.org/articles/civilization-and-its-malcontent>

<https://psychology.town/psychotherapeutic-methods/limitations-of-freudian-psychoanalytical-theory>



Jean-Paul Sartre

Jean-Paul Sartre's existentialism, particularly his thesis that "existence precedes essence," has been critiqued from a Catholic perspective. Critics argue that Sartre's view undermines the concept of divine moral authority and the role of God in guiding human existence. Sartre's belief that individuals create their own essence through free choice is seen as a denial of the divine blueprint provided by God. This perspective challenges the Catholic belief in the moral order established by God and the necessity of human responsibility in shaping one's identity and moral choices. Sartre's existentialism has been a significant influence on modern thought, particularly in the context of humanism and individualism. However, it has also been a source of controversy, especially among those who believe in the moral order and the role of God in guiding human existence. The Catholic Church's response to Sartre's ideas often involves a call for a balance between individual freedom and the moral order established by God.

.3 Problems with Jean-Paul Satre's Philosophy

1. he confuses freedom with independence, and because
2. The only God he can conceive of is one who would take away human freedom rather than creating and maintaining it — a sort of cosmic fascist.
3. Sartre makes the adolescent mistake of equating freedom with rebellion. He says freedom is only “the freedom to say no.”

<https://catholiceducation.org/en/culture/6-the-pillars-of-unbelief-sartre.html>



Simone de Beauvoir

Given the opportunity, I would have asked Simone de Beauvoir many questions, the first being: Did you ever stop to consider that your biased upbringing might have negatively influenced your reading of Genesis, and other books of the Bible? The second question (depending on her answer to the first): Have you ever made a serious study of the books of the Bible as a cohesive, unfolding history, examining the text in the original languages, with consideration of the literary genres used, and the historical, religious, and political contexts in which the books were written? I would begin with these two questions because I find again and again in Beauvoir's writings (and those who hold similar philosophical views) the incorrect associations/beliefs:

Roman Catholicism = Christianity

Roman Catholic = Christian

The Crusades = Christian politics / military behaviour

A third question might be, How is being in open relationships with Jean-Paul Sartre and Nelson Algren as their “Girlfriend” any more liberating, philosophically, physically, emotionally or otherwise, than being a follower of a religion that sees woman glorified as the Catholic sees Mother Mary? It seems that in a state of rebellion and placing her faith in fallen and atheistic men, de Beauvoir has done more damage to the feminine spirit than any person in the last 200 years.

3 Problems with Simone De Beauvoir’s Philosophy

1. Belief that human beings have an ambiguous existence
2. Belief that an individual’s situation is constantly affected, and perhaps even negotiated, by others
3. Lived in “open” relationships and promoted and encouraged the abortion culture

<https://kristalynwhite.com/simone-de-beauvoir-and-the-catholic-church>

Wilhelm Reich

Wilhelm Reich was born in 1897 to a well-to-do Jewish family in Austria. He was educated by tutors until he was 13. When his father died four years later, young Reich was left to manage the family farm and attend high school. After serving as a lieutenant in the Austrian army during World War I, Reich entered premedical and medical training at the University of Vienna. He received his MD in 1922 and later completed postgraduate education in neuro-psychiatry. Reich developed a profound, almost exclusive, interest in sexuality, which led him to become active in Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic circles. He began a private practice, but his extreme and exclusionary emphasis on orgasm and sexuality, and his belief that sexual dysfunction caused all neuroses, led to a break with Freud. He was denounced by psychoanalysts and in 1934 was expelled from the International Psychoanalytic Association. Active in liberal politics, he had also been expelled from the Communist Party in 1933. Escaping from Nazi Germany, Reich spent a few years in Scandinavia, continuing to develop a therapeutic technique to release

sexual energy and get rid of “body armor”. He also pursued research into a substance he claimed to have discovered , “orgone” — a “life energy” omnipresent in physical form, involved with all emotional and physical problems, responsible for weather patterns and influencing alien spaceships. His ideas were attacked as unscientific and unproven. In the Labour party of the 1972 Whitlam Government in Australia of Communist leaning Jim Cairns and Sexual revolutionist Junie Morosi implemented Wilhelm Reich’s “Sexual Revolution” into the Family Law Act 1975, by discarding the ancient historical truth that marriage is the foundation of society and divorce is destructive on a personal and societal level.

3 Issues with Wilhelm Reich

1. Believed psychoanalysis was as timeless as any other science
2. Created Orgonomic Infant Research Centre and
3. Died in prison after a 2-year sentence for contempt of court for breaking an injunction on his sexual research

<https://libcom.org/article/wilhelm-reich-and-origins-modern-subjectivism-chris-shutes>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wilhelm_Reich

Alfred Kinsey

Judith Reisman, an author and researcher on human sexuality, her 20 years of research on the celebrated sexologist is summarized in Susan Brinkmann's *The Kinsey Corruption*. Reisman testified before Senate Subcommittees on the effects of pornography on the brain. N.C.Register correspondent John Severance spoke with her.

What is new in the research on pornography addiction?

There are now studies under way on the effect of pornography on the brain. But many of these are being produced by institutions like the Kinsey Institute that are committed to the normalization of pornography. These “researchers” certainly cannot be objective. I am one of the few specialists in human sexuality that have not been Kinseyan trained, one of the few that have scientific credentials that allow me authoritatively to identify the frauds that underpin that entire “field” a pseudoscience created by Alfred Kinsey's followers.

How did you get involved in this research?

I was delivering a paper in Wales for the British psychological association on children's sexual images in Playboy. A psychologist came up to me afterwards and said, "If you are concerned about child sexual abuse, you have to look at the Kinsey reports." That changed my life. Also, I had a child who, at age 10, was raped by a 13-year-old boy upstairs. His father had stacks of Playboy. I later found out the boy had sexually assaulted children in the local neighbourhood. He was in sex therapy at the time so no one claimed responsibility. Hugh Hefner said he was Kinsey's pamphleteer. I then followed the trail to the Kinsey reports. Well, we had a few lone voices crying out about drunk driving. And now people are getting that under wraps. We had certainly just a few people crying out against the toxic qualities of tobacco. So, there are lone voices crying out, but we're a really resilient people. And I have a lot of faith in the public if we can get past the controlled media. In fact, the controlled media is more of a problem than pornography. No matter what facts we uncover, the public cannot read it and learn it in the press. Many "legitimate" media institutions now have corporate interests and various "ties" to this profitable business. Briefly, Madonna's pornographic book, *Sex*, was published by Warner Books (a subsidiary of Time

Warner). Disney subsidiaries, such as Miramax, market what was once fully understood to be pornography, such as Kids and the scandalous teen film Powder, directed in 1995 by convicted child molester Victor Salva, just after he served seven years for sodomizing a young boy he directed in the film Clownhouse. The public cannot make the appropriate decisions. Plato said to know the thing is to know what to do about it. The public cannot know what to do if the media are censoring the contrary facts as they have been doing. And now they have done the Kinsey film.

What's the effect on children in our schools?

Now children are exposed to this in the classroom because all pornography is pornography, whether it's called sex education or not. Children have little or no cognitive capacity even to begin to grasp the stimuli. So they are overwhelmed and captured, seduced into addiction, very quickly.

3 Issues with Alfred Kinsey:

1. Alfred Kinsey considered animal sexual behaviour as the model for human sexual behaviour, the only difference being that animals act without inhibition and by instinct alone.
2. The most famous and widely used Kinseyan concept is the notion of the sexual outlets. This notion subscribes to the principle that there are six possible forms of sexual release
3. Kinsey's research included two main parts: he used data from the "sex histories" of about 18,000 persons, and he directed experimental sex research on several hundred children aged two months to almost 15 years of age.

<https://www.ncregister.com/interview/the-real-kinsey-who-he-was-what-he-wrought>

<https://www.ewtn.com/catholicism/library/kinseys-fraud-and-its-consequences-for-society>