

Leadership between Folk Community and Elitism

by Michael Kühnen

THE HUMAN

Behind the achievements and errors of the statesman, behind the position of the Führer in all its aspects, which will be discussed, is hidden the man Adolf Hitler: a man who, like all of us, knew and experienced joy and sorrow, enthusiasm and tragedy, hope and despair. A man who was an unskilled worker, who had no completed education and who did his duty as a nameless soldier in the First World War, a man who gained strength and determination from the tragedy of the German defeat to become a politician and to turn the German destiny around!

Nothing seemed to enable him to do this, nothing could help him: He had no money, no position in the world, no influential friends, and no significant political movement behind him. He became the leader of a handful of men from whom he formed the NSDAP and began to conquer the heart of his people. This struggle lasted 13 years and the nameless man had become Germany's Chancellor, 6 years later he was unquestionably THE LEADER of his people and the creator of a Greater German Empire, which brought home millions of Volksgenossen, from the once separated territories, which had overcome the Versailles Dictate and around which all European politics revolved. And again three years later he was the ruler of a united Europe; from the Pyrenees to the Caucasus, from the North Cape to the Egyptian border his power reached, his word alone was valid. In the few years that

remained for him to live, however, almost the whole world conspired, parts of the world set in motion, only to overthrow and destroy this one man. It succeeded at the price of the destruction of Europe and its world standing, at the price of millions of dead who were sacrificed only because the background powers dominating this world believed that they could not bear this man. He should die and fall - at any price!

But his spirit lives on, his ideas spread and won young people - far beyond the areas he once ruled militarily: His heirs and followers gather, apart from Europe, also in North and South America, in South Africa, Australia and New Zealand, everywhere where white people live; but also in Arabia and Asia he is revered and admired by many. As a dead man, his word reaches further than even in the times of his greatest power!

What a man! What a man! Yes - what kind of man? What enabled him, what was special about him? Who was the man Adolf Hitler?

It is the memories of his childhood friend Kubitzek, who knew him when his Viennese misery began and who shared those years, that show us the man and the becoming of a character strong enough to change the world. It was not greed for power that drove this man, not personal ambition, but the awareness of an overpowering mission, a task of destiny that was stronger than the limitations imposed on him by his background, education and wealth, that filled him.

This supra-personal power was felt first by his friend and later by his whole nation and many other people. Of his own accord, Adolf Hitler added to an alert mind, which took on more and more genial traits, an unshakable will, but above all his attitude to life as an artist, an aesthetic understanding of the world and of life.

Without this self-understanding of the artist the man Adolf Hitler cannot be understood! In him dwelled a creative demon, whose enormous energy and passion could only be tamed by a genius mind, a will of steel, and which was accompanied by the artist's deeply felt longing for beauty, for harmony, for freedom and greatness. As a master builder, who planned for centuries, as a renewer of Aryan advanced civilizations, as a creator of an order of life, in which people should again be truly images of a God and perfecting personalities - this is how Adolf Hitler felt, this was the real goal of his struggle, this is his legacy for us - The legacy of the man who was THE LEADER!

THE CONQUER

Without their significance being exhausted, one can certainly interpret the Third

Reich as one of the great empires built on conquest and Adolf Hitler as perhaps the last of the ingenious and irresistible Indo-European conqueror figures, whose most outstanding were Alexander the Great, Caesar and Napoleon, Caesar and Napoleon, but to which historically belong the leaders of the Aryan, prehistoric conquering campaigns, deep into Asia, as well as the dukes of the Germanic migration period, the Spanish and Portuguese conquistadors and the creators and fighters of the other European colonial empires!

Since the collapse of the power of the medieval German-Roman emperors of the First Empire, such figures had become rare in German history: the German wars were fratricidal wars or desperate defenses against foreign attacks. With Adolf Hitler, the German people found its strength and youth again - an exuberant youthful power, such as was discharged again and again in the history of our creative and far-reaching, world-shaping race in expansion. Conquering new lands with sword in hand, seeking new frontiers, fertilizing cultures - the traces of these Aryan migrations and conquests can be found all over the world. The Third Reich of the conqueror Adolf Hitler is from this point of view only a tiny part of that warlike, but culture-creative history of our race, which never recognized borders and seeks to storm the sky! Do we thereby admit that Adolf Hitler wanted war, wantonly unleashed it or even provoked it?

No, because he never wanted this Second World War - he did not want to wage war against the West, not against France, not against the USA and especially not against England, which he loved and whose Empire he admired and wanted to preserve, but not to destroy. This war to the West was forced upon him by the plutocratic-Zionist background powers that dominate contemporary Western politics. Adolf Hitler did not even want the war with Poland, with which he tried to come to an agreement again and again for a long time, which he wanted to win first as an alliance partner against the Soviet Union. Only ONE war Adolf Hitler really wanted - the one against the Soviet Union! With this war the world should be freed from the scourge of the Bolshevism and new living space should be won for the German people.

In this point the leader differs most clearly from that other great conqueror with whom he is so often compared, because their lives have amazing parallels: Napoleon! Napoleon, like Hitler, did not want war with England - whether he really wanted war with Russia remains to be seen (many historians see in it only a desperate attempt to make England willing to make peace by defeating the last European power England could still hope for and pushing forward to the borders of the distant Empire). In any case, this Russian war was not a passionate affair of the heart for Napoleon, who only wanted the continental European wars to create a new "Roman" Empire, under the new Caesar of the Bonaparte dynasty. The conquests of imperial France were also the explosion of power of a rejuvenated and enthusiastic people, but they did not serve real life needs of this people, but the ambition and desire for historical greatness of its conquering emperor.

For all the outward similarity of the curriculum vitae, the comparison with Napoleon is rather misleading. The comparison with Caesar also leads nowhere, because the latter's work lasted in terms of power politics. The most revealing comparison is with Alexander the Great:

In a few years he created a huge empire with his conquests, which immediately fell apart after his death, but with it he had spread a culture, an attitude to life - Helenism - which from now on was to characterize the territories conquered by Alexander for centuries.

Adolf Hitler, as the leader of the German people, wanted to conquer a position of world power for them and secure their future for all times. For this purpose, he had determined the National Socialist worldview, which should make our people strong and ripe for the newly won power.

Therefore, according to his will, this National Socialism should not become an export article, because not other peoples should strengthen thanks to this new, combative attitude to life and farsightedness, but only the German. And so the German armies of the new Indo-European conqueror marched forward - against the countries which were wantonly rushed into this war by capitalist warmongers and against the Soviet Union which was to become the German India. These armies marched in the name of National Socialism, and at the height of its power the order of the conqueror applied in Norway and Denmark, in Belgium, the Netherlands and France, in Poland, Hungary, Romania, the Czech Republic and Slovakia, among the peoples of the former Yugoslavia, in Albania and Greece, in Italy and North Africa as far as the Egyptian border, and in the vastness of Russia as far as the Caucasus and at the gates of Moscow. Spain and Finland, the peoples of Arabia, Persia and Turkey, the oppressed peoples of the British Empire, England-hostile Ireland, the peoples of South and Central America suffering from us-American exploitation secretly hoped for his victory, proud Japan and its Asian allies stood with him in iron front.

This is how high the Führer led the German people! We must never forget that; we can be proud of that!

The fall was deep because the position reached had been so high. Nothing remained of this glorious empire. As so often in history, fate fooled its heroes and executors:

The result of the conquering campaign of our Fuehrer was not the permanently secured world power position of the German nation, on the basis of the National Socialist world view, but the spreading of this National Socialist world view throughout the world: What the German weapons could not permanently take possession of, the idea will regain and add to and thus establish a new world order of free, proud and species-conscious peoples!

THE NATIONAL HERO

Nothing is more absurd than the accusation that National Socialism means war, or that the National Socialists wanted war:

National Socialism is a biological worldview and struggle and selection belong to the fundamental laws of nature, which no bourgeois pacifism can override and which also apply in the life of peoples. The preservation and development of species are not secured by doing nothing; the survival and development of a people do not fall from the sky, but must be fought for. That is why National Socialism is a militant world view and forms heroic men who are to be bearers of the life struggle of our people as fighters and political soldiers!

But struggle and war are not the same: Like everything, the struggle serves exclusively the preservation and development of the species of our people and excludes everything that opposes this goal! For a long time now, however, war has degenerated into technical mass murder; it no longer promotes the selection of the best, but sets in motion a counter-selection which first devours the bravest, the most pugnacious, and leaves behind the most cowardly, the shirkers and the masses. The German people is so degenerated today also because two world wars have exterminated the best of our people. If all this already applies in general to the modern wars, the atomic bomb makes every thought of it impossible, at least in Europe, to be able to secure the existence and development possibilities of our people by wars. The struggle of weapons gives way to the struggle of ideas: National Socialism will not build its order on the guns of the German nation and their range, but will win the European peoples for itself!

But if we as Germans are proud of our leader Adolf Hitler - even of the conqueror Adolf Hitler - that does not mean that we want to resume the war that he had to wage. There is no prerequisite for that; that would not be a promotion, but a terrible endangerment, of the life of our people. But do the French, who venerate Napoleon as their national hero, want to repeat his wars? No - they honor the man who led France to the height of its power and glory! In its national heroes a nation finds itself again and in its great men it honors its own strength and greatness, develops a healthy pride, a feeling for honor, greatness and glory, which leads to the source of strength of its own history and draws from it energy for shaping the present and winning the future. The German people is also so depressed, without a sense of honor and pride, so broken in its vitality, because it has been cut off from the source of strength of its own history. It can regain all this only if it finds its way back to this history, recognizes itself in its great men and becomes aware again of the greatness and power of its past. From this point of view, Adolf Hitler is the "German Napoleon", the national hero of the German people, who led them to the highest peak of power, glory and strength. And just as little as Napoleon's eventual defeat, Adolf Hitler's failure in power politics will prevent such a man from becoming a myth.

Germany's National Socialists promote this development: never, not even in the darkest days of agitation and degradation, did they waver in their loyalty to the Führer; only he is truly a National Socialist who respects and honors Adolf Hitler as a national hero.

Certainly, we are more indebted to the idea than to a person, even if it is the greatest personality in the history of our people, but indelibly the name of the leader is connected with the idea, which he decisively formed, which he led to victory and whose embodiment he was during his political life! Once again it should be pointed out: Our commitment to the Fuehrer does not mean to approve of everything or even to copy what the statesman did and said. As such, Adolf Hitler acted within the framework of a concrete political confrontation and under very specific historical conditions and, like everyone, could make mistakes. I have elaborated some of these mistakes, insofar as they were decisive, above. Not the statesman Adolf Hitler is our unrestricted confession, but the myth, the national hero, the consummator of our history!

This development into a national hero is unstoppable, no political propaganda of anti-German forces can prevent it: Napoleon, too, was reviled as a "bloody beast" before he found his final resting place decades later, as a national hero in Paris, amid the cheers of the people and in a dignified manner.

And so, one day, the monuments that we still erect to the Führer in our hearts will adorn the German cities, and the Germans will do justice to their greatest hero, whose sacrificial death for his people, and gain strength from the myth that is forming to complete his legacy!



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