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The Second Revolution Volume II: The People's State

Part 7

Organized will to live of the nation and the only political will of the people

On all three levels of national and state life the National Socialist German Workers' Party has to fulfill a fighting and an educational mission.

On the first level, we are faced with the necessity of first asserting our National Socialist idea militantly in the struggle of the most diverse world views, ideologies and meanings of personal and supra-personal life. In the opposition, therefore, the best, most valuable and most willing-to-sacrifice people of our people are already gathering in the ranks of the movement:

The best Germans become National Socialists, the best National Socialists become party members of the NSDAP.

The purpose of our struggle is the inner and outer liberation of our people, the creation of a true national community and the accomplishment of the national and racial tasks of the future with the ultimate goal of a new Aryan high culture, which will raise the white man to a higher level of human development and ultimately create the New Man. This objective rightly makes the National Socialist movement appear as the "pure embodiment of the value of race and person", as Adolf Hitler expresses it in "Mein Kampf".

Therefore, we know our worldview to be superior to all ideologies and heresies and destined to shape our world again one day. However, this must not lead us to put our hands in our laps and wait for success. Even a correct and natural idea does not necessarily win, but must prove itself in the struggle with its opponents and prevail.

The alternative to victory is always ruin. There is no guarantee of success in the history of mankind; there is only the struggle as the father of all things. Of course, this is no cause for resignation for us, but on the contrary, it is the utmost incentive for our fighting life. The combat mission of the National Socialist movement is therefore first of all:

"Defeat and destroy the enemies of our idea and lay a new foundation of völkisch life!"

However, we must never misinterpret this mission to fight as a call to spread our faith with "fire and sword," as it were, and to strike down our enemies by force. Our political opponents are also comrades of the people. We must try to understand them and treat them accordingly, even if they have gone astray.

A true national community cannot be founded on coercion and oppression; it must grow out of the voluntary consent of the people. Thus, our struggle is always meaningfully complemented by the educational mission of the National Socialist movement.

We must make the people understand that National Socialism is the only hope for the future of race and nation - and a sincere offer for national reconstruction. Not by boastful speeches and theoretical explanations but by the practical, lived example of our revolutionary National Socialist fighting community. Only when we have convinced our people in this way will the Second Revolution truly begin.

The National Socialist German Workers' Party will thus, after the victory, no longer be merely the organization of the most valuable people of our national body, but will grow into the organized will to live of the nation par excellence. It will thus fulfill in the future the task which in the Middle Ages the Catholic Church had taken over - but without, like the latter, relegating the spirit of mankind to too narrow limits in the name of an uncertain hope for the hereafter. It will, however, take an example from the organizational strength and the unconditional determination of that church, which, after all, founded and dominated an order that lasted almost a thousand years. Even after victory, struggle and education remain the main tasks of the National Socialist movement.

Although the internal enemy has been defeated and the people are committed to the Second Revolution, our community will always be threatened by external enemies in a way that can hardly be overestimated. And internally, not only must the never-ending attacks of reaction be fought, but it is also necessary to convince the people anew of the correctness of our path.

Even the National Socialist People's State is not a paradise. In view of the world situation and development, it will have to take serious and drastic measures from which the democrats, out of incapacity and fear of the next election date, will shy away until they can hardly be carried out even by us without heavy sacrifices for the population. In such situations, when it is necessary to direct all the forces of our people toward mastering the future, the party must be able to have a truly popular educational effect.

To this end it is imperative - as laid down in 1933 in the law on the unity of party and state - that the National Socialist German Workers' Party should once again become the sole political will of the people and claim for itself absolute and total power in Germany: The party will not allow any doubts or even resistance to the great work of building our nation, or even to the foundations of the National Socialist People's State, and will watch over it that the state, government, administration, economy and the corporations remain uniformly oriented and serve the people.

One must not confuse this with a party dictatorship - such as that in the communist sphere of rule. The National Socialist party does not govern, it does not make individual political decisions, membership in it is by no means a precondition for professional or political advancement. It only watches over the foundation of our faith, fights against domestic and foreign enemies, and remains committed to educating the people in the spirit of our National Socialist worldview. It demands loyalty to the state of the German people, but does not interfere unnecessarily in the private life of the individual Volksgenossen.

The National Socialist conception of the task of party and state does not lead to dictatorship - as is as often as it is falsely claimed - but it does lead to the suppression of fundamental opposition and to the prohibition of all other political organizations. This is correct and necessary, because otherwise no binding order is conceivable in the long run.

If we look at the three political systems of order - communism, liberal capitalism and National Socialism (fascism would have to be discussed separately here, but that is not my task) - we find that they all, without exception, have a conception of the "heretic", regard them as enemies, persecute them and render them harmless. If we look back in history, we see that every system of rule, past and present, fought people who were opposed to its foundations, or at least effectively opposed them, in the interest of its self-preservation.

Only systems that already carry the germ of death within them sometimes refrain from pursuing their opponents. As different as the methods can be :

In principle, the "persecution of heretics" is a basic condition of state existence no matter whether one calls them counter-revolutionaries, dissidents, enemies of the constitution or enemies of the people. Consequently, the executors also always have a good conscience, whereby the Gestapo official differs only little from the KGB man or the constitutional protection agent and all together not from the inquisitors of the Middle Ages! Also the judges are always the same. The judge who keeps me in custody because of my attitude could already condemn tomorrow those who commit treason against the people at the moment!

Of course, one cannot simply be satisfied with this statement - as important as it is. The legitimacy or illegitimacy of state persecution of the opposition always depends on the legitimacy of the ruling system: The Catholic Church once justified this legitimacy with the will of God, communism with the historical task of the working class, liberal capitalism with the - manipulated - consent of a majority of individuals of the current population.

We had already recognized that all these justifications are very fragile and even simply false, that only the people can be considered as the bearer of the national sense of life and thus also as the bearer of the legitimacy of a system of rule. But National Socialism alone places the people at the center of its struggle, whereby we, unlike the liberalists, understand by "people" not simply the community of all living Germans, but the entire chain of life from the dead to the still unborn. Volkish politics always includes respect for the ancestors and responsible concern for the future generations. Accordingly, the legitimacy of a system of rule rests exclusively on three basic pillars:

Respect for the past of the people and race Consent of the population Concern for the future of the people and the race.

If even one of these three pillars is disregarded, the system loses its legitimacy and is illegitimate. It thus also has no moral right to persecute its enemies, which of course has never stopped it from doing so anyway. In this light, let us consider again the three alternatives: Communism may have an idealistic view of the future and a - at least in my eyes - correct understanding of the past, but never and nowhere has communism ever been able to win the consent of the population in a free election.

Liberalism has succeeded in the countries of the West to deceive the majority of the population for the time being and to make them tolerate the system. But this success was only possible because the democrats relied unrestrainedly and exclusively on the lowest instincts of man, strengthened and idolized them: Envy, possessiveness and boundless egoism! Thus they deny the idealistic tradition of our people and our race:

They cut themselves off from any connection to the source of strength of the völkisch history. They betrayed and defiled everything that the past had handed down to us as a heritage to be held in faithful hands. Materialism, which became the basis for the approval of so many Volksgenossen, also destroys all hopes for the future, and the blind chance decisions of majority resolutions, or the directives of supranational powers have a devastating effect on the life chances of the coming generations.

National Socialism and its party, as the only legitimate bearer of the will of our people, can therefore, in the consciousness of its legitimacy, calmly and confidently profess the suppression of any fundamental opposition and the fight against enemies of the people:

We National Socialists do no more and no less than all other systems still capable of the desire for self-preservation. But our actions are lawful and appropriate because the National Socialist People's State is legitimate and committed to the whole German people in the past, present and future.

However, this is also not a "fire free" on all dissenters. The National Socialist People's State will not force anyone to think as we do. It will only ensure that there is no organized, fundamental opposition. On the other hand, it is the educational task of the party to convince even the ideological opponent that he is wrong. But one can only convince by the exemplary example of one's own life and by conveying the value of our national and ideological community - and not with a rifle in one's hand!

The elite

The state is an instrument of the nation, which organizes itself in it so that it can act. It is therefore subordinate to the nation and has a serving task to fulfill. The state is not an end in itself, but an organism that provides the means of power to accomplish the eternal historical task of our people and thus to achieve the goals of the National Socialist worldview - first level - to make possible the solution of the future problems of a highly developed industrial society through responsible governmental activity - second level - and to integrate the life of the individual citizen harmoniously into the structure of the nation through its basic corporate structure - third level. The National Socialist People's State encompasses all currents, organizations, and divisions of national life and aligns them uniformly. As already mentioned, this is the guiding principle of the corporately organized state.

Every state needs a ruling class. All too often, however, they disregard their serving function. They are then interested only in maintaining their own position of power, regardless of the interests of the people. Moreover, we observe that in all systems of the West and the East it is not performance that counts, but membership in an encrusted, privileged social class, or party affiliation and ideological orthodoxy. The ruling classes of the current systems are, without exception, cliques that have only their own well-being in mind and are usually not up to their tasks, either professionally or intellectually. As a third stumbling block, the ossified structures ensure that problems are not solved, but rather circumvented in the hope that they will disappear of their own accord if one only talks about them long enough and covers them up with the magic formulas of the "liberal-democratic basic order" or the "dictatorship of the proletariat.

But since neither "economic growth" nor the "inexorable march toward communism" is achieving any remarkable successes, the miracle healers of both camps are standing rather stupidly and helplessly before the shards of their policies and are increasingly concerned with the only thing they know anything about: maintaining their power. It is time to send these leadership cliques into the desert and replace them with a real elite.



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