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Leadership between Folk Community and Elitism

Part 5

LEADER CORPS

In the way described above, a capable corps of leaders forms naturally, a community of its own kind of independent, self-confident leaders who are nevertheless disciplined and integrated into the party.

They lead their respective followers according to the principle of authority and responsibility. They owe their leadership position to the trust of their comrades who are subordinate to them in party service. This does not at all mean that liberalistic mores are breaking into our community:

A superior is not elected by raising hands and drawing crosses, but a man gathers around him a troop of comrades who place their trust in him, is confirmed by the party as their superior, and then has full and unrestricted command.

For the follower, his direct superior embodies the party's power of command; he owes him allegiance, loyalty and obedience. If he is dissatisfied with something, if he doubts the correctness of an order or if he has any other problems, he speaks his mind openly to his fellow leader; if he then feels that he is not being taken seriously enough, he turns to the next higher superior through official channels.

Once a decision has been made, however, he obeys without reservation and thus proves his loyalty to the party. The almost unrestricted authority of the managerial comrade in his area of responsibility finds only two limits:

The confidence of his subordinate comrades and his discipline towards the party leadership.

If a leader loses the trust of his comrades, he is replaced. This does not mean that the followers can use "democratic" methods to express a majority vote of no confidence and elect a new superior - as a matter of principle, no leader who is loyal to the party leadership will be replaced unless a better or equivalent candidate for the leadership post is available. If there is such a candidate, this candidate or another member of the leadership will explain to the leadership that and why he or she can fulfill the task better than the previous office holder. This is then discussed with the latter - he resigns if he feels that the other person can really do it better and that the followers have more confidence in him. If he is not of this opinion, he remains on his post. A forced replacement only takes place if a loss of trust obviously threatens the success, performance and functionality of the followers. If the other comrade insists that he is the more capable, the party gives him a special task or grants him the opportunity to work independently with his followers and thus prove himself and substantiate his claim through performance and success.

A leader is expected to base his authority on his ability to gain and retain the trust of his followers. Nevertheless, the authority always remains one derived from the party. If he deliberately and with ill will persistently violates the party line and/or his duty of obedience to his superiors, then he loses his authority and is relieved. No real party comrade will, after such a party decision, still follow him on his erroneous path out of personal attachment. If he does, he only proves that he has not understood the duties of a party comrade and must then bear the consequences.

It is never a question of wanting to be right vis-à-vis the party:

Even a wrong party decision, carried out in a disciplined way, is still better than an attitude that would threaten the unity and functioning of the party and turn this fighting community into a debating club!

But as long as a leadership comrade enjoys the confidence of comrades and proves loyal to the party, his authority is and remains unrestricted and he can do his duty and fulfill his task with the full backing of the party leadership.

If he is successful and if his area of responsibility therefore takes on a scope that requires further subdivisions, he assigns capable comrades from his following to do so, who in turn must now gain the trust of a following themselves.

All these rules should not be taken as a rigid law, but as a general guide to action: we do not want rigid rules, but an elastic, naturally growing community, which lives from the good will of all comrades involved, who together seek the best solution for the movement in each case and want to see the best man in the right place.

This is why responsibility, in addition to authority, is the second pillar of the leader principle: the leader is responsible to the party leadership for ensuring that his or her area of responsibility is fulfilled in the best possible way. Our community must constantly and insistently educate all its leadership comrades to a real sense of responsibility: This includes above all that no leader comrade abuses the leader principle to cling to his post or to abuse it out of private feelings, such as ambition, jealousy, egoism, pride, etc.!

A sense of responsibility means: to use all one's strength to fulfill one's task, to overcome all resistance, but to voluntarily step into the second row if a better person is found for this task! This must become second nature to every member of the management team.

When authority and responsibility find their realization in the life and work of each leadership comrade, then the leader principle unfolds its full effectiveness and is infinitely superior to any other organizational principle! Then also a leader corps grows up, which makes history and knows and recognizes no "impossible"!

ELITE SCHOOLING

As the party grows in numbers and importance during the period of struggle, the natural selection of leaders described above must be supplemented by a conscious training of the elite. A party academy will have to be set up, in which party members suitable as sub-leaders or leaders will be trained on a course-by-course basis, in order to subsequently find appropriate employment in the party arsenal. But here, too, strict attention must be paid to observing the principles of a natural

selection of leaders:

It is true that with the end of the build-up period it will no longer be possible for every comrade suitable for leadership to gather comrades around him out of nowhere and conquer his area of responsibility. Instead, graduates of the leadership academy will be transferred to places where there is a shortage of leaders and will have to assume leadership over comrades who are already active. However, this must in no way lead to bureaucratization and a loosening of the fighting relationship between leadership and followers. Therefore, only a small part of the elite training of the party, the ideological training, or theoretical problems in general, will have to be devoted.

Mainly, the aspiring leader and sub-leader should learn how to lead correctly in practice, how the leader principle should be correctly understood and realized. Authority and responsibility must become the guiding principles also of those adolescent leader comrades of the second generation. The following principles must become second nature to them - no one will be allowed to take on leadership tasks in our community, now or in the future, who has not understood them and does not make an effort to put them into practice consistently and harshly, even towards himself.

Discipline toward the party and its general line: Every fellow leader must understand first and foremost that his leadership task is service to the party. The unity, unity and functioning of the movement depend on the cohesion of the leadership corps, on strict adherence to and application of the party line, even in the case of personal dissent on individual issues, on obedience to the party leadership. Only the party secures victory; for every factionalism, every splitting, every scheming, every indiscipline, every deliberate deviation from the party line directly threatens the party's clout and ability to assert itself - they are sabotage of victory!

Winning the confidence of the followers: Every leader comrade is obliged, when he takes over a leadership task, to acquire the confidence of the party comrades subordinated to him and to keep it! Only if he succeeds in this, he is worth to be and to remain political leader or subleader. The party will have to take care that this principle is never forgotten, because only the relationship of trust between leadership and followers ensures momentum, élan, enthusiasm and revolutionary determination of the fighting community of our movement!

No personal followers: Every leader should be a role model for his followers. Therefore, it is only too natural that comrades become enthusiastic about such a superior, go through fire for him, feel personally attached to him. All this is normal and can never be avoided; on the contrary, it can even contribute to spurring the respective unit on in its fighting spirit and readiness for action. The leader himself, however, must never gather personal followers among his followers and deliberately promote one personality. Rather, he should always commit his comrades to the party and its line: Loyalty must always and unequivocally be to the party and to the individual leader comrade only to the extent that he acts as an agent of the party and himself remains loyal to it.

Sense of responsibility: The leadership comrade does not serve his personal ambition, but the party. He must remain aware that he was assigned his area of responsibility because the party was convinced that he was the best man for it. From this arises his responsibility to the party to solve the task with all his strength and to achieve success. If, however, he realizes that he cannot solve the task or that someone else would be better suited, he must not remain at his post out of misguided pride, but must ask to be relieved. He must never harass, oppress, or expel a comrade who is better than he is, just to keep his post. He must develop such a strong sense of responsibility that he knows only ONE desire: to find the best person for each task and to put him in his rightful place - even if he has to give way and sacrifice himself in the process.

<u>Comradeship:</u> The political leader and the sub-leader do not become rapturous demigods when they take on a task corresponding to their abilities, but are and remain comrades among comrades. Comradeship in dealing with the followers must therefore also characterize the work and struggle of our leadership comrades: Every comrade is taken seriously, encouraged and respected, no one is pointlessly ordered around, bullied or humiliated. Leadership means gaining trust, being able to convince and not limiting oneself to insisting on one's authority.

Readiness for commitment and sacrifice: A National Socialist leadership comrade does not demand anything from others that he cannot do and has not shown himself: Whoever demands and expects selfless work for the community from the ordinary party comrade, whoever calls upon the political soldiers of the party to fight and, if necessary, die for the party and our sacred idea with absolute discipline and total readiness to make sacrifices, even to the point of sacrificing their own lives, must himself prove that he is also prepared to do all this. We must never tolerate bigwigs at the top; the National Socialist Party must always be led

by fighters!

<u>Justice</u>: The leader must be just and do justice to each of his subordinates. In the exercise of his office, he must not arbitrarily favor or disadvantage anyone. Rather, he strives to enable each comrade to discover and fully realize his abilities in order to place them completely at the service of the party. In this way, the political leader educates National Socialist personalities at all levels of the party organization.

<u>Self-awareness and self-realization:</u> Even and especially the leadership comrade remains aware that a National Socialist never stops learning, that he should constantly develop himself further, use and develop all his abilities in order to serve the party in the best possible way. A leadership comrade must not lose himself in vanities, but must constantly work on himself. He should be able to bear and take advantage of criticism that is objective. He must not bring in yes-men, but must always remain open to the realization of his own strengths and weaknesses. Only in this way can he mature into a true leader.

Imagination: Having imagination is an important prerequisite for any leadership activity; leading people without imagination - that is, imagination and empathy - is not possible. Without losing touch with reality, the leader should retain the ability to dream, the love for people, the power to wish and to marvel; he should preserve the beauty of the world and of life; he must never become a soulless apparatchik and a routine official. Neither should he be a stubborn, blind-minded and limited fanatic: Our party does not need hysterics in its leadership, but proud, self-confident and free personalities with vision, imagination and empathy, with love for the world and for people, with understanding and good will.

<u>Willpower:</u> The leader will be and remain equal to his task only if his willpower has been specifically strengthened and encouraged. From our leader Adolf Hitler, this genius of the will, we have learned that the will compels everything and is ultimately invincible. The will alone shapes the world, as far as it is malleable. The proud certainty of victory of our party derives from the unshakable will of the Leader Corps. As long as this will is not broken, the struggle continues until victory. Every comrade leader shares responsibility for ensuring that the party's community of wills remains unshakable and that the party thus truly represents the vanguard of the nation's community of wills and is thus the embodiment of our people's will to live.

These ten practical principles of elite training must be observed. It is not the National Socialist creed, which we take for granted, and not clever sayings that make a leader or sub-leader, but the more he has made these 10 commandments of elite training his own, the better he is suited for his task. In addition, of course, there are also old commandments of the ethical principles of labor and soldiering - to be a leader does not mean to have privileges and to enjoy power, but it means: to sacrifice more, to work more, to fight more and to serve better than others!







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