

Michael Kühnen Leadership between Folk Community and Elitism Part 8

THE SENATE IN THE NEW ORDER

With the fulfillment of the party program of the NSDAP a New Order is realized. The life and development of our people take place within the framework of an advanced culture in accordance with the species and nature, in which the entire spiritual, mental, scientific, artistic and economic potential of the national community can freely develop and deepen. This free community of speciesconscious Germans no longer needs the leadership of the party, which therefore dissolves after the realization of its program.

Not affected by this dissolution are the institutions of the leadership and the senate. Their tasks and powers remain essentially unaffected in the New Order. The national community continues to need a leader in whom it sees itself embodied and who has that unrestricted authority which is needed to lead a people successfully through its struggle for existence. This leader continues to take all responsibility upon himself - above all the responsibility for ensuring that the New Order develops in accordance with the laws of nature and does not degenerate again.

And the senate, too, will retain in the New Order its guardian and controlling function and all its power to prevent such degenerations and to prevent unworthy leaders from abusing their power. As already mentioned, we cannot predict today what forms that racial nobility, that elite of racially bound personalities, which will then hold the leadership of the folk community and of the Fourth Reich to be created, will take. But with certainty the senate will represent the directional top of this true aristocracy, which will be indeed the rule of the best!

NATIONAL SOCIALIST LEADER PERSONALITIES

The National Socialist movement does not produce ant-beings who are to function as small cogs of a soulless society, but nationally and racially conscious personalities who take their place in the organically structured folk community.

Therefore, there is no "uniform type" - neither that of the party comrade, nor that of the political soldier and certainly not that of the political leader. All three are certainly expressions of a National Socialist type of man, which, however, is not characterized by conformity of the persons, but by conformity of an attitude towards life and an ethos!

Consequently, we can describe the principles of the attitude to life, the ethical principles of National Socialist workers, soldiers and leaders, but we cannot designate a unified human being who is to fulfill and live these principles. Every member of the people - whether worker, soldier or leader - should rather develop as an individual personality, free but bound to the people and the race.

If, therefore, this work is to describe the National Socialist idea and attitude to life of the Führer, it must be shown what ethos characterizes them and how they are realized. This has been done so far. But if the question is asked concretely how such leaders will really be, live and act, then this question can only be answered by describing the examples of personalities in whom National Socialist leadership was and is realized in an exemplary manner.

The diversity of such National Socialist leader personalities corresponds to the diversity of life as a whole and thus also to our life view of biological thinking.

In the following, no short biographies shall be attempted, but only to show how the principles of leadership mentioned in this elaboration have been realized quite concretely in exemplary leader personalities, in order to appeal to all present-day leader comrades to work on themselves in a similar way and to become, in their own way and according to their character, a National Socialist leader, a person who is the "highest embodiment of the value of race and personality," to quote again this great and decisive word of the Führer. To this end, Heil!

RUDOLF HESS

Of all the innumerable National Socialist leader personalities of all levels who should be our role models, only the fewest and most significant can be mentioned here - but among these, apart from the personality of Adolf Hitler, which stands above all, Rudolf Hess is certainly the National Socialist leader who is most revered all over the world.

The sacrifice of his torture imprisonment, which has now lasted well over forty years, which he endures with an indomitable willpower and an unshakable loyalty to the Führer and the idea, and from which, in all probability, only death will redeem him, has made Rudolf Hess a mythical figure of ancient greatness: his suffering, his sacrifice, his exemplary loyalty give us - the little grandchildren - the strength to take up the flag in our turn and to endure sacrifices, suffering and persecution that pale in comparison with the fate of the Fuehrer's deputy.

The truly lifelong torture imprisonment of the old man, which the martyr of peace has become in the meantime, was supposed to brand National Socialism and bear witness to the fact that it is a criminal mind. But thanks to the admirable attitude of this great and noblest National Socialist, this imprisonment became a blazing indictment of the hypocrisy, wretchedness and baseness of that minus world which the victorious powers of the Second World War imposed on the peoples.

The citadel of Spandau, where Rudolf Hess remains buried alive, is for us already today a monument of greatness, dignity, and eightfold willingness to sacrifice, a memorial of loyalty even unto death - it is the emblem of our invincible faith, which will advance victoriously despite hatred, persecution, and scorn. The spirit and example of Rudolf Hess accompanies us on this path.

But even if the 4 1/2 decades of sacrifice of the peace pilot overshadow everything and we can only, from him, adequately appreciate this extraordinary life for National Socialism, Rudolf Hess is a role model not only as a prisoner, but also his life in the fighting time and his attitude in the happy years in power, show us a truly National Socialist leader personality:

Rudolf Hess was already one of the activists of the young NSDAP before 1923. Adolf Hitler mentions him honorably in connection with the very first meeting hall battle, which became the birth of the SA. After the failed national uprising of November 9, 1923, Rudolf Hess, like the Führer, was imprisoned in Landsberg, where he became the latter's secretary and indispensable assistant in the work on "Mein Kampf". From this closest spiritual communion between the Fuehrer and his later deputy, this fundamental book of National Socialism was born - with Rudolf Hess completely selflessly subordinating all his knowledge and abilities to the genius of the Fuehrer, and with his complete devotion and unconditional faith, constantly stimulating the Fuehrer to complete the work.

As the Führer's secretary, he was appreciated and mostly underestimated by most of the party comrades, even during the time of struggle. He was not one of the great leaders of the time of the struggle; it was not in his interest to push himself into the foreground. He understood his life as a service to the genius of the Führer, in whom Germany, the idea and the party were united - he never thought of recruiting personal followers, he never longed for independent power.

Thus his great hour came only when, in 1933, he was appointed deputy to the Fuehrer in party affairs and later Reich Minister, completely surprising the entire party, since the Fuehrer himself was now completely concerned with building up the new state and saw himself less and less as a party leader.

At first mistakenly regarded as a rather pale and inconspicuous personality, Rudolf Hess soon proved to be more qualified than probably anyone else to assume this difficult office. As the deputy of the Führer, as an eternal and incorruptible idealist and in boundless loyalty and discipline to Adolf Hitler, Rudolf Hess grew to become the conscience of the party: Whoever felt unjustly treated, whoever had justified criticism to make, turned with confidence to Rudolf Hess, whose sense of justice, sense of responsibility and, despite his high position, comradely attitude were known everywhere. This was how the party comrades experienced him.

The people, however, knew him as a caring patron of the German people abroad, elt addressed in their souls by his moving Christmas speeches and experienced him as the most ardent admirer of Adolf Hitler, whose most secret wishes and thoughts he knew like no one else.

His idealism, his sincerity could not be doubted even by the opponents of the Third Reich - he earned respect, even before the fulfillment of his ultimately tragic fate, far beyond the circle of convinced National Socialists.

Like no other, Rudolf Hess knew the thoughts of the Fuehrer, like hardly anyone else, he knew how much the Fuehrer suffered from the fratricidal war with England after 1939 and was looking for means to end this conflict, which was as senseless as it was tragic, on terms that were bearable for both sides. He often talked about it with his deputy and confidant and thought aloud that it must be possible to find someone who could cut through this seemingly hopeless knot of fate so that peace could be restored. And again and again he said that he had nothing against England, that he did not want to destroy the empire, but even to protect and strengthen it, that in the end he was striving for an alliance and would be prepared to accept the most generous peace terms.

It will probably remain eternally uncertain whether Adolf Hitler ordered or allowed his deputy to make the peace flight, which was unique in history - but when Rudolf Hess parachuted over England to finally get peace negotiations going, he came as a parliamentarian, he came with concrete negotiation proposals that corresponded exactly to Adolf Hitler's ideas.

For long, tense hours the Führer waited for a sign that the peace flight was a success and that England would be willing to relent; but the hour of destiny, which could have saved Europe's power and world standing and led to a true peace order, passed unused - the English government wanted this war, which would destroy not only Europe but also its own empire and subject the world to two new superpowers; it wanted it under the pressure of Jewish and American circles, and to this day it does not dare to release the documents about Rudolf Hess' peace flight to the public, so that this will for war would not become known. That is why these files are blocked until into the next millennium, that is why Rudolf Hess must not be released - the lies and hypocrisy of the minus world, which holds National Socialist Germany responsible for the misery of the war and the wretchedness of the post-war conditions, must not come to light - that is why the martyr of peace remains in prison, that is why he is not allowed to speak about his past and his written records are destroyed - but where Rudolf Hess is forced to remain silent, the stones of his prison, where he is tortured to death, cry out day after day, night after night, year after year, decade after decade - they cry out for revenge and justice, for truth and freedom. It is also our cry, we who venerate in Rudolf Hess the noblest of all National Socialist leader personalities!



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