

MINISTERIE VAN
INNENLANDSE ZAKEN, BEZITSVORMING EN PUBLIEK-
B.V.D. RECHTELIJKE BEDRIJFSORGANISATIE

's-Gravenhage, 19 JUNI 1958
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~
Stadhoudersplantsoen 25.

No. : 454.948
Bijl. : 2 (4 blz.)

GEHEIM

F 4927/18

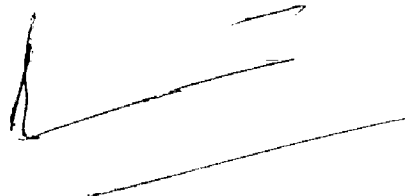
Betr. : Neo-nazisme.

Hiermede heb ik de eer Uwe Excellentie een rapport aan te bieden betreffende contacten tussen voormalige nationaal-socialisten hier te lande en de Oostenrijker Theodor SOUCEK.

Op grond van hetgeen tot dusverre bekend is geworden omtrent genoemde SOUCEK en de door hem opgerichte "Sozialorganische Ordnungsbewegung Europas", ook wel aangeduid als "Sorbe", lijkt het gewettigd deze te beschouwen als een verkapte neo-nazistische organisatie met vertakkingen in Oostenrijk, Duitsland en Zwitserland.

Als bijlage is hierbij gevoegd een afschrift van een artikel uit "Bulletin on German Questions with Contemporary Archives" uitgave van "Gamma Publications Ltd." te Londen. De leiding hiervan berust bij Dr. Hans JAEGER, duitser van origine en eertijds directeur van het Lenin instituut te Berlijn.

HET HOOFD VAN DE DIENST ¹⁷



Aan Zijne Excellentie
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NEO-NAZISME.

Reeds enige tijd geleden kwamen berichten binnen over een contact tussen voormalige nationaal-socialisten hier te lande en de Oostenrijker Theodor SOUCEK, geboren 6-7-1919 te Graz, oud SS'er en uitgever dan wel hoofdredacteur van het blad "Europaruf", "Organ der abendländischen Erneuerung" en een vooraanstaande figuur in de "Sorbe" (Sozialorganische Ordnungsbewegung Europas).

Reeds dit contact op zichzelf gaf aanleiding tot het vermoeden dat het hier ging om neo-nazistische activiteiten. Daarenboven trok het de aandacht, dat in het orgaan "Europaruf" regelmatig advertenties verschijnen van het neo-nazistische orgaan "Nation Europa", en onder de boekaankondigingen mede werden vermeld enige boeken van de echtgenote van Rudolf HESS.

Voorts behoort tot de redactie van "Europaruf" Erwin VOLLENWEIDER te Zürich, die eertijds een rol speelde in de neo-nazistische "Europäische Verbindungsstelle".

Volgens Paul van TIENEN schijnt de "Sorbe" geen uitgesproken neo-fascistische of -nazistische beweging te zijn, hoewel er vele van de fascistische en nazistische sociaal-economische en politieke denkbeelden in "verbeterde" en meer "vereuropeeste" vorm in zijn verwerkt.

De "Sorbe" komt verder op voor een zelfstandig Europa als Derde Macht tussen de V.S. en de Sovjet-Unie.

In de kringen van "De Oude Erfprins" waarvoor SOUCEK op 22-3-1956 te Amsterdam een lezing heeft gehouden, weet men nog niet precies waar men met SOUCEK aan toe is en welke houding tegenover hem dient te worden aangenomen.

In het bijzonder neemt Dr. Ir. M. DIJT nog een gereserveerde houding aan, en acht hij het gewenst dat SOUCEK zijn doelstellingen in kleine deskundige kring nog eens verduidelijkt, teneinde te kunnen beoordelen in hoeverre deze uitvoerbaar zijn en houdbaar tegenover gefundeerde kritiek.

De minder kritisch ingestelden in de groep "De oude Erfprins" schijnen te willen trachten het contact met SOUCEK ten eigen bate te benutten.

juni 1958.

BULLETIN ON GERMAN QUESTIONS WITH CONTEMPORARY ARCHIVES.

Published by Gamma Publications Ltd., London.

Editor : H. JAEGER.

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The "Social Organic Movement".

A new International.

The Social Organic Movement which was founded in Graz in July 1957 (founder Theodor SOUCEK, Austrian, organ "Europaruf") had its international congress in Salzburg in December 1957. There are sections in Austria (where they are allied with Freiheitliche Party of Austria), in Germany (founded in Kehl and comprising the core of the European People's Movement), with Pastor Hans Friedrich Albert as chairman and Prof. Alexander Goerner and H.R. Potthof in the executive, in France, Belgium and Switzerland (Erwin Vollenweider who was formerly connected with the European Liaison Office).

At the congress, Max Sesselmann, economist, München, lectured on the economic programme. He turned against materialism, against private monopolies and collectivism as well. He demanded a European currency. Otherwise his declamations were rather vague, similar to Otto Strasser or Peron, partly to Il Stato Corporativo. His vocabulary ("artgemaess", "volklich") reminded also of Nazism and its predecessors; so did the outbursts against "internationalism without any essence" or "pulp of mankind" without any roots.

Jan Marais (South Africa) spoke about the Eurafrican community, showing more frankly what is meant by that than many other "Eurafri-cans". He turned against Communism and "Americanism". He stated that the Boers were standing on the soil of the black man just as the Americans on the soil of the red man (this sounds rather grim for the Africans). Problems would be solved in the same way. Europe should become the leading power again. Soucek repeated the old accusations which we already know from all neo-Nazis: It was the fault of Roosevelt and Churchill that Russia is deciding now in the world. 1945 the West stood against German militarism, and now they were all for it.

The German war criminals should be liberated. He went on, 300 million Europeans were producing only half of what America was producing with half of the population. He referred to the currency plans of Dr. Otto Kraft (Austrian section) and to the formation of a "European Wirtschaftsring" and "European Jugendring".

His slogan was: "Labour is our honour" (this is interesting because that was the welcome of the Communist Party Czechoslovakia!). But by shouting "Heil Europa" he was in the old jargon again.

A resolution stated that Europe played a subordinate part by the fault of USA and USSR. The Sputnik was proof that the policy of the victors towards the nations of Europe was a mistake. German science was surrendered to the Soviets. Another resolution asks for a European economic programme, with the construction of 3.000 kilometres of European roads per year and of people's aircraft factories. The "chancellor" of the movement is Theodor Soucek, first deputy Erwin Vollenweider, 2nd deputy Jan Marais. Members of the executive: Otto Graf (Austria), Potthof (Germany), Henri Roques (France), Prof. Frederick Becker (who calls himself representative of - Alsace-Lorraine, showing that the - Europeans did not forget their old quarrels), Max Sesselmann and Nowak (Germany), K. Schwab, Vinzenz Gruber and Mrs. Rybak (Austria).

The programme mentions also armed neutrality and a democratic (?) federalism from Hungary and the Bug river to the Atlantic. Reference was made to the journey of Rudolf Hess to England during the war which already was in the "European spirit"! In the comments it has been said that the European People's Movement had been in a blind alley. Other attempts had been too narrow in a national sense. They did not want a Karolingian Empire, nor Latin Europe, nor Greater Germany but Greater Europe, based on the cooperation of Germans, Romans and Slavs. They wanted to build upon Pan-Europa Union, but on the basis of national elements and with an economic concept. Only then it would be possible to build up a "third force". Austria was especially suitable as basis, because the reservations against the positive ideas of National Socialism had been dropped so that now conservative and national and national socialist forces could work together.

This shows again that the idea of third force has many shades. So has the European idea. Not all who want to unite Europe have the same target; from economic cooperation (without any anti-American contents) via the tendency to give America a strong partner instead of many "satellites" to the concept of neutralism, there are many possibilities. Certainly, the Social Organic Movement is more conservative than other organisations of that kind and its neutralism has no pro-Eastern background; it is somehow different from National Socialism because it is more European (just as it was demanded by the late Drieu de la Rochelle though Becker gave it a strong pro-German accent) and again more conservative. But origin and terminology are quite obvious. One would even hesitate to call it only Semi-Fascism. It has the tendency to broaden the front, to show some moderation and to borrow slogans from democracy to break through previous isolation. One should watch. Self-complacency, lack of dynamics, laziness and sterility of the traditional forces might help those who are abstruse sectarians.