

NS News Bulletin

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The Second Revolution Volume I: Faith and Struggle

Part 8

The sixties were the long night of the National Socialist idea. Certainly there were National Socialists in Germany, small groups of former party comrades who had joined some national organizations and were waiting for better times. Attempts by old National Socialists, via South America and the National Socialist World Union (WUNS) via England, to build something in Germany failed.

A word about ODESSA, which supposedly made its last great attempt to gain influence on world politics in the 1960s:

It can be assumed for certain that toward the end of the war, circles within the party and the SS were thinking about continuing their work after the lost war. This is indicated by the well-organized escape routes, via Rome to South America, for high party and SS leaders, as well as the fact that important documents of the Third Reich could be brought to safety.

In this context, the hiding places in Austrian and now Czechoslovakian mountain lakes have become famous. The existence of a group like ODESSA is also supported by the fact that guards were obviously left behind at these lakes - at least the discovery of Nazi documents and forged pound notes, once intended to disrupt the British economy even in the last months of the war, in the Austrian Toplitzsee

cost the Western secret services two dead as late as the early 1960s. It is also a fact that the Czechs found at least one case in their lakes. Nevertheless, it must be said clearly:

There is no proof for the existence of the ODESSA, but much points to it.

In any case, in the mid-1960s, a team of German scientists worked on behalf of the Egyptian government to develop missiles against Israel - based on a further development of the V2. Never confirmed rumors speak of these scientists having been recruited and mediated by ODESSA. If true, this was the last politically significant action of ODESSA. At the last military parade before the Six-Day War these missiles were demonstrated to the public, only the warheads were not yet ready, but the war of aggression and the victory of the Jewish state put an end to this experiment of an Egyptian medium-range missile. Today, ODESSA - meanwhile renamed Kameradschaftsbund - is only supposed to take care of comrades who are in danger of being prosecuted for alleged war crimes.

It can be assumed with a good conscience that even thirty years after the war a battle is still raging between National Socialist secret organizations, which still have their origins directly in the Third Reich, and the henchmen of the victorious powers or the Israeli secret service. However, this secret war has no influence on the political development and thus we leave the shaky ground of speculation and return to Germany at the end of the sixties.

The National Socialist movement of the new generation began in 1967 with the already mentioned activities of **Wolf-Dieter Eckhart**, who, with organizations such as the Bund Deutscher Nationalsozialisten and later the Freundeskreis der NSDAP with the newspapers "Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Nachrichtendienst" and "Mitteilungsblatt des Freundeskreises der NSDAP," carried out Nazi propaganda.

In 1970, the first attempt was made to re-establish the NSDAP in Munich. This attempt, like others after it, failed due to the fact that a group of National Socialist-minded people without posters, newspapers and money simply does not constitute a party. The consequence was the flourishing of Nazi fighting groups everywhere - completely independent, small and only regionally significant groups, each working on its own without a fixed form and strategy, and some of them still exist to-day. The impetus for a unified, strong NS underground movement had to come from outside:

The time was ripe for a new NSDAP! All over Germany, National Socialists were waiting for the signal.

In 1971, the American-German **Gerhard Lauck**, then 18 years old, founded the NSDAP-AUSLANDSORGANISATION. In the next few years, NSDAP/AO cells were successfully founded everywhere in Germany among the already existing NS fighting groups, in the NPD, the JN and in many other organizations. These cells were and are supplied with propaganda material from America and have become so numerous today that one can state without exaggeration:

The NSDAP/AO can no longer be crushed. At a rally in Hamburg in 1974, the party leader of the NSDAP/AO, Gerhard Lauck, explained the role of foreign Germans in the National Socialist struggle for freedom:

"It will surprise you that after and during the war, Yanks too had come to realize that the propaganda against Hitler and the Third Reich was simply too improbable to be true, for the heroic struggle of the German people and their absolute "loyalty to the bitter end" is unthinkable under a criminal leadership. Many an American soldier who got to know the German soldier on the battlefield had to admit to me that the German soldiers were the best and they, the Allies, had won the war only thanks to a great numerical superiority, to which I must add the betrayal that ingloriously entered German history with July 20, 1944.

Since 1945 there has been neither peace nor freedom in the world. Two criminal wars against Germany to secure democracy and save the world have brought neither justice nor security, but only injustice in a divided, occupied Europe and the emergence of an Asian danger, i.e. the Soviet Union. This fact has made many Americans thoughtful and many a former opponent has become a friend of Germany and an admirer of Adolf Hitler and here I mean pure Yankees. So I cannot be considered a representative of these, finally, almost too late enlightened Yankees, because I am not a Yankee. I am primarily an expatriate German and only secondarily an American citizen. We America-Germans fulfill our duty as citizens to the American government, but only when it is not fighting against our German fatherland. To me, my American citizenship is a weapon.

We America-Germans are not as popular in Germany as the Germans abroad in South Africa and Eastern Europe, because the great majority are Americanized and have even fought against the German fatherland. But precisely for this reason the minority of the Volkstreuen is to be appreciated all the more, because we must fight not only against the Yanks, but also against the so-called Volksgenossen, against the completely Americanized German-haters of German descent, who do not even notice that their own surnames are German. Against the cultural intellectuals, who attach more importance to folk songs than to the German homeland, and against the regular table patriots, who talk and drink a lot, but do nothing. But these are German-Americans, namely Amis of German origin. But we are America-Germans. Germans who have only one thing in common with the USA,

namely that we live here.

Most America-Germans are older people, but there are still boys like me. We are perhaps an enigma to you Reich Germans because we are the victims of the defeats of America-Germany. We learned our native language, German, for the most part from our grandparents, at school and at university, because we were not allowed or able to learn it at home. That so much has been lost is not the fault of my generation. But it is our duty to keep what has remained and to reclaim what has been lost, even if it takes year after year and generations, so that our children and grandchildren will no longer have to suffer from anti-Germanism. Despite this defeat in the linguistic field, I can honestly say that we Germans abroad are often better Germans than many re-educated democrats here in the so-called Federal Republic, which in reality is only a colony of the Allied occupation.

My upbringing as a child was always German-national and völkisch. When I later became acquainted with the German national movement or National Socialism, I knew immediately that my upbringing and attitude were one hundred percent in accordance with it - despite huge distance, despite lack of language, despite generations abroad, the German soul remained true to the German blood. Therein lies the tremendous power of the German nationality, feared like the plague by our opponents. This lack of language is and was certainly a great disadvantage. For if you take away a people's language, you all too easily take away its culture and essence, and so this circumstance has also contributed to the downfall of foreign Germanism. But we have also had a great advantage: the bitter persecution because of our loyalty to Germanness and the German national sentiment has united us more firmly than ever!

(Following this rally, Lauck was banned from entering the country).

The party leader's lecture tour of West Germany had triggered a new development within the movement: the cells and their leaders, which had previously been strictly separated, got to know each other and began to plan and carry out joint operations. The SA of the NSDAP/AO was born!

The SA: A tight elite formation led by the staff leadership within the occupied Reich territory, which today maintains units in all Gauen and in recent years has made the NSDAP/AO the strongest and, above all, the most active Nazi resistance organization.

In 1976, Gerd Lauck was arrested in the FRG and imprisoned for nearly six months before the occupying forces deported him back to the United States. His time in prison proves the correctness of his earlier expressed conviction .

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"The NSDAP/AO survives every arrest - including mine. The NSDAP/AO can no longer be smashed."

In 1977, the SA carries out its first major propaganda offensive. The greatest successes are achieved by the SA storms in Hamburg ind Hanover, which repeatedly make headlines. At the end of 1977, the SA, led by its chief of staff "Armin," held a meeting of the entire staff leadership, at which it was decided to rename the NSDAP/AO from foreign organization to Aufbauorganisation - another sign of the firm anchoring that the NSDAP/AO had found in between in Germany. Regarding the structure and task of the NSDAP/AO, the party leader stated the following in the "NS-Kampfruf" of the movement's newspaper:

Organization: The NSDAP/AO

The NSDAP/AO is both the foreign organization and the structural organization of the NSDAP. It is the largest Nazi fighting organization in what is now Germany. Within Germany and the Ostmark, the NSDAP-AO is organized into many cells that operate independently of one another and are coordinated and supplied with propaganda material by the NSDAP/AO foreign headquarters. This foreign headquarters is located in America, where its legality makes possible a large-scale propaganda machine, or the publication of the Kampschritt NS Kampfruf and a flood of stickers, posters, and leaflets.

The NSDAP/AO leads a determined fight against the NS ban and strives for the admission of the NSDAP as a party entitled to vote in Germany and in the Ostmark. Until the fight for the lifting of the NS ban, or the overcoming of the present conditions of occupation, makes the re-establishment of the NSDAP itself possible, the leadership is in the hands of the NSDAP/AO organizational leader and the leading NSDAP/AO (underground) fighters at home and abroad. The ultimate goal is the emergence of a Nazi state in a free, sovereign Greater German Reich and a New Order with a racial basis throughout the Aryan world.

The NSDAP/AO is active on an international level. Although most of its members are, of course, in Germany, it is also supported by Germans abroad throughout the world. Many non-German National Socialists who sympathize with the NSDAP/AO in its difficult struggle for a National Socialist Germany are also represented in the NSDAP/AO's circle of supporters. For these comrades, the NSDAP/AO publishes the NS Report in English, as well as various material in other languages.

The fight for a right:

In view of the prevailing conditions of occupation and the present ridiculous

weakness of the movement in comparison with the NSDAP of the Third Reich, a premature attempt to re-found the party would be a useless endangerment of the members, an absurdity detrimental to the reputation of the NS movement, a caricature and thus an insult to the Führer's party, and an unsurpassed impudence (or at least a pitiful naivety) on the part of the meant "party leadership."

The NSDAP/AO takes the position that the right of a Nazi organization to bear the name NSDAP must be won by an achievement of historical significance.

ONLY AFTER WE YOUNG NS FIGHTERS OF THE POST-WAR PERIOD HAVE SUCCEEDED IN FIGHTING FOR THE FREEDOM OF THE NS MOVEMENT IN GERMANY, WILL WE HAVE THE RIGHT TO REESTABLISH THE NSDAP!

Whether this Nazi freedom is achieved by the forced lifting of the Nazi ban, or by the overthrow of Bonn's treasonous regime, does not matter in this respect. The NS fighting organization, which has formed the leading force in the underground, will then transform itself into this newly founded NSDAP and from its leadership circles the party leaders will emerge. It is not the justification of the existence, the structure or the claim to leadership of a Nazi organization that is decisive, but its concrete success.

The three tasks:

The NSDAP/AO has taken on three important tasks. The first task is **propaganda supply**. The NSDAP/AO has set itself the goal of supplying, to the best of its ability, not only the NSDAP/AO cells, but the entire NS movement of Germany with NS propaganda material. That under today's occupation circumstances it is hardly possible to actually provide "enough" material is clear, but it is no reason to refrain from trying to distribute as much and as good material as possible! Therefore, the NSDAP/AO expects from its fighters and collaborators that they use this material effectively and contribute to the best of their ability to pay, at least a part, of the financial burden. It is well known, at least in activist circles, that the NSDAP/AO sends out much, much more material than is or can be "paid for" by the front fighters.

The second task is to **build a material base, which** is absolutely essential for the continuation and expansion of propaganda work. The struggle for funds will be a decisive factor in the long run. Therefore, the contributions that come from the support group, as well as donations from the patronage circles are very important. In addition, there is a certain income from the sale of various items.

The third task is to form a unified organization. Streamlined unification is sui-

cide in the underground. Only the cell system, supplied with material by the foreign headquarters, has proven itself in practice. Only a few NSDAP/AO comrades are arrested, for example, during bonding operations. Almost all arrests are for other actions. It should also be mentioned that it is not the foreign headquarters but the cell leaders and activists themselves who have to set up their cells, direct them and carry out actions. Thus, they enjoy quite a lot of freedom from the organizational leadership and thus the opportunity to prove themselves in active struggle. The interference of the leadership is neither desirable nor necessary and remains minimal.

Leadership:

Officially, the top organizational leadership will inevitably lie with the foreign headquarters because it must assume most of the functions of organizational leadership, at least insofar as this is at all possible in the case of an underground organization. These functions are:

the propaganda supply the building of a material basis the creation of a communication center the general coordination the public representation of the organization

The history of the Nazi movement since 1945 has shown that no headquarters within occupied Germany can fulfill these functions, at least not if it is to be a long-term and large-scale enterprise like the NSDAP/AO. In reality, the leadership lies neither with the foreign headquarters alone, nor in the hands of any one individual, but with a circle of the most important Nazi leaders, formed in years of hard struggle. The vast majority of these leaders are Reich Germans and are active in the NS underground struggle in the Reich territory. Only a relatively tiny minority of the leaders are abroad, where they must man the foreign headquarters.

Since the foreign headquarters represents only a very small part of the NSDAP/AO, even though it must fulfill the functions of organizational leadership because of the Nazi ban and thus plays a seemingly outsized role, its leadership prerogatives are limited vis-à-vis the other authoritative leaders in our common, German fatherland, whose voluntary cooperation and consent is a precondition of a serious Nazi fighting organization.

The NSDAP/AO rejects any absolute claim to leadership. Only the Führer, Adolf Hitler, had the right to an unconditional claim to leadership. Whoever demands the same for himself after 1945 is an arrogant rascal. This does not

mean, however, that we National Socialists should renounce the building of a fighting organization and the necessary prerogatives of its leaders that go with it, but only that this goal must be pursued in a realistic way.

The NSDAP/AO takes the position that it must prove itself in the eyes of the NS fighters rather than the other way around, that allegiance must be earned rather than demanded, and that members and collaborators must be won over through constructive cooperation, i.e., a concrete service (the supply) and a concrete service in return (the commitment), even before and independently of "joining." The basis of loyalty, on which any voluntary allegiance rests, is a relationship of trust, a sense of responsibility, and a sense of belonging (also organizational) that can only develop gradually.

Membership in the NSDAP/AO is not formal (nor is it in the PLO). Unlike the Fördererkreis, there is no card and no monthly dues. Also no certificate and no badge. Membership consists of considering oneself a NSDAP/AO member and acting accordingly, i.e., championing their interests, following their instructions, and recognizing their leadership. That is membership in the NSDAP/AO. "This is our way!" (from: The Strategy of the NSDAP/AO by Gerhard Lauck).







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