

Three sentences for reflection:

As long as there are slaughterhouses, there will likely also be wars and battlefields.
Why does the commandment “Thou shalt not kill” suddenly no longer apply in times of war?
God is probably still in the process of slowly freeing us from our love of victory and success.

(Please no comments.)

A deeper look at the sentences:

The first sentence:

This is, in essence, attributed to Tolstoy – and it is the most radical of them all.
It draws a direct line between what we do daily and the act of mass killing.
Anyone who accepts violence against animals as normal has already shifted their inner boundary.
It is an uncomfortable thought. But it is difficult to refute.

The second sentence:

The question is rhetorical, yet it strikes at a genuine contradiction.
Almost every religion that knows the prohibition of killing has constructed exceptions throughout history – just war, self-defense, divine mandate.
The question undermines these constructions with a startling simplicity:
Why, actually?
It has no easy answer. And that is its strength.

The third sentence:

This is the boldest sentence of the text.
It presupposes that there is a God – but not a triumphant one, rather a patient one.
One who sees the human fixation on victory, strength, and success as the actual problem.
This is an unusual concept of God:
Not God as a judge, but God as a slow companion of a maturation process that takes centuries.
Whether one believes this or not – the diagnosis behind it is striking:
As long as success and victory are regarded as the highest values, violence will always find justification.

Concluding reflection:

The text is short, yet philosophically dense.
It connects ethics, theology, and political reality – without preaching.
The questions remain open, but they leave an impact.

The sequence of the sentences creates a powerful intellectual progression from the tangible to the philosophical:

1. **As long as there are slaughterhouses, there will likely also be wars and battlefields.**
(The opening: It establishes a provocative link between our everyday actions and the violence of the world.)
2. **Why does the commandment “Thou shalt not kill” suddenly no longer apply in times of war?**
(The escalation: It confronts the reader with the moral inconsistency of our society.)
3. **God is probably still in the process of slowly freeing us from our love of victory and success.**
(The resonance: It offers a profound, almost meditative explanation for the human dilemma.)

This sequence gradually widens the perspective:
From **behavior** (slaughterhouses) to **law** (commandment) and finally to **human nature** (ego/success).