

### **NS News Bulletin**

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#1094 02.03.2024 (135)

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## The Second Revolution Volume I: Faith and Struggle

#### Part 7

All this, however, is not an end in itself, any more than the SNE as an organization is.

It serves to make known the existence of a Nazi underground organization - the NSDAP/AO -, to bring the question of the Nazi ban into the public interest and to present National Socialism as an imaginable alternative. Whoever successfully solves these tasks will become the crystallization nucleus of the German freedom movement, the natural complement to the strongest underground force, the NSDAP/AO. In the field of legal political work we are experiencing constant changes. A multitude of organizations are founded, go under, unite or are even broken up by the occupying regime. So it is very difficult to give an outlook on the further development. For every revolutionary movement there are three stages of development:

The movement is extraordinarily weak, appealing only to a small circle of already convinced supporters. - At this moment, the State Security sees only two reasons for concern:

The radicalism of the fighters and the explosive power of the National Socialist idea, still deeply rooted in the subconscious of the German people.

The movement has become a powerful, well-managed cadre organization. It has succeeded in drawing the public's attention to it. Jewish and foreign circles are beginning to see a danger and are urging the German state security authorities to act. - It is in this situation that the greatest danger exists. The movement is not yet a power factor, but it is already seen as a possible threat to the regime's order. At this stage, harassment, bans and arrests intensify. Now the State Security is striking, and the democrats are flexing their muscles. No organization in the national camp has yet managed to get beyond this stage of development, not even the SRP or the NPD, both of which have come close to this goal.

The movement has become a mass organization. It is represented in parliaments and has a not inconsiderable part of public opinion behind it. - In this situation, the fighting style of the system suddenly changes. A ban is hardly to be expected anymore, since such a measure could lead to an explosion, to an uprising. The state power will now try to integrate the movement, to incorporate it into the bourgeois state, to take away its revolutionary momentum, in short:

The goal will be to make a revolutionary movement subservient to reaction, or at least to gain influence over it. A determined leadership, which has learned its lessons from the past, will succeed in making this attempt fail, in preserving the revolutionary spirit and not missing the historical moment in which a seizure of power becomes possible.

The Action Front of National Socialists had reached the second stage of development in only eight months. This was demonstrated on July 22, 1978 in Lentföhrden, 40km from Hamburg:

For this day, I had invited National Socialists from all over West Germany to a central rally of the ANS at the Tannenhof, a restaurant in Lentföhrden. More than a hundred comrades responded to our call and came to the first large Hitler memorial rally after the war. It was the largest rally of its kind in post-war history. At the event, an Adolf Hitler memorial plaque was to be unveiled.

But things turned out differently. Although the arrival of the rally participants was carried out almost conspiratorially, a difficult task for any organization on this scale, the police learned the location of the event. Despite the fact that this commemorative rally was banned only in Hamburg, but not in Schleswig-Holstein, and that I moreover turned it into a protest event against the event bans, the security authorities decided to intervene. But the police got bloody heads. After a battle in the hall lasting more than 40 minutes, the ANS storm troopers, who were deployed for the first time, if one disregards purges against Bolshevists and antifascists, recorded no casualties, while the police reported 12 injured. The Battle of

Tannenhof, although the police eventually prevailed, of course, was a victory for the Action Front and a personal triumph for me, since I had kept what I had once promised my young comrades at the founding: - **Germany will speak of us**.

The legal political work of the national and socialist combat units, within the framework of the overall strategy, ultimately has a dual purpose:

To prepare and win the youth for a coming National Socialist movement.

To build a mass movement to overthrow the ruling occupation regime.

There is no question that the SNE and its brother organizations accomplished the first task just as exemplarily as they accomplished the tasks mentioned earlier. But it can be doubted that we will succeed in creating a mass movement with uniformed marches, Hitler rallies and the question of the Nazi ban. In my eyes, there is a contradiction between the methods that must be used to achieve the two goals.

The first step - youth recruitment, winning over the Old Fighters, Nazi prohibition, national socialism, etc. - demanded an appearance such as the ANS consistently held out against all terror.

Now a different tactic must be pursued, but without completely abandoning the old forms. Just as it has been the task of the Freizeitverein Hansa to form a hard core for the planned later appearance of a legal party that would raise the specter of a reawakening "neo-Nazism" for the State Security and the press, so later the cadres of the SNE will form the skeleton and leadership for a coming mass organization that will have the task of making our movement a political power in this country.

Such a future mass movement must start from a basic fact:

The people are not interested in politics and certainly not in world views! We must orient our work to this. The broad masses are only interested in their immediate living conditions. A mass movement directed against this system must therefore have the following characteristics:

The movement must be a protest movement carried by a wave of general discontent.

The movement must focus on a concrete problem, which for everyone, or at least for many, is a stumbling block, a personally experienced problem, and claim to be able to offer a simple solution that everyone can understand.

Propaganda must be so preoccupied with this one problem that other or previous

activities of the leaders run alongside, as it were, without being imposed on the followers and members.

The leadership of this mass organization must remain firmly in the hands of its cadres.

If a first breakthrough is achieved, the propagandistic connection must be made between the protest mood and the concrete problem, with the world view, which stands behind it, but not with the sledgehammer after the model of Bolshevist Politruka! But the leadership must make clear that the success achieved was only possible on the firm basis of this idea and that it can be built upon. And it must now mercilessly remove from the ranks of the movement all those who resist it. There will not be many, one does not leave a successful movement. The successful one is right. This tactic can, of course, be repeated as often as desired, as long as the cadres are reliable and well-trained. In the event of a repetition, it is advisable merely to change the leaders and perhaps also to change the subject.

So much for the legal political work. Today we can state with joy that, twenty years after the banning of the SRP, there is again a revolutionary movement that has on its side a youth that forms the cadres for the revolution from the right. This was only possible thanks to the loyalty of the older comrades who tended the fire and did not let the flag sink. It is thanks to them that the German freedom movement is not dead and that an alliance between the generations was established. Representing all these old fighters, whose honor means loyalty, I name three personalities, who may once be an example for us young revolutionaries:

Comrade **Erwin Schönborn**, former RAD leader and today chairman of the Kampfbund Deutscher Soldaten (KDS), who since the end of the war has fought with untiring zeal and dedication for the honor of the German soldier and the historical truth about the gassing hoax, has always shown special understanding for the young generation and has especially supported the work of the Aktionsfront Nationaler Sozialisten very much. The alliance between KDS and ANS has always been an example of the alliance between grandfathers and grandchildren that we need to liberate Germany.

Comrade **Thies Christophersen**, chairman of the Citizens' and Farmers' Initiative and, as political heir and executor of the will of the great peasant leader Claus Heim, appointed spokesman for the German farmers, has dealt a death blow to the propaganda lies of the victors with his writing "The Auschwitz Lie". From his own experience he describes in simple words the conditions in the concentration camp Auschwitz as they really were. With this small writing he has achieved more than the many thick books from national publishers:

It has made a lot of people at home and abroad think, people who today admit that they were lied to and deceived. But we young people today can proudly refer to the achievements of the fathers who were not criminals.

Comrade **Manfred Röder**, chairman of the German Citizens' Initiative and speaker of the German Reichstag, on the one hand, with exemplary courage and commitment, led early National Socialists and patriots onto the streets - out of the familiar circles and dull backrooms. On the other hand, he showed us the way of courageous confession and the right use of mass media. He was forced into exile by a state where everyone is allowed to speak their mind - except German patriots.

You have rendered outstanding services to the liberation of Germany!

#### THE UNDERGROUND STRUGGLE

The history of the National Socialist German Workers' Party did not end with its dissolution, which was enforced by the victors in 1945. Until 1946, isolated werewolf groups, most of which had emerged from the Hitler Youth, fought against the occupying forces. In exile, primarily in South America, Hitler's followers reorganized and formed secret organizations (e.g., the legendary "Organization of Former SS Members," the **ODESSA**).

In 1948, secret underground organizations were tracked down in the Sudetenland and Ostmark; the group in Austria had worked very successfully. Old party comrades were targeted among the returnees, sworn in on "Mein Kampf" and then sent to the democratic parties, where some of them held high positions. All these groups lived in the hope of a war between the victors, in which they would again be used as a bulwark against Bolshevism and the Third Reich could rise again. The Cold War and the atomic balance shattered these hopes, and with it the first Nazi underground organizations also disintegrated, about which we know hardly any more details.

1949 saw a new beginning. From now on, it was no longer a matter of reestablishing the Third Reich, but of rebuilding a Fourth Reich. The SRP came into being, took off in a tremendous way and was banned. Even then, far-sighted SRP fighters advocated the establishment of an underground organization, and indeed two groups of this kind were formed in the 1950s:

Some tried to keep the Socialist Reich Party together underground - these efforts failed six months later. The others decided to attempt to infiltrate the system. The former State Secretary in the Reich Ministry of Propaganda, **Dr. Naumann, who was** widely recognized by National Socialists at that time, was responsible for this

attempt. From Dr. Naumann, the threads passed through Goebbels' adjutant von Oven to Nazi leaders in South American exile. This so-called "Gauleiter Circle" - it was later so called by the press because a large number of surviving former Gauleiters were involved - became the best-organized and initially also the most successful Nazi resistance organization.

National Socialists infiltrated all democratic parties, the trade unions and the state apparatus. The main attack, however, was on the FDP, which at that time still had nationalist leanings, and it was here that they achieved their greatest successes:

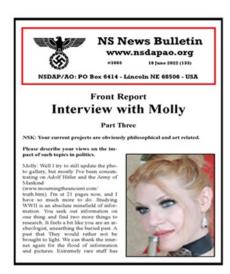
National Socialists entered the Bundestag via FDP state lists - the last of them was a member of the Bundestag until his death, in the mid-1960s. On 14.01.53, the British High Commissioner in Bonn and the Foreign Office in London announced in an official communication that a whole group of former leading National Socialists who had planned to take power in West Germany at some time were in custody. Among them was **Dr. Werner Naumann**, former Secretary of State in the Goebbels Ministry, who had been appointed Minister of Propaganda in Hitler's last will and testament. The others were former Gauleiters, higher party officials and also some former HJ leaders.

The arrests had been preceded, especially in Lower Saxony and North Rhine-Westphalia, by extraordinarily successful work on the part of the Gauleiterkreis. In the FDP there, a number of former NSDAP functionaries had gathered that far exceeded the normal. The head of the Gauleiterkreis in North Rhine-Westphalia, **Wilke**, a former member of the Reich Youth leadership, had made it to the position of FDP parliamentary party leader, and in 1953 there were 15 members of NSDAP prominence in the leadership of the North Rhine-Westphalian FDP, including seven SS and four HJ leaders.

In Lower Saxony, it was discovered that an FDP minister of education belonged to the cabinet under a false name and that he was a member of the Naumann organization. Despite the unmasking of the Gauleiter circle in 1953, this attempt was not in vain:

A number of comrades escaped detection and National Socialists still occupy some important positions in parties and the state apparatus. Some, otherwise incomprehensible, assistance to today's underground movement would be inconceivable without the activities of that time. Here, too, however, a generational change is gradually taking place, which makes it the duty of the NSDAP/AO now to use "sleepers" themselves - i.e. unknown comrades who are to work their way up in parties and the state apparatus and who will be awakened in due course, i.e. used for the National Socialist revolution.







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