

NS News Bulletin

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The Second Revolution Volume I: Faith and Struggle

Part 12

The nonsense of the internationalist idea was proven at the outbreak of the First World War. For the first time, the worker in all states showed that he has a fatherland because he wants to belong to it. It is the crime of the democrats that they rejected the good will and patriotism of the workers, which became visible in 1914, and thus pushed the workers into the hands of the communists after the war. Only National Socialism and Fascism gave back to the worker his fatherland, which he had inwardly won and earned in the trenches of the World War and which he has never betrayed since.

It was not the workers who committed treason during the Third Reich, not the people who rebelled against an alleged tyranny, but the reaction, the former ruling layer of nobility, church, general staff and former democratic and Marxist functionaries, who are to blame for the greatest crime against Germany, for the betrayal in the Second World War, which cost the Reich its victory and existence!

Internationalism is no longer a danger to the white nations, at least not as far as the attitude of labor is concerned. The Red International is dead; what we have left is the more dangerous opponent, the Golden International of reaction, industry and freemasons. This small clique of elements alien to the people and, to some extent, to the race, must be eliminated from the body of the people if the betrayal of the

people is not to be repeated again.

We National Socialists, too, have as a consequence of our idea of the Aryan community of nations an "Internationale", the **WUNS** - World Union of National Socialists -, but the World Union does not deny the existence of nations and their diversity, but seeks the unifying factor, the common struggle for the biological future of the White Race!

Obviously, the historical development had not taken place as Marx had thought it would. The iron laws of economy and history, scientifically founded by historical and dialectical materialism, had not necessarily led to the victory of the working class and thus to the dictatorship of the proletariat. This fact caused the first splits: The anarchists, under Bakunin, turned away from Marx and tried their own - mostly violent - strategy.

At the same time, a revisionist group emerged within the First International, which no longer focused on revolution but on gradual reforms within the capitalist system. This group later gave rise to social democracy and the trade union movement.

It is certainly important to know the common origin of social democracy, trade unionism, communism, and anarchism, for the revolutionary mask of the communists all too often obscures the fact that Marxism is an often disobedient, but nevertheless natural, offshoot of the materialist Zeitgeist, which, beginning with the French Revolution, stands behind almost all modern ideas - with the exception of the revolutionary movements of fascism and National Socialism. These events seemed to have already dealt the death blow to Marxist ideology, the First International was dissolving, the Second International was already dominated by social democracy.

Marxism's current hold on power can be traced back to one man: Vladimir Ulyanov Lenin. In an unscrupulous, but tactically certainly required, renunciation of sacred Marxist principles, he proclaimed that the working class obviously did not yet have the "right" consciousness and could not automatically acquire it on its own. Therefore a "revolutionary vanguard" of the proletariat was necessary, which had to carry out the revolution in its place. Lenin's feat was to have built the Bolshevik Party, a tightly organized party of professional revolutionaries that actually seized power in underdeveloped and backward Russia - a mockery of Marxist philosophy of history, but a triumph for the Marxist development of power.

The logical consequence of the conception of the communist party as the vanguard of the working class was that the dictatorship of the proletariat had to give way to the dictatorship of the communist party, that is, the originally planned dictatorship of a vast majority over a vanishingly small minority of capitalists and counterrevo-

lutionaries now became the openly terrorist tyranny of a tiny group of professional revolutionaries.

It is a favorite trick of bourgeois elements to speak of an internal correspondence between totalitarian states, left and right, and one then relies on external similarities - ban on opposition, state party, marches, state-controlled press, and so on. Nowhere, however, does this theory of totalitarianism disprove itself so clearly and convincingly as when examining the role of the party:

The National Socialist Party demands absolute and unrestricted power, but not in order to establish a party dictatorship, but to form the framework for the development of a true people's community, which must grow from below and cannot be decreed from above. The building of a National Socialist people's state requires the enthusiasm and voluntary cooperation of the people. In this context, the party has primarily educational and propagandistic tasks. Its task is to win the hearts of the people, to convince them of the correctness of the worldview and to explain state decisions to them. This was also explained by Dr. Goebbels at the Reich Party Congress in 1934:

"It may be good to possess power that rests on guns, but it is better and more gratifying to win the heart of a people and keep it too!"

Even if it is necessary to apply seemingly "Leninist" organizational principles in the present prohibition period, one basic fact remains:

In contrast to Marxism, the National Socialist world view offers its followers no certainty of victory, no "inevitable historical developments". National Socialism and its party therefore require the voluntary consent of the masses, which leaves no room for a tyranny of the party on the communist model! As inheritors and at the same time as part of the workers' movement, we National Socialists must face the fact that this workers' movement is of Marxist origin and, until the appearance of our movement, was closely connected with communism or (social) democracy. Therefore, it is harmful and useless to put the millions of honest workers before their heads, as bourgeois nationalists - reactionaries - are so fond of doing. The willingness to fight and the unity of the German workers' movement have contributed a lot to the improvement of the material foundations of life of our people. It must also be our tradition to represent the interests of the working population, to eliminate the workless and effortless income, and thus to convince the ordinary people that they should not follow the bigwigs - no matter whether they speak on behalf of industry, the united trade union or the parties - but those who have emerged from the people themselves and remain bound to them, the fighters of the German freedom movement!

The failure of Marxist ideology and its unfulfilled prophecies have led to ever new attempts at improvement and adaptation: Orthodox communism, Leninism, Stalinism, Maoism, Titoism, Trotskyism, anarcho-communism, Eurocommunism and national communism are only some of the different currents. The unity of the world communist movement is hopelessly destroyed. The followers of Marx are completely at odds, in a dispute over the right way to communism.

Marximus as an idea is no longer an intellectual alternative; its popularity can be explained exclusively by the struggle against the injustices of capitalism and by its apparent revolutionary attitude. In both areas - criticism of capitalism and revolution - we National Socialists have a clearer idea and the greater honesty and determination. It can no longer be our task to demonize young idealists who, seeing no other alternative, have joined communist groups, but we must be able to say to them with an honest heart: "The revolution, that's us!"

We must give the young, desperate and misguided people back their faith in their fatherland and keep them believing in the revolution. Our revolution is not terror and oppression, our revolution is a spiritual upheaval that uses the good traditions of our völkisch history to accomplish the tasks of tomorrow.

The German freedom movement announces to the Marxist ideology and its functionaries a merciless fight and their eventual destruction, to the revolutionary fighters of the opposite side we offer our hand for reconciliation - in the interest and for the good of our people. There are four communist parties in the FRG alone - DKP, KPD, KPD-ML, KBW - and a mass communist movement, our most dangerous opponent - the Communist League, KB, as well as countless other left-wing groups. They cannot all be right.

But there is only one national socialist party - the NSDAP - in which all can gather who love their people, want to create social justice and build a revolutionary - that is, honest and fundamental - opposition to the liberal-capitalist system. Despite everything, it would be a mistake to underestimate Marxism. Even today it represents a real danger, at least as long as the only effective counterforce is obstructed and banned by the democrats. It is simply foolish to point to the DKP's low voter numbers and then go to sleep reassured. The Marxists will benefit as much as we do from the growing crisis of the liberal-capitalist system throughout the white world, but they will then have a much better starting position organizationally and politically, thanks to decades of suppression of the revolutionary right.

In Portugal and Spain there are strong communist parties, and in the NATO countries Italy and France, which are also part of the EC, they are even now at the gates of power. The DKP is a small but very well organized cadre movement which, thanks to a skilful policy of alliances, has gained more influence than its low elec-

toral successes would suggest. In the emerging proletariat of foreign workers and their families, the strength of foreign communist parties opposing the capitalist exploitation of their compatriots is growing. Behind all this, however, is the enormous military apparatus of the Eastern bloc, the power-political weight of the superpower USSR. The weight of the superpower USSR and Lenin's insight, which has been the guideline of the world revolutionary efforts of the communist parties since 1918.

The key to the world revolution lies in Germany, the birthplace of Marx and Engels. If Germany falls, Europe falls; but if Europe falls, then the world revolution is close to victory! Since 1918, Germany has protected Europe from Marxism:

First, by promoting the struggle for freedom of the nationalities in the Soviet Union, especially through the recognition of an independent Ukrainian state by the imperial government, through the suppression of all communist subversion attempts - from the Spartacist uprising to the Red Ruhr Army - by the Freikorps, and then, during the Third Reich, through the Anti-Comintern Pact and the European crusade against the Soviet Union in 1941.

It is always forgotten that the struggle on the Eastern Front of World War II was a European struggle for freedom. Never before had there been such a formidable international military force under unified German supreme command:

The governments and armies of Italy, Finland, the Baltic States, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Croatia were on the side of the Greater German Reich, Spain sent the Blue Division (Falangist volunteers), France the LFV (Legion des Volontaires Françaises - Voluntary French Legion), in the ranks of the Waffen-SS served soldiers from, among others, Flanders, Wallonia, Denmark, Norway, Holland, which sent their own closed units - all volunteers - to the front (also the LVF was later transferred to the Waffen-SS).

But volunteers also came from all other countries, and eventually even Mohammedans and Indians formed units within the Waffen-SS, which in 1945 counted 750,000 foreigners among its slightly more than one million surviving soldiers. Even Russians, under General Vlasov in the ROA (Russian Freedom Army), fought under their own command against the Communists, as did armed troops of the Nationalists and more than a million Russian auxiliaries (Hiwis) within the Wehrmacht. And this despite the admittedly unwise and very harsh occupation policy.

This was an anticipation of the united Europe, which democrats and Bolshevists smashed together. It was also a proof of the possibility of realization of the Aryan community of nations we dreamed of! It is not a coincidence but a historical symbol that the last to defend the Fuehrer's bunker in Berlin were the reliable troops in the chaos of the fall, units of the Hitler Youth and French volunteers!

Only the existence of the atomic bomb, not the inner strength and outer power of the democrats, has once again saved Europe from total enslavement. But now the forces of resistance seem to be exhausted. Through a policy of capitulation in installments, which began with the shameful treaties with the East, the democrats want to buy themselves a grace period. Without the overthrow of the liberal capitalist system, it is very likely that Western Europe will be communist or under communist influence by the end of our century. This doom can still be averted. Resistance to the East is possible, the victory of communism not inevitable.

A policy which internally eliminates the injustices and contradictions of the system, which unites all the forces of our people, and which externally makes decisive use of the crises and problems of the Eastern bloc, with such a policy we quickly regain the initiative and thus again fulfill that obligation which Adolf Hitler described in this way in his last address on radio in 1945:

"In this struggle, too, it will not be Inner Asia that will be victorious, but Europe and with it that nation which for 2,000 years has represented Europe as the supreme power against the East and will continue to do so in the future - our Greater German Reich, the German nation."

The war is still not over, the world-historical struggle between Marxism and National Socialism continues. We have lost only one battle - but now a new generation is in the struggle, determined not to repeat the mistakes of the past, but nevertheless willing to prove itself worthy of the heroic struggle of the fathers. As long as there are whites to whom their freedom and their nation mean more than private happiness and bourgeois life, there will be National Socialists; and we will not rest until the hostage of Bolshevism is wiped off the globe! The road to that end is long, and many doubt the chances of success in the face of the arms-strong, seemingly indomitable power of the East. But we must not, seduced and deceived by the Marxists' propaganda of victory and the democrats' mood of capitulation, look as if spellbound at the strength of our adversary, but learn to analyze cold-bloodedly and without prejudice the weaknesses of the communist system of rule.

There are enough weak points, each of which can be system-blasting in itself, but together, as the Russian system critic **Andrei Amarik says in** his essay - "Can the Soviet Union Survive the Year 1985?" - thinks, would have to be fatal in the long run. Here are the most important points:

The failure of the Marxist planned economy. The oppression of the people by the party.

The nationality problem.

The oppression of the Eastern European states.

A determined opponent, taking advantage of these great weaknesses, can put the Soviet Union in extraordinary difficulties. In addition, there is the Chinese card.

The "Mao Zedong Thought", as the Chinese themselves characteristically call Maoist communism, is often difficult for us to understand. In any case, Maoism does not represent a danger for Europe:

In fact, it can be seen more as a kind of Chinese fascism, to which a Marxist superstructure has been grafted, in line with postwar developments (incidentally, the same applies to other countries, such as Indonesia under Sukarno, Argentina under Peron and Egypt under Nasser). Besides the PRC, the opposition groups in the Eastern Bloc are our natural allies.

Since the end of the war, West Germany has been host to a number of exile organizations whose struggle for freedom deserves our sympathy and support. Of course, our brothers in arms and former allies are especially close to us:

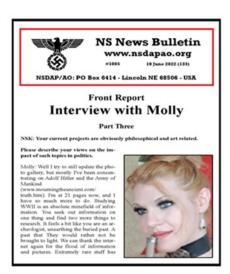
Hungary, Romania and especially the Croats have never resigned themselves to communist slavery. Old bonds of friendship let us German freedom fighters also take an inner interest in the fate of the Baltic peoples - Estonians, Latvians, Lithuanians - and the Ukrainians, who are even threatened in their national existence. But we German National Socialists also extend our hand of friendship to all other peoples of Eastern Europe! It must come to a reconciliation - yes, to an alliance between the two most vital and strongest races of the white world - to the common struggle of the Slav and the Germanic against the common enemy.

The prerequisite for this is respect for the centuries-old national borders, i.e. the return of the original German eastern provinces of the Reich. Recognition of this right will not be difficult for our former allies, but even the peoples formerly inclined to the West - above all the Poles and Czechs - have probably learned the lesson that no help and support can be expected from the democrats. For us Germans, the struggle against Marxism also involves the struggle against the division of our fatherland. Without the destruction of Marxism, a new reunification of Germany seems impossible, unless the Soviet leadership makes a complete change in its policy toward Germany, as Stalin, the real politician, once did. Therefore, our goal cannot and must not under any circumstances be the complete fusion with Western Europe!

Germany's central position between East and West has always been the tragedy but also the greatness of our history. Germany belongs neither to the East nor to the West, but it has the historical task of unifying and shaping the whole of Europe from the center. As we have said before, we have taken over the inheritance of the Roman Empire. We cannot exempt ourselves from this obligation:

It would be our self-sacrifice and thus the end of the German nation. The great heritage of the occidental idea, the old idea of empire, obligates us to the unbitter fight against materialism in East and West and thus to the European fight for freedom!







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