

Oswald Spengler vs Adolf Hitler

A comparison of the varying beliefs of two Teutonic nationalists

OSWALD SPENGLER IS SOMETIMES SAID TO BE a “forerunner of Adolf Hitler.” However, such an assessment would not be accurate. Both were great men, but in many important ways, their thinking, in fact, could not be more opposing.

BY JOHN DE NUGENT

Oswald Spengler (1880-1936) was a German philosopher whose reputation rests almost entirely on his masterwork, *Der Untergang des Abendlandes* (“The Decline of the West”), in two volumes (1918 and 1922)—a major contribution to social theory.

After taking his doctorate in 1904, Spengler worked as a schoolmaster and tutor until 1911, when he went to live in Munich and began work on *Der Untergang*. The first volume won him immediate acclaim from the public. The second volume followed in 1922, and a revised edition of the first came out a year later.

Spengler contended that because civilizations pass through a life cycle, not only can a historian reconstruct the past, but he can also predict “the spiritual forms, duration, rhythm, meaning and product of the still unaccomplished stages of . . . history.” In other words, one can predict the future: the decline and fall of our Western civilization, e.g.

Unlike historian Arnold Toynbee, who later held that cultures are usually “apparented” (linked) to older cultures, Spengler contended that the spirit of one culture could never be transferred to another culture.

He believed the West had already passed through the creative state of culture, into that of reflection and material comfort, which he called “civilization,” and that the future therefore could only be one of irreversible decline for the Occident. There was no prospect of reversing the process, since civilizations blossomed and decayed like natural organisms, and true



This lithograph by Rudolf Grossmann, created around 1928, portrays Oswald Spengler as the eternal pessimist; one who presides over—and in fact wallowed in—the concept of the “inevitable” demise of Western civilization.

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rejuvenation was as impossible in one case as in the other.

Spengler's work was enthusiastically greeted by the reading public, which made it a bestseller in several languages, including English. But he was rejected by scholars for his generalizations and overall idea, and after his later book *Jahre der Entscheidung* (1934, "Years of Decision") criticized Adolf Hitler over foreign policy, saying the Third Reich would disappear due to *das Ausland* (foreign countries), he lived in isolation from the National Socialists, who had enjoyed some of his ideas, such as that selfish individualism is the bane of society (in *Prussianism and Socialism*, 1924). The National Socialists had a corresponding slogan: "*Du bist nichts, dein Volk ist alles*," "You (meaning the individual) are nothing; your people [are] everything."

Hitler wrote *Mein Kampf* in 1924 in prison, and the whole book can be understood as a reaction to the kind of pessimistic "decline-thinking" exemplified by Oswald Spengler, that is, historical determinism. Some have even called Spengler "the prophet of decline."

For Hitler, any decline is merely temporary as long as the "race" of the people remains sound, that is, their genes. He wrote in *Mein Kampf* (Hurst and Blackett, 1939, 220-21):

The fundamental principle is that the state is not an end in itself but the means to an end. It is the preliminary condition under which alone a higher form of human civilization can be developed, but it is not the source of such a development. This is to be sought exclu-

sively in the actual existence of a race, which is endowed with the gift of cultural creativeness. . . .

If . . . the surface of the globe should be shaken today by some seismic convulsion and if a new Himalaya would emerge from the waves of the sea, this one catastrophe alone might annihilate human civilization. All order would be shattered. And all vestiges of cultural products, which had evolved over thousands of years, would disappear. Nothing would be left but one tremendous field of death and destruction submerged in floods of water and mud.

If, however, just a few people would survive this terrible havoc, and if these people belonged to a definite race that had the innate powers to build up a civilization, when the commotion had passed, the Earth would again bear witness to the creative power of the human spirit, even though the span of a thousand years might intervene. . . . The state can only protect the race that is the cause of such progress.

Hitler had both a logical and also a mystical sense, an intuitive sense, about race. He felt that races have their own essence, flavor, gifts and also drawbacks. Spengler was both logical and mystical as well, but not about race. He focused on culture, feeling that each culture expressed an essence. In one sense, their dispute carries on the dispute about heredity versus the environment, with each man favoring one factor as more important than the other. Obviously, we can learn from both,

Was Adolf Hitler Really Satan Incarnate?

BY DR. FREDRICK TÖBEN

I am always suspicious when I am informed by court historians that Austrian-born Adolf Hitler was the devil incarnate, a monster who is to be blamed for every and any evil under the sun in the past, present and future.

What Hitler and his government did wrong, the crimes committed by it, we know anyway. But we also know he is blamed for crimes he and his government have not committed—the list is endless; one Katyn after another.

Let's ask the taboo question here: What did Adolf Hitler and his government do right?

1. Did he create an employment system similar to Roosevelt's "New Deal," which was called in Germany the "New Plan" in order to get 7 million unemployed people back to work?

Answer: He did.

2. Did he stop the currency speculators and usurers by creating an international barter system so countries cannot be destroyed by the "civil society-orange revolution"?

Answer: He did.

3. Did he stop German companies taking their profits out of the country, but still transfer the profits of foreign companies in Germany overseas until 1941?

Answer: He did.

4. Did he revolutionize and simplify the social security system in Germany, which is still law today?

Answer: He did.

5. Did he make Germany the leading country in science and technology, which was the envy of the world?

Answer: He did.

6. Did he make more than 40 peace offers before and during World War II to the Allies, which were all rejected?

Answer: He did.

7. Did he conduct a pre-emptive strike against Stalin on

as it is obvious that both heredity and the environment determine our lives personally and the life of the society around us.

With respect to race, as opposed to “heredity,” since the politically correct 1960s it has become highly unfashionable to talk about racial differences except in terms of mere skin color. This taboo has coincided with a vast Jewish influence on the press, electronic media, movies and overall culture.

However, racism has not gone away, merely resurfacing in other ways. One fundamental way that humans remain racist is with respect to the various breeds of animals. They continue to accept without question the fact that different breeds of dogs also have profoundly different characters and nervous behavior, all the while thinking they no longer believe this about human breeds. Thus, if giant Pekingese were ever to be bred, still no one would buy one as a guard dog. No blind person would accept a Pekingese as a seeing-eye dog, even as a gift. Certain breeds are justly accepted as being “excitable,” others “good around children,” “loyal” or “even-tempered.”

This general acceptance, unchanged for thousands of years, also applies to thinking about horses and the world of horse racing. Years ago, a former champion horse being used for breeding future champions was actually kidnapped in Ireland and held for a multimillion-dollar ransom. In the hard-nosed horseracing business, where millions of dollars are at stake,

such is the continuing belief that genes and breeding make the champion as much as the talent of the jockey riding on top and the training of the horse.

One could compare the jockey to culture—that which motivates, guides and spurs us on. The horse underneath reflects the notion of innate race or breeding. So far there is no political pressure group to demand we must believe in the absolute equality of breeds of either dogs or horses. In each horse race, one horse is still the winner, and prizes are awarded according to a rigid hierarchy based on performance. The same is true of dog shows.

Unlike Spengler, Hitler was well known as a proponent of the Aryan “supremacy” theory, that the white or blond-tending peoples had special gifts. (All whites carry genes for blond hair and blue eyes, even if they do not manifest them. They show up in children, especially when they are young. Thus, a kindergarten group photo often shows a slew of towheads who later will turn dark-haired.) Today, this theory of white supremacy is highly taboo in America, but to judge from sales of blond hair coloring from a bottle, half of all white women in America believe in this theory that “blond (not black) is beautiful.” In East Asian countries such as Japan and South Korea, women prefer to use the bottle to turn their black hair at least brown in color, and Latin American women try to look blond,

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June 21, 1941 in order to stop Stalin—who was about to steamroll all of Europe on July 6, 1941—in order to turn all of Europe into a huge Soviet gulag?

Answer: He did.

8. Was not this man in his brown shirt and his government praised and admired by many world leaders, from Moscow to London to Washington, including Stalin and Churchill?

Answer: He was.

9. Were Adolf Hitler and Vidkun Quisling the theoretical founders of the European Union?

Answer: They were.

Sources for the above, please refer to: Martin Allen’s “The Hitler-Hess Deception”; *The Spectator*, May 5, 2007: “Guess who invented the EU, it was Quisling”; Antony G. Sutton: *Wall Street and the Bolshevik Revolution*, and *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler*; Joachim Hoffmann: *Stalin’s War of Extermination*; Viktor Suvorov: *Icebreaker: Who Started the Second World War?*, and M. Day; *Werner Maser: Der Wortbruch*.

Remember, nobody wins in wars, except Wall Street. Look at Iraq today. If you kill one person, you will be

charged with murder, if you get caught.

If you kill millions of people in war, you will be a conqueror of nations, monuments will be erected everywhere to celebrate your victories—provided you win the war.

If you lose the war, you get the blame for your own crimes committed under your own rule, and to top it off you will also be blamed and held responsible for the killings the victor has committed.

Greetings from Katyn, Hiroshima and Dresden.

The victor will also rob you of your own humanity, identity and turn you into a monster, the devil incarnate. What a pathetic way of writing and lecturing on history: “We, the good; you, the bad and the ugly.”

I rest my case. ♦

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which may be somewhat jarring when combined with brown skin and black eyes. Even Negro women in America often die their hair yellow or red.

Spengler was obsessed by culture, and we can clearly see that Arab, American, German or black African cultures produce different music and mentalities. It is also politically “safer” to talk, as did Spengler, of culture than of race. But the question arises: who creates culture, if not humans with their genes and physical bodies, their brains, nervous systems and physicality? When cultures and races differ, and they do, drastically, everywhere, which comes first, the chicken or the egg?

Why is it that the four perhaps most Aryan countries on Earth, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland, are also among the richest and most honest countries on Earth? There is actually a website that gauges for businessmen the levels of honesty and freedom from corruption of different countries where they might be considering making a business investment. The Scandinavian countries are all in the top 10 for honesty, with Finland listed at No. 1. Swarthy nations such as Bangladesh, India, Brazil and many African nations rank near the bottom. Is this pure coincidence, or are genetic racial differences at work here?

We may strive to be colorblind, but racism expresses itself frequently subconsciously today in America. A recent study suggests that blacks in the U.S. suffer more from hypertension and other forms of heart disease from the daily stress of living and working in a majority-white culture, which honestly does not enjoy their presence, but merely tolerates it.

It sounds far-fetched, but the examples given are telling: whites tend to avert their eyes or look briefly hostile (for a frac-

tion of a second) when they see blacks. Waitresses seat them in restaurants near the bathroom; clerks serve them second. Resentment over this is said to cause daily stress and tension in black Americans. Tellingly, even middle-class blacks with good incomes and who are physically fit suffer higher rates of hypertension than comparable whites. It could be a racial tendency in blacks, but also it could be perpetual tension caused by a perhaps-innate tendency in whites to prefer their own kind.

Finally, Spengler was not “anti-Semitic.” “Anti-Semitism” represents a foundation stone of Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*, his speeches and government policies, and in Hitler’s final political testament. His very last words in that testament refer to “Jews” and include his directive to future German leaders to keep them out of Germany and out of the German bloodstream. Spengler rejected any form of anti-Judaism, and considered Hitler’s views on the biology of race as unscientific. Current events can tell us which man was right—the one who ignored the racial factors in the decline of civilizations or the one who made these among his primary concerns. ♦

“The fundamental principle is that the state is not an end in itself but the means to an end. It is the preliminary condition under which a higher form of civilization can be developed.”

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