



NS News Bulletin

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Michael Kühnen

The Second Revolution Volume II: The People's State

Part 6

Form of state and government

We National Socialists are rather indifferent to the question of the external form of the state. The people's state of the future is a National Socialist Weltanschauungsstaat, in which the party embodies the historical mission of the nation. This means:

The National Socialist idea is the binding basis of völkisch life. That is the decisive thing; in contrast, the formal arrangement has only comparatively little significance.

In his political testament, Adolf Hitler himself dissolved the unity of state, government and party leadership embodied in him and reorganized the political order by appointing a Reich president, a Reich chancellor and a party minister. In fact, this accumulation of offices seems inexpedient at the moment when an all-surpassing genius - as was our Führer - no longer holds the reins.

In the long run, it makes sense to return to a monarchical order. The unification of Europe we are striving for and the close connection with the other nations of white race and the Islamic cultural sphere will also have consequences in terms of state law. The deepening bond between the nations will give rise to common institu-

tions, the first of which is that of a symbolic common head of state.

A personal union between the office of the leader of the German National Socialist movement and that of the common head of state is, however, just as difficult to bear for the other peoples of our living space as an election of this supreme symbol of this community of nations only by the German people. On the other hand, the German nation cannot be expected to allow other peoples to interfere in the shaping of its state life by agreeing to a joint election which would possibly result in a non-German head of state.

Here, the monarchy offers an appropriate way out. Moreover, the emperorship corresponds to both the German and the Roman occidental tradition. The monarchy embodies legitimacy and stability and lifts the office of the head of state out of the hustle and bustle and political strife. It thus becomes a resting pole in the process of ever-advancing revolution and in our fast-moving age of perpetual political and social change.

In the development of the rapprochement of the German constituent states and borderland provinces, which had been separated from each other for so long, the monarchy was also able to act as a unifying bond. All in all, there are more arguments for than against a German-Roman empire: It is the old question for the Occident - chaos or empire?

The National Socialist movement's earlier rejection of monarchist restorationist tendencies stemmed from its historical proximity to the Willhelminian Empire and the necessary struggle against the power of reaction, which also used the monarchical sentiments of many Germans to fight National Socialism.

That has changed: Monarchism is no longer an independent political force in Germany. Therefore, today we can think impartially about whether the National Socialist People's State should not give itself a monarchical form in the long run. If we should ever decide to do so - and this is not an urgent political problem or even an indispensable part of our idea - we must pay attention to only two things:

We must ensure that the emperorship remains exclusively a symbol and prevent reactionary forces from gaining strength in the shadow of the throne and attempting to pursue an independent "imperial" policy - the Spanish example shows how dangerous such a development would be, where the king, of all people, whom Franco saw as the guarantor of the stability of national Spain, opened the way to the lowlands of democracy and thus to decline.

If we are prepared to remove the office of head of state from any political dispute and to reintroduce hereditary monarchy, we must, on the other hand, insist that the

office of head of government always remain indissolubly linked with that of party leader of the NSDAP. I originally spoke of the three levels of völkisch life. The first level - the meaning and task of the nation - is shaped by the party, determined for all times by the National Socialist world view, and possibly symbolized by the unchanging form of the hereditary monarchy.

The second level is the daily governmental and administrative work. At this level, we are faced with two tasks:

- The government must realize the goals of our movement step by step and never lose sight of the historical task of the nation.
- The government must face and solve the growing problems of a highly developed industrial society.

The first task is that of the direction of our policy. It is solved through the unity of party and state.

The second task seems incomparably more important to the mass of our people.

Let no one be mistaken:

If our people once again place all their hopes in the National Socialist movement, it will not be for the sake of our world view, but because democrats and communists can no longer cope with the problems and crises, and in this we are - as we have been before - the only ones who can pull the cart out of the mud.

The people will not care what we think of Zionism, whether we are for the monarchy or the republic, whether dictatorial or parliamentary rule. The people will expect us to put the economy in order, send the foreigners home, secure the energy supply, defeat crime and eliminate unemployment - to name just a few examples.

The National Socialist People's State will therefore not be a party dictatorship. We will not allow experimental ideologists to dominate the work of government. The government will face difficult - almost insoluble - problems - if only because we will presumably be called in again only at the last moment to perform miraculous things. These problems will have to be solved by experts.

With us, performance and success will count - not the party book!

This will mark the end of the age of the democratic "universal geniuses" who yesterday were ministers of agriculture, today ministers of finance and tomorrow even ministers of defense. "Orthodoxy" is not decisive, but success. That politics

is nevertheless conducted on a National Socialist basis is ensured by the head of government, who also leads the party. For the rest, however, it is not the task of the party to take over government activity, but merely to supervise it. The activity at this second level is as much a profession as any other. It requires careful training, which will be discussed later, and is not an ideological playground or a field for majority decisions. It is a service enterprise for our people and their historical mission.

If all these principles have been observed, National Socialism will establish a New Order and fulfill the Fuhrer's prophecy:

"National Socialism will define the next thousand years of German history."

2. THE PARTY

"Rebellion is justified" - Mao Tse-tung

The historical example: The Cultural Revolution

In 1949, Mao Tse-tung proclaimed the People's Republic of China in Beijing. This marked the temporary end of a long civil war between the National Chinese and the Red Chinese.

In the context of our reflections on the National Socialist People's State, we should not be concerned with the achievements, successes, errors and crimes of the communist regime in China. After all, at first it did not seem to differ significantly from other Marxist systems of rule, and even the rupture between Moscow and Peking after Stalin's death was mainly due to the national relations between China and Russia and their history. All this does not interest us ideologically. We consider here only one event in the political history of the People's Republic of China, the so-called "Cultural Revolution", with which Maoism ideologically broke away from Mosaic communism and which is also significant for us.

Any worldview state dominated by a single party, regardless of its ideological orientation, faces the same crucial problems:

The revolutionary party that conquered power in the state and imprinted its worldview on the national organism is usually subsequently transformed as a state party into a bureaucratic apparatus whose members are primarily interested in maintaining power, privileges and the smoothest possible administrative work. The revolutionary momentum dried up, careerists imposed themselves on the party and ousted the idealists of the first hour.

This is a problem of the KPDSU just as it was, for example, one of the PNF, the Fascist National Party of Italy. And if we are honest with ourselves, it must be noted that the National Socialist German Workers' Party also became partially entangled in this doom of a state party:

There would be no other way to understand the evil word of the "gold pheasants," the occasional failure of the Gau defense commissariats at the end of the war, which were, after all, party offices, the abrupt disintegration of the party's army of millions after the capitulation, the unworthy, sycophantic opportunism of former party comrades who served and continue to serve the occupying regime, and the fact that a new generation had to grow up first so that the rebirth of the National Socialist movement became possible.

We young National Socialists do not tolerate it when the eternal hypocrites, the enemies of our people and our idea, condemn and criticize the party and state of the Third Reich. But we ourselves must also learn among ourselves to admit mistakes and to think about how we can do better in the future - in unchanging loyalty to the people and the movement.

Even the Chinese Communist Party seemed unable to escape this obviously inevitable dead end of a state party. But after more than a decade of total power, a slogan of Mao Tse-tung's startled the millions of disillusioned and idealistic revolutionaries, especially among the youth, and the sated, self-satisfied party bigwigs:
Rebellion is justified!

It became the slogan of the Cultural Revolution. Outside of China, only a few people have understood the actual scope of this revolution for all of us. To most, it appears only as an incomprehensible event in an exotic land. For revolutionaries, however, who consider it inevitable that a single party should organize all the forces of a people, but who despaired of the seemingly inevitable development of a new "class," a bigwig rule, the Cultural Revolution became a beacon of hope.

Rebellion is justified!

For the first time in history, a victorious revolutionary declared that there is a reason to rebel even years after victory.

Revolution was no longer understood as a one-time event, but as a permanent, obligatory task! This is the real meaning of the Cultural Revolution for every revolutionary. Nobody shall tell me that this cultural revolution is "Marxist devil's work". We National Socialists face the same task. We too say:

Revolution is not the conquest of power by a revolutionary party, but a spiritual upheaval that requires a constant commitment and readiness for revolutionary struggle even after victory!

The SA fighters of 33/34 meant nothing else when they spoke of the necessity that "the revolution must go on, a social revolution must follow the national one," in short, that the Second Revolution is an obligatory goal of revolutionary National Socialism.

Rebellion is justified!

We owe this insight of Mao Tse-tung, which could just as well have been expressed by Ernst Röhm as early as 1934, to the example of the Chinese Cultural Revolution. Therefore, it is correct to place National Socialism in the field of tension between Louis Napoleon and Mao Tse-tung. Both historical examples may cause us to reflect, even if we rightly do not want to and cannot simply imitate them.

Of course, the Cultural Revolution also had its dark sides! It set back the scientific, technical and economic development of China by decades and had in its course more resemblance with a disaster policy than with a responsible perception of the tasks, which fall to a unity party as a will bearer of the nation. However, this only shows the limitations of rigid dogmatic Marxist ideology, which carries with it a conception of the party's task that has little to do with the interests of the people.

Everything is easier for the National Socialist movement. We do not have to resort to such a desperate means as the Cultural Revolution was in order to prevent the solidification of the revolution, because we have a different picture of the task of the party!

It is possible to organize the National Socialist movement from the beginning in such a way that it does not degenerate into the rule of the bigwigs even after its victory. This is what I want to show in the following.

Rebellion is justified!


NS KAMPFRUF
KAMPFSPARTei AUßLANDS- UND AUFRAUORGANISATION
September 1944 September 1973 27. April 2017 (2.04)


Der Kampf geht weiter !

Seitdem haben sich die Kämpfer der Wehrmacht am 8. Mai 1945 in der nationalsozialistischen Bewegung gefügt als je zuvor in der Nachkriegszeit. Und zwar nicht nur in Deutschland, sondern auf globaler Ebene!
Abkehr von Massenmord, Verbrechen, Völkermord und Verbrechen haben nicht ausgereicht, den Kern der gesamten Welt umso mehr geführten Adolf Hitler zu ersetzen.

Alle Nationalsozialisten sind weiterhin geführten Führer und Kampfgemeinschaften stehen Schicksal an Schicksal an Kampf um die Erhaltung unserer weißen Völker.
Die Bewegung ist zwar stärker geworden, aber die Größe des historischen Völkermord ist heute noch viel größer als in der Vergangenheit.
Die wesentliche Ursache ist oben dabei, die Wehrmacht - gegen alle weißen Völker (?) - in begrenzter Stärke Mord und Ermordung, Überlebende und Kampfgemeinschaften.
Es "legal" oder "illegal", ist ein Weltkrieg oder ein "Stromkampf", ist ein Propagandakrieg, bewaffnet oder auf einem Schlachtfeld anderer Art, ist Nationalsozialismus ist keine Pflicht!
Hail Hitler!
Gerdhard Lank



TROTZ VERBOT NICHT TOT!



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Front Report
Interview with Molly
Part Three

NSK: Your current projects are obviously philosophical and art related.

Please describe your views on the impact of such topics in politics.

Molly: Well I try to still update the photo gallery, but mostly I've been concentrating on Adolf Hitler and the Army of Mankind (www.mourningtheancient.com/truth.htm) I'm at 21 pages now, and I have so much more to do. Studying WWII is an absolute minefield of information. You seek out information on one thing and find two more things to research. It feels a bit like you are an archeologist, unearthing the buried past. A past that they would rather not be brought to light. We can thank the internet again for the flood of information and pictures. Extremely rare stuff has



 **the NEW ORDER**
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The Fight Goes On !

Seventy years after the capitulation of the Wehrmacht on May 8, 1945, the postwar National Socialist movement is stronger than ever not only in Germany, but throughout Europe.
Discuses of mass murder, expulsion, persecution, and defilement have not sufficed to destroy the seed of the brilliant idea of our much loved Führer Adolf Hitler.
All National Socialists and other racially-aware consciences and social kinemen fight side by side for the preservation of our White folk.
The movement has indeed become stronger, but the danger of biological folk death is also much greater today than in the past.
The desperate enemy is in the process of committing genocide against all White folks. His means are non-White immigration, culture destruction, and neo-racism.
Whether "legal" or "illegal", whether in distant battle or street battle, whether armed with propaganda material or on a battlefield of a different kind, every National Socialist must do his duty!
Hail Hitler!
Gerdhard Lank



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