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## Encyclopedia - Michael Kühnen

#### 121 - STATE REFORM

The path of the National Socialist revolution, from the founding of the National Socialist Party to the realization of the New Order, passes through various stages, the most important of which is the creation of the National Socialist folk state. The revolution takes place with the



consent and approval of the mass of the people, which is why in democracies of the Western type, insofar as they allow genuinely free elections, it can be carried out in accordance with the prevailing legal order - that is, legally.

As a semi-colonial self-governing territory under Nazi prohibition laws, the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG), despite holding elections, is only a very limited part of this. Nevertheless, the New Front's community of thought is striving for a legal revolution in the FRG by setting up the goal of state reform as an intermediate stage of its struggle. This is derived from point 25 of the party program of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, which calls for the creation of a strong central power in the state, but without directly changing its constitutional basis. Accordingly, the New Front legally demands a reform of the state within the framework of the legal system of the FRG. This comprises:

Direct election of the head of state;

Introduction of referendum and plebiscite;

Change in electoral law that secures an absolute parliamentary majority for the strongest party, but at the same time also grants smaller parties a share of parliamentary seats commensurate with their number of votes (abolition of the 5 % hurdle);

Lifting of all party bans and electoral participation of all parties, including the NSDAP.

Such a reform of the state makes it easier for the NSDAP to win the mass of the people for the National Socialist revolution, to create the legal preconditions for the introduction of a National Socialist constitution, and thus to establish a National Socialist people's state.

#### **122 - PRIDE**

As a worldview of biological humanism, National Socialism assumes the reality of life as determined by natural laws, as they apply equally to all life forms. The human species is therefore also subject to laws of life such as heredity, differentiation and selection in the struggle for existence (see also elite). As the only form of life, however, man can - even if at the price of decadence and the eventual death of the species - live contrary to the species and nature thanks to his free will and disregard the laws of life.

National Socialism, however, wants to awaken in Aryan people (see Aryan) the will to make possible and to promote the preservation and development of the type of their race by living in accordance with the laws of nature. The carrier of will in this endeavor is the National Socialist Party (see National Socialist German Workers' Party). The political expression of this attitude towards life and living is the policy of the protection of life with its cornerstones of environmental protection and racial hygiene. Such a will, however, can only arise and be lasting if it is preceded by pride in one's own kind, in one's own folk.

National Socialism therefore demands and promotes racial pride, rejects the ideology of the equality of all human beings as dogmatism hostile to life, professes the diversity of life and thus enables the will to preserve and develop the species. Racial hatred is just as foreign to him as the idea of superior or inferior races and folks (see also Subhuman). All races and folks are good or bad in their own way, gifted or untalented, and people belong to them who, in relation to their kind, are of high or low value. But every kind is just different and therefore

incomparable. Each race and each folk should live according to its own kind, develop and be proud of its kind. This is what National Socialism teaches all folks of the Aryan race. This is what the NSDAP is fighting for the German folk.

Pride therefore belongs to the National Socialist ethics of value idealism, especially related to the combative human type of political soldiering, whose organizational form is the Sturm-Abteilungen of the party. That is why the demand "Be proud!" belongs to the 10 commandments of the political soldier.

Pride is first and foremost for one's own race, one's own folk, but then also for all other natural and cultural communities of life, if and to the extent that they serve the preservation and development of the species. The pride of the SA-man is therefore embodied in consciousness:

#### SA is and remains Germany's destiny!

#### 123 - STRATEGY

The task of strategy is to show a political movement the path by which it can achieve a long-term goal - in essence, to provide a guide to action for gaining power and ultimately seizing it. In National Socialism, strategic conception is one of the basic conditions of political struggle established and determined by the party line of the National Socialist Party. In Germany, this party line is replaced, for the duration of the ban on the National Socialist German Workers' Party, by the general line of the New Front.

The strategy of the National Socialist movement of the new generation (see National Socialism of the new generation) emphasizes as its goal first the reestablishment of the NSDAP, then its renewed seizure of power, and is based on a process of mass psychological reversal triggered by the open commitment to National Socialism.

For National Socialism, its leaders and symbols are still omnipresent in Germany. Since the victors of the last world war and their German servants have until today the complete control over all propagandistic instruments of control of the ruling standardized mass society, all this is judged overwhelmingly negatively and condemned, insulted and fought against daily anew with enormous effort (see atrocity propaganda). But it is precisely in the consistent rejection of National Socialism, by all political and social forces and powers of the present social order, that lies the great chance of being taken seriously as the only alternative, of finding mass sympathy and of gaining influence and power in the event of a real systemic crisis, which is becoming clearer from year to year.

Since the ruling minus world sees itself first and foremost as "anti-Nazi" and constantly repeats and emphasizes this ad nauseam, the open avowal of National Socialism becomes attractive, as it were automatically, to the extent that the system loses credibility and prestige. Once the masses are looking for a real alternative, they will not hope for forces which have compromised themselves by adapting to the system, but for the movement which, in the self-image of the system as well as in its own self-image, is in every respect the most extreme counter-image to today's bourgeois order of life - the National Socialist Workers' Party (see Bourgeoisie and Worker)!

The demand for the lifting of the Nazi ban and the political work for the reestablishment of

the NSDAP is therefore the decisive, strategic approach for the renewed seizure of power by the National Socialist party in Germany and thus for the work of the New Front. To implement this strategy, the National Socialist cadres make use of various front organizations.

The extraordinarily fierce resistance of the system to this open avowal of National Socialism demands from the National Socialist fighters great readiness to make sacrifices, even to the point of imprisonment. This, however, does not prove that the strategy of the New Front is wrong, but on the contrary that the system has clearly recognized the danger it faces.

#### 124 - STORM TROOP

The Storm Troop (SA) is the organizational embodiment of political soldiering within the National Socialist German Workers' Party. The National Socialism of the new generation owes its birth, its success and its hope of victory to this political soldiering. This is especially true of the New Front, which consciously saw itself as the nucleus of a new SA. It therefore also professed the tradition and spirit of the Storm Troop as a model for its cadres.

The New Front defines the SA tradition as follows:

The SA is a revolutionary alliance of soldierly men (see Federation of Men);

The SA is the core of a politically consolidated, revolutionary people's army (see Folk Defense);

The SA is and remains consciously and out of clear conviction the Storm Troop - i.e. a subdivision - of the NSDAP and subordinates itself unconditionally to its political leadership;

SA rejects armed overthrow where legal revolution is possible (see Werewolf);

The SA is an indestructible community of thought;

SA works through the lived example of the SA spirit;

The SA mercilessly fights reaction as the worst enemy of the revolution of National Socialism that it is pushing:

The SA fights every dogmatism as a degenerative phenomenon of human thinking, feeling and acting;

The SA proudly points out that it is not a "criminal organization" even according to the distorted standards of the victors' Nuremberg revenge justice of 1945/56 JdF. The prohibition of a National Socialism that sees itself in the tradition of the SA is thus not even justified according to the principles of the victorious powers, which, as is well known, are regarded as the highest guideline in the FRG.

Together with this tradition, the spirit of the SA characterizes the political soldier of National Socialism. This spirit finds its expression in the 10 commandments of the political soldier:

- **1. Faith!** Faith is our basis of life.
- **2. Obey!** Obedience is the great virtue of our revolution (see discipline).
- **3. Fight!** The fight is the purpose of life of the political soldier.
- 4. Be loyal! Our honor is called faithfulness.
- **5. Be comradely!** Camaraderie is the prerequisite for fellowship.
- **6. Work on yourself!** A National Socialist never stops learning (see also Personality).

- 7. Be discreet! One deed is worth more than a hundred great sayings.
- **8. Be brave!** Bravery is the will to overcome oneself.
- **9. Be proud!** SA is and remains Germany's destiny (see Pride).
- **10. Be ruthless!** Hard in battle and hard in victory this is how we complete the National Socialist revolution.

The National Socialist folk state after the victory of the revolution will be an SA state. Not because the SA wants to dominate the state - that is the task of the party - but because it will win over and shape all the fighting men of a people, because these fighters will take their due place in the state, and because the SA will take over the protection of the National Socialist folk state internally and externally and mobilize and organize all men fit for military service for this purpose.

The task of the SA in the National Socialist folk state is the total mobilization of the people, with the goal of preservation and development of the species. After the transition to the New Order, those militant men's unions and religious congregations grow out of the ranks of the SA that ensure the stability of a traditional order in the long run (see alsoOrdden).

#### **125 - TACTICS**

While strategy provides the guide to action for gaining and sharing power, and analyzes and exploits the long-term outlook, tactics is concerned with enabling a political movement to increase its influence and followership in the short term.

The general line of the New Front's community of thought therefore includes not only a strategic conception but also tactical considerations, whereby tactics always remain subordinate to strategy:

Tactics without strategy lead to blind actionism. Strategy without tactics leads to sectarianism. Only together do they point the way to power. To realize its tactics, the New Front makes use of various mass organizations.

The tactics of the New Front are based on the realization that, under the conditions of liberal-capitalist mass societies with reasonably stable conditions, the mass of the population has no interest in world views, ideals and political ideas (see liberal-capitalism and value relativism). They are almost exclusively interested in their direct, personal living conditions. Only grievances, disadvantages and injustices here lead to indignation, in extreme cases to rebellion, and thus offer a revolutionary movement starting points for enlarging its mass base among the people.

The New Front therefore deploys its cadres in such a way that wherever there is discontent and criticism, there are also National Socialists who seek to advance discontent to rebellion and rebellion to revolution. Nowhere must the struggle and political work be so pliant and adaptable as in the field of tactics - here there are no principles but only opportunities! At the moment, the New Front has four main approaches to its tactics:

- 1. Fight against the alienation;
- 2. Fight against environmental degradation;
- 3. Cultural revolution against Americanism;

4. Fight for a united and neutral all-Germany (see Germany) to achieve true peace.

Each of these themes is capable of mobilizing dissatisfied masses. While protection of life and neutralism for the establishment of a just peace order are today predominantly considered "left-wing" issues, criticism of the flood of foreigners and decadence, which is currently expressed predominantly as Americanism, is seen as "right-wing". As a folkish movement, on the other hand, National Socialism is neither "right" nor "left," but has elements of both and embodies a people's will to live (see will). That is why it can combine all these issues into a single, ultimately system-shattering political revolutionary movement and thus combine the tactical preconditions with the strategic necessity and thereby realize the revolution.

The aforementioned starting points for revolutionary tactics are likely to be the most important, since the ruling system will prove incapable of solving even one of these problems, while conversely, however, the need for such a solution is becoming increasingly urgent. Above all, this applies to over-foreignization and environmental degradation. In addition, however, the New Front strives to influence all potentially or actually system-critical currents and to exploit all system crises and emerging problems with the help of its alliance policy. In doing so, the people must always be made aware of the fact:

#### THE SYSTEM HAS NO MISTAKES! - IT IS THE MISTAKE!

#### 126 - BRAVERY

Bravery is the will to overcome oneself. Only a community that develops this will and proves it in struggle is able to overcome individualism and thus the bourgeois minus world (see bourgeoisie). Only when the Aryan recognizes not his own small life but higher values and ideas as meaning and goal (see value idealism) and thus overcomes his individualistic egoism, he will be able to realize a New Order in accordance with the species and nature. This fight for the coming Aryan high culture of the Fourth Reich requires bravery as well as faith, discipline, loyalty and the other values and demands of the National Socialist ethics.

For the National Socialist Party (see National Socialist German Workers' Party) and especially for its Storm Troop as a community of political soldiering, bravery therefore belongs to the core of National Socialism as an attitude to life that leads from the ego to the we, from bourgeois individualism to the community of the people shaped by the working class.

In the SA, the demand "Be brave!" logically belongs to the 10 commandments of the political soldier and thus to the prerequisites of a combative life for the revolution. This bravery is perfected in the readiness to sacrifice all the comforts and conveniences of bourgeois life - yes, if necessary, life itself - and to take on suffering, privations, persecutions, imprisonment in the service of the National Socialist idea and party, which give life a higher meaning and value. In the political soldiers of the party, therefore, the ideal of combative knightly orders returns as the noblest form of self-conquest. They see themselves as knights of the National Socialist revolution (see also Orders).

### Fun Under the Swastika

National Socialist activism has its lighter moments, too! Here is an excerpt from Gerhard Lauck's booklet "Fun Under the Swastika".

44.

My home office is very, very National Socialist. More than one visiting comrade has even called it a "shrine." Anyway, when a friend called and asked if he could bring somebody over, I didn't think much of it. I was a little surprised, however, when he asked for permission to show my office to the newcomer, who soon got an eyeful.

The newcomer asked a few polite questions and we discussed politics. When it came time to leave, I looked him straight in the eye, and with a calm but totally serious expression on my face, said to him:

"You realize, of course, that now that you've seen my office...we have to kill you!"

He turned pale. But I took pity on the poor fellow and let him escape with his life. Perhaps he will someday tell his grandchildren how he nearly met his fate at the hands of the Nazis.

45.

My French comrade was an interesting fellow. He had served with the French Waffen-SS in the Battle of Berlin, fought Moor terrorists in Algeria in the French army, participated in the anti-DeGaulle officer revolt, and was now living in exile in Munich.

When I knocked on his door, he opened it, greeted me, threw his arms around me, and kissed me on both cheeks. I smiled and said, "It is a good thing I know you're French, otherwise I'd slug you for that!"

Later that night a Swiss comrade arrived and the three of us went to a bar owned by an Italian fascist. Only one other patron, a young German, was in the place. Of course, we were talking about politics. I almost felt sorry for the sole non-National Socialist patron; he probably thought that he had stumbled onto some evil Nazi conspiracy! Overhearing us, he politely entered into our conversation.

Although he had been brainwashed like most people, he seemed like a decent enough fellow. The Swiss man and I reasoned with him and, at the very least, got him to accept us as reasonable men, too, who could logically defend our beliefs, as opposed to the bloodthirsty, homicidal maniacs portrayed on television.

Leastwise we almost succeeded. For every time we had him half-convinced, our by then slightly drunk French comrade would slam his fist onto the bar and shout, "They must be killed! All of them! All the Jews must be killed!"

Naturally, this rather shocked the poor fellow. So the Swiss man and I had to start all over again. But our French comrade simply repeated his performance.

The next day we got our revenge. We jokingly told our French comrade that, although France was okay, we would one day have to level Paris, pave it over with concrete, and make it into a parking lot on the outskirts of Greater Berlin.







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