

## **NS News Bulletin**

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## Encyclopedia - Michael Kühnen

#### 104 - REACTION

The National Socialist revolution strives to overcome the decadence of the Aryan race, which has become dangerous to life, and fights for the New Order, in which nature and culture of man are reconciled with each other and all communal life serves the preservation of the Aryan species and the development of the Aryan species (see turn of the times). All spiritual and political currents, which hold on to attitudes of earlier times or even oppose National Socialism, are reactionary. So especially a Jewish influenced Christianity (see also Judaism), liberal capitalism and also Marxism, as well as all attitudes shaped or influenced by them in any way.

Even more important than such objectively reactionary political or intellectual opponent organizations is reaction as a bourgeois attitude to life (see bourgeoisie). While Marxism, for instance, at least produces an often revolutionary attitude to life, this manifestation of reaction is basically only an expression of bourgeois philistinism that has become politics. It is the expression of the bourgeoisie's fearfulness, misgivings and limited morality - in short: the bourgeoisie as a way of life.

As such, reaction is the greatest danger to the National Socialist Party (see National Socialist German Workers' Party) in its revolutionary struggle, which must therefore offer uncompromising resistance to any intrusion of reactionary attitudes.

Such influences can come especially from that part of reaction which calls itself national, but preaches and practices adaptation to the ruling system and the bourgeois world. The historical National Socialism before 1945/56 JdF ultimately

failed because it did not fight down reaction with the same determination as it did Marxism. The decisive defeats were inflicted on National Socialism by reaction:

On November 9, 1923/34 JdF, the national uprising failed due to the betrayal of the bourgeois allies and collapsed in a hail of bullets fired by the police under the command of the reactionary forces.

On June 30, 1934/45 JdF, quite a few of the best and uncompromisingly revolutionary National Socialists of the district around the chief of staff of the Sturm-Abteilung (SA) of the NSDAP, Ernst Röhm, fell victim to reactionary murder intrigues, by which the leader Adolf Hitler was deceived and the completion of the National Socialist revolution was prevented.

On July 20, 1944/55 JdF, the attempted putsch by reaction revealed an abyss of treason and treason against the country in the very circles of the Wehrmacht, administration, churches, and business that the revolutionaries in the NSDAP had always warned against, but which after 1934/45 JdF had been regarded as nationally reliable.

The National Socialism of the new generation has drawn its consequences from this, fundamentally rejects any compromise with reaction and overcomes the bourgeois-reactionary attitude to life by its ethics of the working class. The reactionary age of the bourgeois gives way to the revolutionary age of the worker! As a symbol of this, the Gesinnungsgemeinschaft der Neuen Front, commemorating the martyrdom of Chief of Staff Ernst Röhm and the other National Socialist revolutionaries, has declared the anniversary of June 30 as an annual day of struggle against reaction.

#### 105 - REBELLION

The political struggle of the New Front's community of thought takes place in three steps: discontent - rebellion - revolution.

In accordance with its tactics and with the help of its alliance policy, the New Front arouses and exploits dissatisfaction with political, economic. cultural and/or social conditions among the people at all levels and in all areas and raises this dissatisfaction to the level of rebellion.

Rebellion arises wherever indignation, bitterness and despair become stronger than the need for an inconspicuous, conformist life and for subordination to the ruling order. Rebellion thus makes possible the overcoming of the bourgeois attitude to life (see bourgeoisie) and becomes the driving force of the völkisch cultural revolution.



Ernst Röhm

The National Socialist Party (see National Socialist German Workers' Party) organizes, concentrates and strengthens the forces of the rebellion through its front and mass organizations and its policy of alliances. It imparts to them a political consciousness through careful introduction to the worldview and attitude to life of National Socialism, thus using the rebellion as a prerequisite and stage of the National Socialist revolution.

The main vehicle of rebellion is always the youth, whose natural inclination to rebel is used to fight decadence and build the New Order even after the seizure of power as part of the ongoing völkisch cultural revolution and total mobilization in the National Socialist Volksstaat (see State).

#### 106 - LAW

In point 19, the party program of the National Socialist German Workers' Party calls for the "replacement of Roman law, which serves the materialistic world order, by a German common law. This expresses the decisive front in the struggle for the freedom of national jurisdiction as part of the nation's freedom, right of self -determination and sovereignty.

The current law, which goes back to Roman times, tries to establish abstract facts, justifies a schematic jurisdiction and judgment and thus builds up an ultimately unreal, unnatural and dogmatic illusory world, which is subservient to the world order of materialism. In contrast to this is the objective of a German, national law, the highest principle of which is:

#### WHAT IS RIGHT IS WHAT IS GOOD FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE!

This expresses the realization that law, like all other areas of national life, must not be an end in itself, but is subordinate to the preservation and development of the species of the people and must promote it. The National Socialist People's State is a total state that encompasses everything and is oriented toward the survival and higher development of the people. It therefore naturally also encompasses the sphere of law and jurisprudence and shapes them according to the insights and goals of National Socialism.

Accordingly, völkisches Recht derives its legitimacy from the service to the preservation and development of the species of the people, understood as a community and united in a nation (see Volksgemeinschaft). From the dogmatism of the prevailing law, the völkisches Recht differs by its rooting in the legal feeling of the people, which forms the second pillar of its legitimacy. To summarize, this means:

In a free, national legal order, the source of law and jurisprudence is the people's sense of justice.

The goal, however, is the preservation and development of the species of the people. From such a national legal order concrete rights and duties arise for each member of the people, which are equally binding for all (see also equality).

#### 107 - JURISDICTION

Jurisdiction in the National Socialist Volksstaat (see State) derives from the legitimacy of law under National Socialism, which rests on two pillars:

service to the preservation and development of the species of the people and the people's sense of justice.

From this follows: Punishable is what harms the national community as a whole or another national. Punishable behavior must be punished. The amount and nature of the punishment is not determined abstractly by a constructed set of facts, but concretely by the severity of the act and thus of the damage, as well as by the personality of the perpetrator, in accordance with the people's sense of justice. A new legal system based on these principles will therefore only establish very general examples of conduct worthy of punishment and examples of just punishment; everything else will be left to the courts. In determining the law, the courts will rely on earlier judgments in comparable cases that are perceived as just, which may or may not provide a certain guideline. What is ultimately decisive is the people's sense of justice, so that the formula "in the name of the people" regains its meaning.

To enable this sense of justice to be enforced, district court judges will in future be selected by free personal choice from among candidates who have successfully passed a basic course in jurisprudence. Regular new elections will ensure popular control. In the next higher instance, the administration of justice will be placed in the hands of jurors. In the case of courts responsible for crimes against other members of the people, these jurors are regularly elected by free personal vote; in the case of courts responsible for crimes against the national community, they are appointed by the party (see National Socialist German Workers' Party). The jurors alone decide on the question of guilt and the amount of the punishment.

Nevertheless, professional judges do not become superfluous; on the contrary, the National Socialist Volksstaat needs highly qualified and passionate judges (see also personality). They must be imbued with the spirit of the new legal order. They

study the entire jurisprudence and know other judgments in comparable cases. They carefully and responsibly advise the jury in reaching a verdict. Like the prosecution and defense, they also have the right to appeal to the next higher instance if they feel the verdict is unjust.

The higher legal authorities above the jury courts are the central parliament (Reichstag) and, finally, the Fuehrer, as supreme court ruler and embodiment of the organized will of the people as expressed in the National Socialist party.

In this way, jurisprudence ceases to weigh on people as a dogma alien to life and to become an end in itself. Justice is once again understood as part of the life of the people and serves the life and development of the people, it gives justice to every member of the people and helps them to obtain their rights. A true national community can only be built on justice. Only a people's sense of justice is the source of justice, the visible expression of which must be law and the administration of justice in a state.

### Fun Under the Swastika

National Socialist activism has its lighter moments, too! Here is an excerpt from Gerhard Lauck's booklet "Fun Under the Swastika".

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One of my major regrets of the 1970's was that we did not have a video recorder. We lost dozens of television interviews and news items concerning our activities in Chicago. The greatest loss, though, was an obscene television show that aired in the very early Sunday morning hours. *Some of my Best Friends* was the name of the show.

The missing words in the title were, of course, "are Jewish." The television hostess was a big J.A.P. (Jewish American Princess). This morning's show featured a real live survivor from the holocaust. My comrade and I both edged closer to the set. A 40-ish looking Jew came on the set, sat down, and exchanged pleasantries with the hostel.

Then the show suddenly took a very serious tone: holocaust. The Jew began to tell his story, interestingly enough, with a European accent. Yes, the evil Nazis caught him. Yes, he was put in a concentration camp. Yes, it was horrible, too horrible to tell. The hostess was on the verge of tears: "I know it's terrible, but think back and tell us. The audience has a right to hear it!"

My comrade and I both said "Yes, yes, tell, tell it all!" As though he heard us, the Jew said, "Well, okay." And then he began his incredible story into the horrors of holocaust, Germany, the Nazi party, and last but not least, his personal suffering for all these years.

He, of course, was in a *death camp!* (The hostess let a tear drop.) The job they gave him was conveyer belt work. (She and he both began to cry. My comrade and I were literally sitting on the edge of our chairs with huge smiles, barely suppressing our laughter.)

Then the wailing really began. "Oh, the Germans were so inhumane! How could a cultured people do this? Why did no one help? I felt abandoned, sometimes I thought god had abandoned me!" (Both Jews were crying now. The hostess had two rivers of running mascara flowing down her cheeks.)

"My, my job" he said, (We said, "Yes, yes, what did you do?!". "I can't tell! It's too horrible!" (Both Hebrews cried, wailed, hugged, and fell over each other.)

It was so ridiculous that my comrade and I burst out into laughter. We thought our sides would split. Then the two Jews suddenly stopped and gasped. Heaving they took deep breaths...both were exhausted!

"What did you do?" we screamed with laughter at the television spectacle!

Then at long last, with time running out, he began: "The Nazis made me...I resisted, they beat me, they tortured me, it was awful. I stood by a conveyor belt

with huge baskets next to it. I'm so ashamed! (The hostess was awash with tears.) Little tiny babies – Jewish babies (!) – came down the belt to me. My job (gasp) was to choke the babies to death and drop their tiny bodies into the basket! I'm so ashamed!"

The two Jews burst into renewed weeping, falling into one another as holy Jewish music poured out of the television!

My comrade and I were overcome! We were both crying. Real tears streamed down our cheeks. *Tears of laughter!* I rolled on the floor and howled, holding my sides. It took us hours to stop laughing

To this day we still cannot believe that the Jews would air such a preposterous holohoax story. But then, it's not any more ridiculous than any of the others, is it?







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