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The Second Revolution Volume I: Faith and Struggle

Part 6

Now it proved once and for all that the reaction is nationally unreliable - regardless of all the national phrases: The NPD, still the force in the national camp with the largest number of members and the most thoroughly organized nationwide, withdrew clandestinely from the resistance front. Action W had become too radical for it!

Three events led, 20 years after the banning of the SRP, to the awakening of so-called "neo-Nazism":

The founding of the BDNS in 1968 drew public attention to the fact that there are still, or already again, National Socialists in Germany.

The failure of the NPD in the 1969 Bundestag elections showed the activists of the national camp that the combination of nationalism and liberal democracy is unnatural and is not rewarded by the system.

The rise and disintegration of Aktion WIDERSTAND in 1970/71 brought together for the first time a revolutionary youth that was right-wing and felt betrayed by the old reactionary, national associations. After the failure of the WIDERSTAND campaign, events came to a head in such a way that the chronicler found it difficult to follow: the NPD split and its revolutionary wing formed the NEUE RECHTE (ANR) campaign in 1974. New movements are formed, such as the German Citizens' Initiative (DBI) of the lawyer Manfred Röder, which achieves astonishing propaganda successes and wants to safeguard the interests of the German Reich by holding imperial congresses.

Thies Christophersen, whose pamphlet "Die Auschwitzlüge" (The Auschwitz Lie) played a major role in exposing the propaganda lie of six million murdered Jews, founded the Bürger- und Bauern-Initiative (BBI). Smaller groups that already existed became more public, such as the Deutsch-Völkische Gemeinschaft (DVG), the Unabhängige Freundeskreise (UF) or the Kampfbund Deutscher Soldaten (KDS).

In the Third Reich, German youth were organized in the Hitler Youth. Today, decent German youth fights for a Fourth Reich in the ranks of the Action Front of National Socialists (ANS) and in the NSDAP/AO underground organization.

As early as 1971, Gerhard Lauck, an American-German, had founded the NSDAP/ Foreign Organization in the U.S., which took on the task of waging an underground propaganda campaign throughout Germany for the lifting of the Nazi ban. In 1974, Lauck undertook a highly publicized speaking tour of West Germany. The highlight was a rally at the Haus des Sports in Hamburg, attended by more than a hundred organized North German Nazis and organized by the BBI. It caused a huge stir and the "freest state in German history" struck again: Gerhard Lauck, party leader of the NSDAP/AO, was expelled and banned from entering Germany.

But again it was too late:

The German freedom movement now spread like wildfire, and with the rapidly growing cells of the Nazi underground movement, the situation now changed fundamentally. Whereas the previous "neo-Nazi" groups (DBI, BBI, DVG, KDS, etc.) had appealed primarily to and organized old militants, while the youth organized themselves in the, increasingly sectarian, New Right, the newly formed National Socialist German Workers' Party immediately won over and influenced the youth in this country.

Although it cannot work openly itself, the NSDAP/AO is influencing groups of young revolutionaries all over Germany who are working legally and embracing the main demand of the underground movement. Since 1974, this call has not been silenced. Thousands of young Germans are calling out loudly and audibly:

LIFT NS BAN! We want to be servants of a coming NSDAP, which will re-

establish the Reich of the Germans!

On November 26, 1977, I took the initiative. At a rally of the Bürgermeinschaft Hamburg, National Socialists, mainly from northern Germany, following my proposals, decided to found a new political party that would openly demand the lifting of the ban on the NSDAP. The foundation was supported at that time essentially by the following organizations:

The "German Foreign Organization", whose "Silent Aid Germany", aims to financially support national prisoners of conscience.

The **"Kampfbund Freiheit für Rudolf Hess,"** from which the Anti-Comintern Youth would later emerge, whose alleged or actual activities in Hanover already interested the domestic and foreign press, as well as the Israeli secret service, at that time.

The National Revolutionary Workers' Front, which had emerged in Bremen from the remnants of the "New Right," and which now clearly professed national socialism.

The core of the new movement, however, was the **Freizeitverein Hansa**, which I had built up in Hamburg with a few young fighters in the summer of 1977. The Freizeitverein Hansa had already made a name for itself in Hamburg :

I myself was publicly accused of publishing an illegal Hamburg SA combat newspaper called "Der STURM. The Freizeitverein Hansa, persistently called the "Hansa Gang" by Communists and, in the view of the state protection authorities, merely a cover name for the local SA, was held responsible for a spate of spraypainting campaigns and the mass pasting of swastika posters of the NSDAP/AO.

In the night of September 1, 1977, I was arrested with two other comrades of the leisure club on this ground (violation of paragraph 86 - national socialist propaganda). The press echo was enormous.

The BILD newspaper wrote: "Swastika gang camouflaged itself as a leisure club" and "Swastika smearers caught!"

The police declared that after months of investigations, some of them very difficult, the "neo-Nazi spook" in Hamburg was now over. But things turned out quite differently. Once again the Freizeitverein Hansa made headlines when we drove to Soltau with some comrades and held a guard of honor in front of the house of SS officer Kappler, who had been freed from Italian custody shortly before. The pictures of this honor guard went around the world. Together with the comrades of this leisure club Hansa, I founded the Action Front of National Socialists (ANS) in December 1977. In addition to the demands, "Stop building nuclear power plants" and "Fight communism", I formulated the main program point of the new party at that time: **ABOLISH THE NS PROHIBITION.**

Quote from the ANS Combat Program

The members of the Action Front of National Socialists are not National Socialists in the conventional sense. Nevertheless, we demand the lifting of the NS ban for the following reasons:

<u>The ban is ineffective:</u> since 1971, an illegal NSDAP has been operating in the Federal Republic without the state protection authorities being able to prevent it.

<u>The ban is unjust:</u> The ban on the NSDAP is incompatible with the foundations of a liberal democracy. In view of the free political activity of communists, Maoists and anarchists, the continuation of the NS ban is incomprehensible.

<u>The ban is continuing occupation law:</u> More than thirty years after the German defeat, people are persecuted in Germany because of their political views. This is done on the basis of laws that the Allied victors imposed on us in 1945. The lifting of the Nazi ban, which has become nonsensical, would be a sign of regained sovereignty of the West German state. Its continuation would be proof of the opposite.

<u>The ban prevents the solution of current problems:</u> Within a few years, National Socialism eliminated mass unemployment, restored social peace, increased public welfare, united all Germans and achieved world renown for the Greater German Reich. Today, other solutions are needed, because history does not repeat itself! With the continuation of the NS-ban, however, anti-German forces are given the opportunity to suppress every movement for Germany's resurgence as a continuation of the NSDAP.

For the outsider, this jumble of names and terms is difficult to understand, and the constant new foundations are only a sign of unsuccessful sectarianism. And one thing must be said quite clearly at this point:

The history of the national opposition since 1945 is the history of constant defeat. Twenty years and a new generation were needed to overcome the consequences of the SRP ban. Twenty years in which hardly anyone dared to profess a national socialism, a revolution from the right.

The State Security Service lists more than 100 national groups and groups.

For us, the situation is much simpler:

Within the national camp, we distinguish only reactionaries and revolutionaries. The reactionaries do not interest us. Their lack of success and prospects is too obvious. Among the revolutionaries, however, in the course of the years 1977/78 the movement of National Socialism has asserted itself just as in the underground the NSDAP/AO. And for the same reason:

Because the youth is behind us! It is certainly too early to write the history of the SNE, but regardless of the uncertain future, three events secure its place in the political history of our time:

The ANS has been the first and only political party in the FRG to advocate the lifting of the ban on the NSDAP (ANS Combat Program).

The ANS was the first political movement of the post-war period to call for a commemorative rally Adolf Hitler and to create an Adolf Hitler - memorial plaque. (Invitation to the Central Rally of the Movement, June 6, 1978).

The SNE was the first national organization after the war not to bow to the arbitrary measures of the democrats and not only to preach resistance, but also to offer it (hall battle with the police on July 22, 1978 in Lentföhrden/Schleswig-Holstein).

The ANS is not an end in itself. Among other things, it should help to broaden the legal scope, to show the senselessness of the continuation of the Nazi ban, and to recruit new, especially young supporters for the German freedom movement. Only as long as we can fulfill these three tasks, this kind of political work has its meaning. The only short history of our movement shows the correctness of my strategy. It was my will that we, completely detached from old associations, start completely new and rely, almost exclusively, on the youth. In building a movement, the following must be kept in mind:

Discipline:

When I founded the Freizeitverein Hansa, it was clear from the very beginning that I was the leader and had unlimited power of command and authority. In a newly founded organization, only a few are initially willing to recognize such a claim to leadership. So it makes sense not to get all those who have the right worldview to join at the beginning, but only those who unconditionally submit to the new leadership. If this rule is not observed, the movement already carries the seeds of disintegration. It was the mistake of almost all national groups of the last twenty years that they saw themselves as a rallying movement, that they wanted to unite the national camp. We have renounced this misconception. We do not gather all national socialists, but only those who are ready to obey.

Claim to supremacy:

It has become a bad custom for anyone who has just gathered seven men around him to believe that he should make up his own club. As a rule, only his own ambition dictates this plan, but to his possible future supporters, whom he is now diligently recruiting from 99 other national associations that have come into being in a similar way, he eloquently draws up a picture of gaping ideological differences. Once the club has consolidated itself, he calls for the unification of the national camp. I have not played this game from the beginning. As I have already mentioned, we regard ourselves as servants of that movement which alone embodies Germany. I have therefore made it fundamentally clear that no fighter for National Socialism can simultaneously join elsewhere. We are the decisive force within the German freedom movement, we have the right strategy and an undisputed leadership. Those who don't like it must go where they are allowed to discuss and vote.

Other organizations are either our opponents - these include above all national conservative groups that recognize democracy - or they are good comrades with whom we practice occasional unity of action. However, we have no great interest in anyone who does not, like ourselves, fulfill the will of the Führer and thus belongs to us anyway. We do not collect groups, but individual comrades of the people, and we also do not take everyone who just finds it "fashionable" to be a "neo-Nazi". It is also better to throw half of the members out again than to let doubts arise about the course. I started with only three comrades and succeeded. For movements of our kind, what counts at the moment is not mass, but quality. One must also be able to learn from the enemy: at the moment we need a disciplined, united and iron-hard cadre movement, a quasi "Leninist" organization of revolutionaries who want to obey in order to be able to win.

Make a splash:

The most important task of a still small movement is to prevent a development into a sect. The claim to supremacy, of a leadership bearing responsibility internally, must be combined with the will and the ability to carry our worldview to the people. If this does not succeed, a sect will form which will only present a ridiculous image to outsiders:

Some fanatical lunatics who believe they have the truth, but no one believes them or even cares about them. The national camp has been trying unsuccessfully for decades to avoid the appearance of the sect:

You organize rallies - and only meet convinced supporters there, to whom you ex-

plain for the umpteenth time why you are right. You distribute leaflets that nobody reads and sell newspapers that nobody is interested in. In this way, the national leaders wear out the activism of their followers until they get fed up and either resign or join us.

We rarely distribute leaflets and do not hold information booths, but our rallies and actions cause a worldwide sensation and our mere existence worries the State Protection Service. The 1977 report on the protection of the constitution calls "neo-Nazism" a "danger to public order" for the first time. The secret of our political success is the use of the mass media. Like a Tibetan prayer wheel, the national opposition complains that it cannot - if only for financial reasons break through the wall of silence. In our system, the mass media have two tasks - to create a "democratic consciousness," that is what the system demands of its rotating synagogues, and to deliver an interesting story, that is what the audience demands. In this situation, the ANS, or other fighting units of national socialism, need only touch a taboo and the journalists smell a good headline. But there are dozens of taboos on the streets in Germany:

The Jewish problem, the gassing hoax, the war guilt lie, the historical greatness of Adolf Hitler, the illegal NSDAP.

And the means are simple, too: thirty men with jackboots and brown shirts, an Adolf Hitler memorial plaque, or the simple and honest confession, "I am not a democrat."

This system is so unstable, its rulers so insecure, that they react to such challenges, which are basically very simple, as if they had sat on a board of nails. The press howls, the judicial and police apparatus is set in motion, and big headlines snatch a small movement out of its political insignificance. In one fell swoop, millions of people know that we exist. They murmur to each other:

"They're back." and also "Actually, we didn't fare badly under Adolf Hitler."

Then the system realizes that it has made a mistake and orders: silence.

In this situation, the art of a political leader is to keep the sensationalist press awake, to come up with something new. But if everything does not help and the wall of silence seems to be unbreakable, then the foreign press helps you, or you step a little on the toes of the Zionists.

Management trainees:

As important as it is to build the movement according to the leader principle, it

is also necessary to avoid a leader cult. I never attached importance to cultivating personal followers. Rather, my task was to inspire young people for national socialism. It is important that leadership and responsibility lie with the leader, but it is equally necessary to train capable young leaders from the beginning and to appoint a deputy who is the only one who is informed about everything. The attrition of leaders is tremendous in our ranks. Our political work is not without danger, and it can only be successful if the political leader sets a good example for his comrades. Each individual fighter takes risks, but the leader can be sure that he will be harassed by the State Security, he must be prepared to put his home and work on the line, he sacrifices property and free time, it is also he who is looked upon when he goes to prison, and that is almost inevitable in our republic, where everyone has the right to "freely express his opinion in writing, image and sound".

All this must be known to those who want to serve the movement as ambearers, and the young leaders must be educated in this spirit in order to create with the movement an instrument of steel that will one day intervene with the prospect of success and shape the future of our people.



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