

### **NS News Bulletin**

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## Leadership between Folk Community and Elitism

Part 7

#### THE SENATE IDEA

From the very beginning the Führer had recognized that the wild chaos of small groups, associations, brotherhoods, federations and sects of the folkish movement needed a disciplined will-bearer, a steeled, revolutionary vanguard party, a community of men who were ready to fight with dogged determination and never flagging zeal for a new faith, a revaluation of values and the transformation of the world!

As an organizational model Adolf Hitler chose the most powerful and historically most important male association in European history - the Catholic Church! From it the National Socialists were to learn how to gain power over souls and hearts, how to give institutions powerful permanence, which forms of organization could withstand the storms of history for centuries and why.

Critics in the camp of the folkish movement have called this un-German and unnatural, but they forgot that the party, which was to become a political church, pursues a temporally limited goal, is to fulfill a concrete program and then dissolves, but that the way out of the minus world into the order of freedom, this generation-long struggle, can only be successful with such methods.

The decadence of European man is too far advanced, his natural instincts too much confused, his vitality too much slackened and his soul in many cases broken, for any other way to be possible. Only the party guarantees victory and with it survival and a future worthy of human beings for people and race, even if it has to use the methods of the enemy for a time - the party does not ask where the methods come from, but whether they are effective and make possible the construction and stabilization of a New Order.

This historical proof, however, has long been provided by institutions and structures of the Catholic Church - and the triumph of the NSDAP, which only a conspiracy could temporarily break, mobilizing almost all the power of the earth against us, must convince even the doubter!

So the Fuehrer built the National Socialist Party on the model of the Catholic Church - with a disciplined "church people" of National Socialists, with Political Leaders as "priests," Political Soldiers as "religious knights." the local leaders as "pastors," the province leaders as "bishops," the corps of political leaders as a "religious order," and the party leader as a secular "pope" - in the face of the papal nunciature in Munich, the Führer once declared, meaningfully: over the German man in the hereafter the church may rule, over the German man in this world, however, the National Socialist party and its leaders; and just as the Holy Father in Rome claims an infallibility for himself in religious matters, so the leader of the NSDAP claimed such for the struggle here on earth!

That is why we say: The party is always right! Not because every decision must always be right, but because the party leads the fight for life, for preservation and development of species, for nature and its laws, because this fight can only be passed victoriously by the party, because life and the laws of nature are always right and will always be kept right on this earth - and thus also the goal of the party and the means it uses to reach the goal!

But even the pope, this absolute ruler over the two-thousand-year-old church, cannot decide arbitrarily, but remains bound by the teaching of the church, which is embodied for him in the college of cardinals who elect him, who are the princes of the church, without whose trust no pope can rule, and who can depose him if necessary and elect a successor if he becomes apostate to the church or fundamentally threatens its spiritual and earthly power through failure.

Adolf Hitler also wanted to create such a College of Cardinals in order to complete the organizational construction of the NSDAP - thus the idea of the senate was born early in the history of the party!

The senators were to be the "cardinals" of the party. Still in the time of the struggle, a hall for the senate was created and solemnly furnished at the headquarters of the NSDAP, in the newly built Brown House, in Munich, to symbolize the dignity, power and greatness of a college which was to be the heart and conscience of the party. For years the work of appointing a senate and clarifying its powers went on and on, but never gained reality. At the outbreak of war, the decision was made:

The first leader of the NSDAP, Adolf Hitler, chooses his successor himself! In September 1939, on the occasion of his great speech at the beginning of the war, he announced that Hermann Göring should be his successor. If he failed, then it would be Rudolf Hess, if he could not succeed him either, so the Fuehrer announced, he would now appoint a senate which should elect the most worthy one from among its members.

From this it could be concluded that the senate could finally be created, even if it would still be deprived of the right to elect a leader at the first change of leader. But again it did not come to that - until 1945 the senate remained an idea that was not realized. When the Führer died his sacrificial death, Hermann Göring, condemned to death by the victors, killed himself, and Rudolf Hess disappeared behind dungeon walls for life, the legitimacy of the historical tradition expired; the party broke apart and there was no one who could legitimately preserve this tradition as the senate should have done.

Why it could not come to the creation of a senate until 1945, despite all planning and despite the will of Adolf Hitler, was already indicated in the first part of this writing: in the genius of the leader, in this tool of providence, person, party and Germany merged into a unity, beside which nothing could exist and assert itself. The exceptional personality Adolf Hitler prevented, against his own will, the formation of institutions that were intended for normal people.

Thus it remains our task, in the rebuilding of the party, to crown this tremendous construction with the creation of the senate of the NSDAP:

"Through him a number of the oldest and ablest minds of the movement are

to be brought into immediate connection with the supreme party leadership. To belong to this great senate of the movement shall in the future be felt and regarded as the greatest honor of the movement."

Adolf Hitler

#### THE FORMATION OF THE SENATE

The formation of the senate should this time, parallel to the work on the refoundation of the party, already begin during the fighting period. For this purpose, the party leader appoints the first senators from among the best and most respected National Socialists, who, however, must no longer be in active struggle at the time of their appointment, i.e., who are not entangled in interests, struggles, and all the trifles of day-to-day organizational work. They should be men who, without regard to strategic necessities and tactical needs and fluctuations, are committed exclusively to the idea - men who, in the eternal dichotomy between ideal and reality, consistently live only the ideal and make sure that the party and party leadership never stray too far from it.

As soon as the first senator is appointed, he already embodies the idea of the senate striving for realization and takes up an activity as an advisor to the party leader. From now on, the party leader cannot appoint another senator against his will - so every appointment requires the consent of the already existing senators. This prevents the party leader from creating a college of willing yes-men and at the same time is intended to ensure that the senate forms a community and does not remain a collection of individuals who have only been brought to their high position by the grace and will of the party leader. The rejection of a man proposed by the party leader, of course, always requires unanimity, as does every senate decision. From the beginning, the senators, as personalities as well as a community, will act in an advisory capacity to the party leadership.

The first 24 appointed senators form the Small Senate. Once this is formed, the senate is considered constituted and fully exercises all its powers. Later, once the full number of 64 members is reached (Grand Senate), the Small Senate can be considered practically as a kind of working committee for the ongoing work, preparing decisions and resolutions. However, in the evolution of the formation of the senate, reaching the number necessary for the constitution of the Small Senate means that the senate has fully started its work.

What is important in all this is that it is by no means a matter of appointing as large a number of senators as quickly as possible: the highest demands must be made of senators with regard to their ideological clarity and steadfastness, their selflessness and impartiality in the face of internal party disputes, their loyalty to the party, their honesty, and their unrestricted and general reputation among party comrades. Senators are appointed for life, may be expelled only by unanimous vote of all other Senate members, and embody the collective wisdom and salvation of the Party. No unworthy person may sneak into this community!

Senators may not be appointed with the idea of showing any membership numbers, not with the hope of soon reaching the full numbers for the constitution of the Small and the Great Senate, but only according to the standard of worthiness.

As soon as the Small Senate is constituted, it is given the power that belongs to the senate of the NSDAP: Election of leaders, overthrow of leaders, and the right to veto all decisions of the party leadership are now vested in the senators, in addition to continuing deliberation. They can also announce their own resolutions, but these require the approval of the party leader in order to become effective. Above all, the right to appoint new senators passes from the party leader to the senate, although the party leader now has the right of veto.

The basic idea of the senate's work is the reconciliation and agreement of the ideal, whose guardians are the senators, and reality, which must be shaped by the party leadership. There should therefore be a relationship of trust between the senate and the party leaders, institutionally secured by the mutual right of veto, so that one power can never eliminate or overpower the other. In this spirit the formation of the National Socialist senate will be carried out!

#### THE POWER OF THE SENATE

As shown above, the senate, as a college, has extraordinary powers:

The senate elects the party leader, it alone can also remove a party leader, it has veto power over all decisions of the party leadership, and it can itself issue orders to the party, although the party leader then has veto power.

Theoretically, therefore, the party leader and the senate can totally block each

other; and these mutually cancelling powers are also desired in order to be able to counter the will of the party leader with a corrective when he clearly departs from our sacred idea and the historical task of the party.

In fact, however, such a blocking policy is not to be expected: The party leader knows himself obliged to pay attention to and respect the advice of the senate, since the senate represents the highest intellectual authority of the party, whose extraordinary powers, in the otherwise total leader state, reliably prevent the party leader from arrogantly and arrogantly disregarding the weighty opinion of the Senate.

On the other hand, the senate is not a pawn of arbitrary and random majority opinions or decisions:

Only as a community, i.e. with unanimous decisions, can the senate use its power. This alone prevents it from arbitrarily interfering with the day-to-day and power-political responsibilities of the party leader, since such unanimous decisions can only come about if there are really quite fundamental reservations, obvious to all, about measures taken by the party leadership or the person of the party leader. Moreover, all senators have been carefully selected in such a way that they no longer have any power-political interests or tasks, but are exclusively committed to the preservation of the idea.

It can therefore be assumed that in practice the senate will use its extraordinary powers only once at a time - when a new party leader has to be elected due to the death, resignation or incapacity of his predecessor. Otherwise, the senate will generally respect the full authority and responsibility of the party leader, in accordance with the leader principle, and will carefully advise and support him with all its authority.

The aim is a firmly rooted relationship of trust between party leader and senate, rooted in the National Socialist idea and the ethos of the institutions of leadership, such as the senate. Both will try to realize this, because only together they can solve their mutual tasks and use their powers - for the common goal!

After the seizure of power, the NSDAP party leader simultaneously assumes the role of head of government in the National Socialist folk state. Accordingly, the senate also assumes governmental responsibilities: The senate now has the same powers over all state agencies and decisions as it previously had over the party.

The senate is also responsible for supervising the party's High School and determining the content of its work. This High School will operate as a party academy, as the highest and most important research and teaching institute of the National Socialist world and life view, and will serve as a model for all party training institutions. Participation and successful completion of appropriate courses of the High School will be a prerequisite for the assumption of higher leadership offices within the party.

On the whole, from the very beginning and already in the time of struggle, every National Socialist is expected and required to respect the spiritual authority and prestige of the senate and to do everything possible to strengthen it and to enable it to fulfill its tasks. Then the senate will quickly become the conscience of the party and will be able to reliably prevent and stop any alienation between the institutions of the party, and later of the state, and the idea we all serve.







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