National Bolshevism vs National Communism

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With the rise of Stalin, the ideology of the Soviet Union shifted in a decidedly imperial direction. National Bolshevism is an imperial (but anti-imperialist) ideology, while National Communism is an anti-imperial ideology. National Bolshevism, as established by the Red Tsar Stalin, was based upon the Great Rus principle: Russia as the Third — and final — Rome, the center and guiding light for the oppressed masses on the great continent where all Hyperborean traditions had their origins. National Communists decried the so-called “Moscow dictatorship” and actively endorsed separatist tendencies within the Soviet empire and the Warsaw Pact. The KPD/ML (Communist Party of Germany/Marxist-Leninist) of East Germany postulated that the leadership of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) was illegitimate since it supposedly consisted of vassals of Moscow. In a sense, the KPD/ML was right. After all, the GDR was still occupied by Soviet forces, and Germany was still divided and not a neutral country. However, the claim of the KPD/ML that the GDR was a “social Fascist” state that did the bidding of a “social Fascist” Soviet Union is ridiculous. By pretending that Germany was the focal point and actually something that needed to be saved from an imperialist and capitalist America and a “social Fascist” Soviet Union, the KPD/ML displayed its infantile belief in the primacy of nations as entities. It did not understand that nations are concepts that betray the imperial destiny of the worker as the creator of a new cosmos (in the sense elaborated by Ernst Jünger). The KPD/ML was essentially reactionary as it viewed the nationalist principle (the good of Germany) as being above the inter-nationalist axiom (the good of the empire). Nationalism is an ideological relict of the bourgeoisie, while inter-nationalism is the guiding philosophy of the workers’ imperialism. In this context, it is interesting to note that a large number of the imperial Communists (National Bolsheviks) who struggled in the Ukraine against the nationalist Communists (National Communists) were assimilated Jews. While National Communism merely adapts Communism to further reactionary and backward nationalist causes, National Bolshevism is a universal Eurasian philosophy that supersedes nations and ushers in the Messianic age of universal worker domination and liberation.

World War Two does not represent an ideological confrontation but an ethnic one: Russianness vs. Germanness. The most important aspect was the defense of the motherland against foreign nemeses. Accordingly, the “Great Patriotic War” is placed in a long tradition of anti-Russian aggression (Teutonic Knights, Swedes, Poles, Napoleon, etc.), which gave birth to a host of larger-than-life defenders, from Alexander Nevsky to Marshal Zhukov. The Germans could never be viewed as liberators. A Russian National Socialism never had a future because Nazi symbols are not understood ideologically but ethnically. That is why the swastika is considered a German symbol and nothing else. It should also be remembered that since Stalin introduced the principle of “building socialism in one country,” the Soviet Union became markedly less internationalist in its outlook. Lenin’s formula — “national in form, socialist in content” — reversed itself with Stalin, an ethnopluralist, who did not deny the existence of different races. The following quote, which can be read at the Soviet memorial in Treptow Park in Berlin, shows this: “The ideology which is rooted in our country is the ideology of equality between all races and nations; the ideology of the friendship of the peoples has won the victory over the Hitler-Fascist ideology of bestial nationalism and racial hatred.”