

NS News Bulletin

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#1096 16.03.2024 (135)

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The Second Revolution Volume I: Faith and Struggle

Part 9

From this multiplicity of NSDAP/AO cells then emerged, as already mentioned, the SA of the NSDAP/AO as a second formation, in addition to the cell division. The experiences of the past (the victory of reaction over the National Socialist People's State) led to the fact that today the SA leaders are also the party's Gaube representatives. That is, today the SA basically commands the party. This is also symbolically reflected in the fact that the Völkischer Beobachter, which appears underground as a central organ with irregular special issues, is published by the SA staff leadership and, unlike the NS-Kampfruf, not by the party leadership.

The creation of a tight, thoroughly organized resistance movement commanded by a leadership within Germany, as is the case with the SA, represents a great risk, as was also evident from the party leader's remarks. But it is an inevitable step forward if we also maintain - as a safety net, so to speak - the proven cell principle outside the SA. Because again and again SA units are broken up, which then, have to form themselves anew from the cells of the NSDAP/AO. The years 1977-78 proved the correctness of this strategy, for which the SA Chief of Staff "Armin" was responsible. The NSDAP/AO and its SA is today a political factor in this country. The cadres of the future have been created and the new National Socialist German Workers' Party, the freedom movement of the young generation, can no longer be ignored.

On the whole, the further development for the NSDAP/AO is as follows:

Establishment of a headquarters that calls for the re-formation of the NSDAP and is absolutely safe. This task is carried out.

Creation of communication channels through which propaganda material flows, safely and unobtrusively, to party comrades at the front. - This task has been accomplished.

Formation of independent cells throughout Germany to carry out Nazi propaganda campaigns. - This task is carried out.

Dissemination of a newspaper, beyond the circle of party comrades, to create a sympathizer environment and to ensure the ideological unity of the movement. Much has happened here, and the NS-Kampruf has done great pioneering work. Nevertheless, the National Socialist press still needs to be greatly improved in quality and circulation.

Bringing together the most active Nazi fighters in the underground, into an elite formation under unified leadership and in compliance with all security regulations. This task has been vigorously tackled, and the successes will soon be felt by the democrats. Up to this point the development of the NSDAP/AO has progressed in only seven years and the success proves its strategy right. I must ask the reader for understanding if the description of the next steps is kept deliberately unclear in details:

The strategy shows only outlines, not rigid details, as the movement always reacts flexibly to state repressive measures and, moreover, security interests take precedence.

Through ever new, regionally and later even nationally and Reich-wide coordinated, propaganda offensives of the SA and the independent cells, Germany must be transformed into a beautiful "swastika garden" (according to party leader Lauck). The German people must get used again to constantly having the swastika, as a symbol of the German rebirth, in front of their eyes. So many stickers and posters must be pasted that the opponents will find it pointless to tear them down because they will be there again the next morning anyway.

The party and SA form legal associations from their ranks that support the work of the NSDAP/AO through spectacular public actions, or take over already existing groups. The goal of this legal work must be to bring the question of the Nazi ban into public discussion anew. We must achieve what the communists did with the

"Berufsverbotsdiskussion":

Not a day, not a week may go by in which the NSDAP and its ban are not discussed in some context!

The NSDAP/AO forms cells in the CDU and the FDP, in the Greens and protest groups, in fraternities and trade unions, in the BGS, the police and the Bundeswehr, and it sends observers and "sleepers" to the SPD, the Communists and the Staatsschutz.

All these activities together can no longer be hushed up and cause a great stir, especially among the Jews and abroad. The latter exert pressure on the system to put an end to the - neo-Nazi spook. The government's assurances that it is only a handful of cranks no longer convince anyone.

The attempt to crush the NSDAP/AO by state force fails several times. Losses are replaced again and again, activities increase. The NSDAP/AO cannot be crushed. Propaganda is constantly increased until the government lifts the NS ban, or eases it, as in the case of the KPD ban at the time - or until the fall of the occupation regime becomes possible.

But why do National Socialists today profess the NSDAP again at all, display the swastika, use old names and uniforms? Isn't it easier and less dangerous to preserve the content and not the form? Aren't these late party comrades merely youthful uniform fetishists, crackpots or psychopaths - Hitler's harlequins - as the ZEIT writes? A political work that conveys National Socialist contents and not the form is certainly easier and less dangerous than cooperation in the NSDAP/AO. But it also shows a total misunderstanding of the peculiarities of the National Socialist idea:

In contrast to Marxism, the NS has no rigid doctrine, it is just worldview - not ideology.

National Socialism requires only a commitment to a few ideological cornerstones - Volksgemeinschaft, corporativism, Greater Germany, racial unity. Within these limits, it is a true people's movement with different currents, different views on the meaning and ranking of the program points, and without a rigid definition of the path to the goal. National Socialism as a political movement gains its significance only through two "externalities."

The commitment to Adolf Hitler and the discipline and unity of the National Socialist German Workers' Party guaranteed by the Führer principle!

For a certain period of time, the NSDAP united all national currents, was the life expression of the German people par excellence, which, without this firm bond, had to split into countless fibers again. The knowledge of these two "externalities" explains to us the abrupt end of the National Socialist mass movement. Until literally the last day, the party held together, its organization worked. Only with the death of Adolf Hitler and the dissolution of the NSDAP did that strange state of affairs occur which so confused the victors: that it was difficult to find even one convinced National Socialist in Germany.

National Socialism seemed to have become a mass movement against National Socialism. This must be a lesson.

National Socialism will only be able to unfold its characteristic dynamism as a practical political movement again, to act as a burning glass for the fragmented national and völkisch opposition, when the organizational preconditions have been created once more. That is to say, the unifying bond must be present again - the reverence for the leader Adolf Hitler shared by all and the strict party discipline within the framework of the new NSDAP. Everything else is sham solutions, sectarian gibberish, instead of revolutionary work for victory! No matter whether one speaks of Volkssozialismus, Neuem Sozialismus, Deutschem Sozialismus, national -revolutionary idea or New Right - in the end there is only one way to end the fragmentation:

Loyalty to the party of the Führer, to the NSDAP!

There are other reasons to see in the strategy of "preserving the content, not the form", pure illusion and even cowardice. The swastika and the image of the Führer are still omnipresent in Germany. There is no symbol capable of arousing so much hatred and slobber of the enemies, but there is also no symbol that arouses so much love and adoration. In any case, the swastika leaves no one indifferent and this fact alone is a powerful propaganda. This system is more afraid of the swastika than of the Red bombs. We must take advantage of this. We National Socialists must succeed in identifying our movement and the old swastika symbol in the eyes of the masses with the most radical and merciless opposition to this system. The influx of young people in particular, who in the past might have ended up with the Reds, shows that we have already succeeded in this to some extent.

We National Socialists have nothing, nothing at all to do with this system. We hate this system, we hate democracy, which was only conceivable on the ruins of the National Socialist people's state. The connection between this uncompromising attitude and the taboo of the swastika will blow up the system at the moment when the people despair of democracy and seek a fundamental alternative. There are fewer democrats today in the Bonn occupation state than even in Weimar. Only

prosperity sustains democracy, but it is precisely this prosperity that the system will not be able to secure for much longer. The lean years are upon us and with them the renewed chance of the German freedom movement. Only the return of the National Socialist German Workers' Party to the political arena clears the way for what the State Security Service calls the danger of a "neo-Nazi conflagration."

Only because the NSDAP/AO exists does our demand for the lifting of the NS ban become meaningful and logical. Only the interaction of legal struggle and underground work - even without organizational collusion - gives a German freedom movement the chance for a new beginning. This chapter, too, should not end without an appreciation of two personalities who accomplished the impossible and shaped the work of the new NSDAP:

- Party comrade **Gerhard Lauck**, the founder and party leader of the NSDAP's foreign and development organization, set in motion a development without which there would be no serious "neo-Nazism" in Germany today. It was he who created a unified movement out of a multitude of tiny Nazi fighting groups. In doing so, he strictly rejected an absolute claim to leadership for himself, as an American-German, and thus made it possible for all party comrades who were of good will and not blinded by their own ambition to recognize him as party leader.
- Party comrade "Armin," the chief of staff of the SA of the NSDAP/AO, built up the new SA in only three years with the best fighting groups of the movement. In tireless efforts, the man with the code name "Armin" eradicated the remnants of bourgeois thinking in the movement and successfully tied in with the revolutionary tradition of the SA. It was thanks to him that Emst Röhm was officially rehabilitated, which the young fighters repeatedly demanded. And it was he who ensured from the beginning that this time the SA would control the party, so that one day the Second Revolution, the reckoning with reaction, would be possible.

You have rendered outstanding services to the liberation of the German people!

In Munich, many have fallen.
There were many in Munich.
It met in front of the Feldherrnhalle
German heroes the deadly lead.
They fought for Germany's awakening
believing in Hitler's mission!
Marched with contempt for death
into the fire of reaction!
In Munich many have fallen
for honor, for freedom and bread!

It met in front of the Feldherrnhalle sixteen men the martyrdom!
You dead of November 9.
You dead, we swear to you!
Many thousands of fighters are still alive for the Third, the Greater German Reich!

FIGHT LIBERAL CAPITALISM

Liberal capitalism is the predominant form of state, government and economy in the Western industrialized nations. Its adherents refer to this mishmash of halfbaked ideas from the 18th and 19th centuries as democracy. This is wrong from the very meaning of the word, because the liberal-capitalist, democratic system really has nothing to do with the rule of the people. Liberal capitalism is based on two iron pillars that are sacrosanct and sacred to democrats:

The hypocrisy and materialism.

It is hypocrisy for Democrats to say that all state power comes from the people.

In reality, they are afraid of nothing more than that the people might stir. The West German Republic of Occupation is a fine example of this. It owes its existence to the orders and goodwill of the Western allies, who even today have more influence on the government dependent on them than the - sovereign - people. With the law on state party financing, the unfair distribution of broadcasting time on radio and television, the silencing of small groups of critics of the system, who are at best ridiculed or even criminalized, the 5 % barring clause, the bans on parties, organizations and events, and the elimination of all elements of direct democracy (election of the head of state, referendum and plebiscite), the democrats created a perfect instrument for themselves to keep to themselves in the parliaments and to be able to present the state theater of democracy to the people.

It is hypocrisy when democrats say that in this state an opposition is allowed to develop freely and is not hindered.

In reality, in West Germany we have only one "democratic" state party - SPD-CDU-CSU-FDP - which, thanks to its domination of the mass media, the people's disinterest in politics and coercive legal measures, regularly receives over 90% of the votes. This "democratic" state party deliberately misleads the people by performing the comedy "opposition" with a part of its organization. In reality, government and opposition parties are in complete agreement on the essential issues: they manfully stand up for the FDGO (free democratic basic order), which proba-

bly only they know what that actually is:

They have come to terms with the domination of the victors in East and West and the division of Germany; they accept the pressure exerted by interest groups on the government; they jockey amicably for sinecures and posts and, above all, they want to keep to themselves.

Of course, a "state-supporting" opposition of this kind, which plays along devotedly with this game, is not only tolerated, but even coddled and nurtured. Real opposition to it is not allowed to take place. The "militant democracy" defends itself against critics of the system with harassment, house searches, intimidation and, if necessary, arrests. But if an opposition movement actually becomes stronger, as the SRP or the NPD once did, it does not shy away from bans and agitation in the mass media.







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