

Content:

“Social-Fascism”: The Fascism of the Leftwing	4
1st of May - Get on the streets!	5
Anarchism and Fascism: Antagonists?	7
National Resistance and Anticapitalist struggle in Italy	9
The Folk Community as an alternative for Capitalism	10
The true roots of Ecological activism	10
Interview with the Dutch NSA/ANS collective for the ACN/AKN	12
What is Fascism?	14
Globalization and the loss of our Environment	16
The National Revolutionary Movement in the Weimar Republic	17
Greece’s ruin concerns us all	20
The economic crisis; Going along or fight back?	22
Introduction of the Dutch section of the ACN	24
Is there a ‘Fascist’ danger today?	25

"Social-Fascism": The Fascism of the Leftwing

In contrast of socialism (no matter what tendency: national or international socialism) fascism without a political practice represents no real ideology, but an extreme form of uncivilized behaviour. The essential elements of fascism are the dictatorship of the status quo, the prosecution of dissenters, the ruthless exploitation of the own and other peoples, self enrichment of a small unscrupulous group, the spreading of lies and propaganda, imperialism, the overthrow of other peoples and nations, mass murder and more.

In that regard one cannot classify fascism within a certain political direction (leftwing-rightwing-centre) nor within a certain social group, people or nation, without thoroughly investigating the facts and backgrounds. A good example of this is the historical Italian fascism:

Opportunist wanderings are not rare among fascists. The Italian "duce del fascismo" (leader of fascism) Benito Mussolini was a social democrat and a publisher of newspapers ("La lotta di classe" = "The class struggle"). He regarded Karl Marx as "the greatest theorist of socialism" and Marxism as the "scientific doctrine of the class revolution". In his publications he fought the republican majority in Italy as well as the moderates within his own ranks.

After the unrest of World War I Mussolini's ambitions and desire was encouraged. He used his political influence and founded his own fascist party in 1919. Together with the anarchists he succeeded to gain power in 1922. The further development of Italian fascism until its fall in 1944 is well documented in history books.

Because fascism is not a separate ideology its no surprise that after 1945 the fascist party (MSI) of Italy was re-founded.

Is there a difference between rightwing and leftwing (social-) fascism?

Of course purely theoretically a clear distinction can be made between both fascist manifestations; however in the political reality the differences are negligible. Both depend on each other and both know the same reactionary origin. The only politician who recognized this danger and tried to combat it was the Chinese leader Mao Tse Tung, who's constant cultural revolution prevented social-fascism. Unfortunately his successors completely destroyed this popular movement.

In the Weimar republic (1919-1932) the term "social-fascism" was introduced by the KPD (Communist Party Germany). With social-fascist they meant those socialists and communists - in particular the union bosses and established politicians of the SPD - who acted against the interests of the people and abused their position to oppress and exploit the working class, as well as shameless enriched themselves at the expense of the proletariat. Anyone who has somewhat examined the situation at the time of the Weimar republic has to admit this classification applied on the leadership within the SPD. It would however be unjust to classify all who supported the SPD with this classification. Fascism is not an oddness of a certain political geography (left-right-centre). Everyone with a healthy and objective look upon history has to admit that during all times all kind of fascist outburst of different nature where present.

Therefore social-fascism does not represent a certain political ideology or direction, but only the political practice of the unscrupulous exercise of power, oppression of the popular will, hopeless exploitation of the working class and shameless self enrichment. Social-fascist are only the willing puppets who are controlled from behind the scenes by the true rulers (the lobbyists). Social fascists can be all kind of leaders: feudalists, capitalists, dictators or bourgeois "democrats". Social fascism can rise in any country. At first it will rise as a small tumour (corruption, nepotism, greed, and lust for power) that can spread rapidly if it's not destroyed in time. By an unbridled development it can infect the whole State and enslaves the whole people. This kind of social-fascist tendencies we can find in practically all feudal countries throughout the 20th century (emperors, kings, princes), in the countries that suffered under the Napoleonic occupation (collaborators) and increasingly in North-America and Europe (caste system and capital).

Social-fascism usually manifests itself in times of crisis, destabilization and after (civil) wars, in most cases under the shadow of foreign domination. The social-fascists will always try to ensure their existence in all directions. In the Netherlands it manifests itself as follows:

- The transfer of national sovereignty to the European Union.
- Less popular participation within political decision formations.
- Privatisations by which politicians can disguise their self enrichment and political irresponsibility by selling public property to reckless speculators and exploiters.

- Demoralisation of the people by a systematic negative reversal of historic, cultural and ethnic values.

- The organisation of a brutal class hate in which contradictions (for instance on a social level) are maintained to secure dominance.

Also the broad networks of leftwing-fascists (like the so-called "antifa" and "antifascist action") with their bureaus, institutions, foundations, publishers, greedily funded by subsidies and funds by social-fascists belong to this group. These leftwing-fascists have nothing to do with the "classic leftwing". They mix their system conformism with some leftwing quotes and shallow use of leftwing symbolism, but their primitive activities are eloquent and revealing.

After the collapse of the Iron curtain the modern left lost its political fatherland and ideological example. Because they were trained to parrot, to follow dogmatic and not to think for themselves the supporters of the modern leftwing rapidly lapsed in an "ideological vacuum". They couldn't choose between real anarchy and leftwing-fascism, so they easily became prey for the social-fascists. You won't find any policy objectives against acute social problems within the leftwing-fascist movement.

These leftwing-fascists fulfil different functions for the social-fascists; they spy on political dissidents while evoking violence in a hypocritical game as self proclaimed "democratic moral guardians".

They fill up the internet with rousing and other nonsense, produce meaningless publications and publish magazines on the conveyor belt that are probably only read by their opposition. To direct the accumulated public anger into a direction that can be controlled by the system, the useful idiots of the fascist-leftwing organize riots and protests against all groups that do not acculturate to the dictatorship of the mainstream and her political-correct dogma's.

From this we can draw the conclusion that the fascists of the future, truly operate under the veil of antifascism!

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1st of May - Get on the streets!

FIGHT TOGETHER - AGAINST CAPITALISM AND WAR - FOR SOCIAL REVOLUTION

Everyone is familiar with the almost immeasurable wealth of a handful of billionaires and the daily struggle for survival of billions of people. Everybody knows that all over the world billions of people perish under misery and war, while the price of material goods increases. Thousands of children starve on a daily basis while at the same time the profits are rising. If these were the results of a completely different social system, this would already have been declared a complete failure as well as it would have been declared a total war. But in the bourgeois-capitalist order the poverty is only regretted, criticized and filmed, but not abolished. Through the forcible exclusion of wealth poverty is produced and then declared as a "natural law".

Fatal compulsions

Some years ago Brazil was forced

by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to transfer billions of dollars to foreign countries. To fulfil the demands of the IMF Brazil had to cut the expenditures of the State in the social sector on a large scale. At the same time millions of people in this country where needy and starving because they couldn't get enough food on a daily basis. The director of the IMF these days, who introduced these laws of imperialist businesses, was Horst Köhler. Elsewhere these kind of individuals, who cause misery and death for countless people by their signature, would be called modern mass murderers. However afterwards, in the BRD, Köhler managed to become State president.

May 1st

De 1st of May has been the international day of struggle against the capitalist slavery for years.

Since 1889 people get on the streets against exploitation and oppression: People who's existence depend on the judgement of the capital, if it can squeeze some more profit out of them, yes or no; people who are tired because they are forced to work, so others will become better and their own situation gets worse; people who don't consider the by the government imposed competition of all against all, for money and material goods, as an expression of "human nature", but on the contrary as something insane. The 1st May means: struggle for a classless society without coercion from above.

History of the revolutionary 1st May demonstrations

On the 1st of May 1887 in Kreuzberg (in those days West-Berlin) an organized block party of basis initi-

ative committee's was attacked by the cops and beaten apart by brute force. This led to the solidarisation from the side of the residents which led to a full out revolt. The cops were forced to retreat and for some time the district Kreuzberg remained a zone that was "free of police". The following 25 years - as a distinguishment for the compliant system Mai demonstrations of the reformist union bureaucratic ('Deutsche Gewerkschaftsbund') - there was called out for a revolutionary demonstration on the 1st of May. This grew into a solid element of the revolutionary demonstration program with a nationwide or even "international" emission. Many times this led to street fights between angry protestors with heavily armed "Robocops".

No starvation deaths in this country yet?

The last 20 years the living conditions for the majority of the population have been drastically deteriorated. On the one hand the high-tech-production machinery in the hands of the capitalists cause a steadily growing mass of "unnecessary", non-usable in capitalist sense, people. On the other hand the systems that previously existed and guaranteed a minimum of social welfare, the so-called "welfare State", are rapidly beaten to pieces. The reason for this is that after the collapse of the existing socialism (the socialist States around the Soviet Union) and the end of the "race of systems" that followed the BRD, Netherlands, etc. lost their role as anti-communist front-States. The result is social terror in optima forma: the so-called "reformation" of social security (in the BRD euphemistically named "Hartz IV") is in reality a by the government regulated poverty, which just offers protection against starvation. There is no reason to be satisfied with this State. Many people come to think that "outsiders", "immi-

grants" or "Muslims" are somehow responsible for their misery. At the same time by the press, radio and television a smear campaign unleashed against "Muslims" and "immigrants". The State stimulated and uses these patterns of thinking to obscure the real causes of the current troubled relationships. But: for us the dividing line don't run between peoples and/or religions, but between above (the owners) and below (the non-owners)!

Privatisation and 'restructuring'

Sectors with regard to overall well-being, previous controlled by the State, like utility companies (water, electricity, public transportation), housing, healthcare, education and so on are released for minor costs to make profits (= "privatization"). The consequences are rising rent, exploding prices and tariffs, and deteriorating working conditions for the industrious staff there. Centrally located in the old urban inner cities of large metropolises are "restructured", so the poor population (welfare recipients, minimum wage, migrants, under precarious working industrious etc.) is forced away by priceless rent. Chic and expensive downtown neighbourhoods and luxury apartments for people with accordingly incomes should take their place. This process (known as "gentrification") is still in full program.

"Production Location Europe"

The cynicism and the overt manner in which policymakers - executors of the capital behave as the unlimited rulers of the living conditions of the mass of wage- and benefit recipients is unimaginable. Because they have availability over the resources to produce all social wealth (= the means of production) they are capable to force the others into labour against a poor wage. Purpose of production is profit maximization and not the optimal

satisfaction of social needs. There is not enough produced for what the financial capacity demands. The purpose of the mutual competing capitalists is to squeeze the maximum from the working class. Capitalist wealth can only exist if there is poverty. The State shall take on the management of the victims of capitalism - as cheaply as possible. More and more people becomes evident that such a "treatment" of the "production site" Netherlands only benefits the big concerns and hurts them, repression, control and forced labour are essential elements for this policy. This social order is enforced with reckless violence. Cuts in social benefits are daily business, however for police, army, State security service (AIVD) and new surveillance technology there is always enough money.

War against the imperialist war!

Because of the global access to the raw materials and securing strategic positions through transport routes and markets, millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin-America long have been subject to permanent war, torture and repression. Iraq is largely destroyed by American imperialism together with her allies from the European Union and their mercenaries ("private contractors"). The Turkish army conducts an ongoing war against the people of Kurdistan and is now preparing to invade northern Syria under the pretext of setting up a "humanitarian corridor", "humanitarian intervention" (supposedly for 'refugee protection'), etc. The army of the Israeli Zionist-State pursues as part of its ongoing war against the Palestinian people continued terrorist attacks on the populations of the Gaza Strip and West Bank. In Latin America, the peasants and the indigenous peoples are continuously terrorized for the interests of capital. Armed groups and movements, representing the interests of the oppressed and outcasts are

attacked by all means possible - as for an instance the example of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) shows us. The CIA is not only active in Colombia as "adviser", also in Venezuela and Bolivia they are actively engaged in sabotaging the basic progressive and democratic process.

Europe - outward war, militarization inside

States who wrote "freedom and democracy" on their banner, are characterized by an exceptional aggression. Even after the deposit of arms by the ETA, the patriotic left in the Basque country stays prohibited and notwithstanding exposed to large-scale repression and torture on the part of the fascist central government in Madrid. Regionalist movements striving for autonomy (Brittany, Corsica, Catalonia) are persecuted throughout all states of the EU. The population of Afghanistan is subjected to a terror regime by the EU occupational forces, which outside the British and the French troops also contain the German Bundeswehr. Likewise Dutch soldiers, who have distinguished themselves in a spe-

cial way during the murders in uniform, are going to be rewarded with a "Veteran medal".

Verbal protest is not enough!

In no uncertain terms, the ruling class is increasingly made clear what the people think of their policies. Strikes against plant closures and mass layoffs, against wage restraint, revolts and uprisings of young people who don't have any perspective on future, in the French banlieues and the English ghetto's show that the dissatisfaction rises and the rage increases. The reformist (system based) unions have suffered a steady decline in membership during recent years - not surprisingly given the stubborn refusal of the reactionary union bureaucrats to really start a struggle despite the well-stocked strike funds. However, the months-long defensive struggle of the French workers, organized as well as unorganized, against raising the retirement age (autumn 2010) shows a different trend. Despite the smear campaign in the media it succeeded not in breaking the sympathy of the population for the strike movement. Many came aware that

"your case is that of us all", despite the discomfort (especially in public transport) the strike caused for the general public.

What to do?

The only effective weapon against the capitalist exploitation and war-mongering, against the State and capitalism, is the organized and conscience solidarity of all those who want to create an opposition from the grassroots.

Come into resistance!

Organize yourself!

Intervene in the existing relations!

Let's fight together for the revolutionary overthrow of the existing social order! Let's put an end to the systematic destruction of man and nature!

For social revolution!

For socialism!

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Anarchism and Fascism: Antagonists?

The term Fascism is often incorrectly used in Anarchist circles to denote reactionary conservatism. It has become a cuss word for everything that is ugly and it has become a synonymous for racism, sexism, nazism and anti-Semitism. But in fact Anarchism and Fascism have a shared origin and some essential comparisons.

Let us look at Fascism in a neutral manner as an indication for a certain conception of society, as stated in the works of Gentile. Essential for Fascism is the harmony

model for society. Possible conflicts between groups and classes are integrated into a form of society, in which every individual has its own (natural) position and associated control. Its concrete structure is the corporate state. Mussolini wanted to organize this in the following manner: the whole society is divided in five corporations, namely those of agriculture, industry plus transport, trade, finance and free people. Each corporation includes employees and employers; together a representative body is elected for decision-making.

Overarching is the "first chamber" next to the "second chamber", the traditional people representation. This structure shows the importance of syndicates and also the anti-parliamentary and anti-democratic bias.

Fascism, however, also appeals to a number of emotional motives in man that reach far beyond an acceptance of such a model of society. There is an appeal done on natural, vital, irrational forces, the mythical awareness is fostered, national feeling is stimulated, the

past is romanticized, the use of violence is legitimized, if not glorified.

These aspects could be reconciled with corporatism, if not also a glorification and worship of the charismatic leader occurred. A dictator as the embodiment and personification of the state can't be seen apart from historical Fascism. In this way the Fascist practice of corporatism leads to oppression from above, although Gentile's theory is different. Characteristic for his Fascism is the total identification of the individual and the whole within the state, so the contradictions which exist in other forms of state would disappear and thus no suppression would occur. "The state is the will of the individual itself in its universal and absolute aspect and so the individual becomes the state, ... absolute democracy is not the search for a limited state, but omitting the restrictions on the state." (E struttura Genesi della società, 1946)

When we compare this image of Fascism with the Anarchism of today and the past, there appears to be fundamentally and historically all kinds of linkages and overlaps between the two. Apart from the indiscriminate use of the word "Fascism" one could find most of the earlier mentioned characteristics in Anarchist circles. I only need to point out the irrational tendencies (a rejection of the omnipotence of reason and a focus on the person as a whole), the national feelings in all forms of liberation struggle, the accepted use of violence, the romantic traits in utopian society-ideals, the rejection of existing

democratic forms of government. Action and movement are everything, the dynamics, vitality of the deed - direct action. There are indeed similarities with Fascism, but the greatest comparison can be found in the emphasis on Syndicalism, trade unions, coupled with another non-parliamentary democratic polity. Historically, there are several examples of theorists that turned from Syndicalist or Anarchist thought to the Fascist side.

Mazzini (1850-1872) thought that he could establish a free Italian state by organizing the workers; his interests went increasingly to that state which was surrounded by a religious areola and less to the workers organization. Bakunin had sharply attacked him over this. Mazzini's Syndicalism was sacrificed to the mythical and nationalist sense. An even clearer example can be found in Sorel (1847-1922). Was Sorel a Fascist, Anarchist or Communist? It's known that at Sorel's funeral two funeral wreaths were given; one from Mussolini and one from Lenin. This admiration was mutual, Sorel also appreciated them: Lenin for his overthrow of the bourgeois state and Mussolini for his Syndicalist ideas. Sorel's biggest concern was the seizure of the masses, which in his opinion could only happen by violence, which needed a stimulating myth. Reasonable arguments don't count for much; the drives have to be set in motion - the masses must believe in the new society and must believe that the general strike will cause this. Against the oppressive violence of the state which only

serves one class (force), the liberating counter violence has to be used. By joint efforts misery and oppression can be expelled, the state can be abolished. Sorel's Syndicalism represents a battle weapon, not a future perfect. For Sorel just like Mussolini only (direct) action counts, the revolutionary deed, the struggle on itself, averse to any future ideal.

Despite these essential similarities, there are also substantial differences between the historical Fascism and Anarchism. In the past the ideals of national-syndicalism too often saw its ideals betrayed and saw them lead to a dictatorial state. Fascism was hijacked by the forces of reactionary-conservatism and became a means to conserve the capitalist system. Therefore it's important to learn from these lessons, so we don't make the same mistakes as made in the past. We seek a society in which each of our proletarian countrymen is a representative of the people. We wish the total destruction of the reactionary-conservative forces and the creation of a free nation without classes which represents the people it consists of. We stand for a decentralized form of society that strives for the maximum participation of the individual and in which everyone is basically free. In which the means of production are collective property at the disposal of free producers.

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National Resistance and Anticapitalist struggle in Italy

For a Social Revolution!

Since its inception, Italian Resistenza Nazionale (National Resistance) movement has developed as a form of non-hierarchical militant activism completely disconnected from classical structures such as political parties and leadership centralism. Taking the example from European Autonomie Nationalisten front, RN try to express a new type of involvement, a grassroots activism, often individual and independent, in which there are not leaders, bosses, secretaries, managers, owners and more and where each group and individual members come together to achieve commonly agreed objectives.

A sort of 'militant voluntarism', which does not follow 'fashion political tendencies' or the symbolic stereotyped nationalism, but, based on radical values and irreducibly concepts and with heterogeneous references, creates new paths and a new style of opposition, becoming the point of reference for anyone who really seeks an alternative to passive acceptance of the system!

Facing the situation of economic, social and political breakdown, anticapitalism soon emerged like a milestone in our struggle, becoming an important battlefield for RN activists, a complaint against exploitation, greed, violence, imperialism of large corporations, globalization and anti-democratic oligarchy, the rule of profit on protection of the environment, crimi-

nal consumerism, against the alienation caused by a system that is based entirely on greed and selfishness.

The new permanent structure of global capitalism (in fact, we do not call this situation 'a crisis', because this is not a temporary situation, but the new structural reality of our society) have in fact produced an economical falling down of the European economy that begins to be felt heavily in several nations, like in Italy! Relocations, foreclosures and layoffs are taking place every day across our nation and in many European countries. There is a whole continent that is losing its factories complex and undergoes almost in silence the devastating effects of decades of economic turbocapitalism and globalization.

In 2009 activists around the RN front started the Stop Capitalismo Network (<http://stop-capitalismo.blogspot.it/>), a mix of projects, events and propaganda that tries to make social communication, political and cultural anti-capitalism for an ongoing campaign against capitalism and globalization, trying to spread awareness! Because national anticapitalist politics come from real lives and the real world, they are a necessity, not a theory! We believe that even if you're thinking big, it's the small things you do every day that make a difference!

So, from the beginning Stop Capitalismo focussed its attention on precarity and criminal flexibility, making several street actions in-

viting peoples to become aware of the fact that this is a situation that is completely new and different from what we have seen in the past, a STRUCTURAL STANDING with negative effects that will be felt for decades!

We think that spreading awareness of the real situation is the first step toward a Social Revolution! Capitalism has nothing to offer us except an endless cycle of precarity, poverty, exploitation, recession and unemployment. Without understanding that capitalism is not only petty shopping, big malls and stupid consumerism but a system run purely for profit in the interests of privileged at the expense of all the others, a systematic project of exploitation of land and people for financial profit of a small group of élites at the expense of the lives of the masses, we can't think about a Revolution!

All these experiences make us aware that there is a need of convergence of European national anti-capitalist struggles, that true European national-anticapitalists needed a common strategy and vision. This led in the end of 2011/ beginning of 2012 to the birth of ACN/AKN! This is the way forward!

**CAPITALISM is burying EUROPE!
Don't sit on the sidelines, join the struggle!**

Resistenza Nazionale (Italy)

The Folk Community as an alternative for Capitalism

Society is not an abstract phenomenon which stands above the individual, but multiple little inter-relations. Within these relations it is the natural associations and social units that form the absolute basis for a harmonious society. These natural associations and social units take shape in the family, the community and the people. The peoples consciousness can be seen as the collective memory and historic essence of the ancestors from a people. These are tightly rooted in a common language as well as in the psychological nature of each individual, which is shaped by the cultural interaction of the group within her own environment. Each people can be seen as a part of humanity and represents a natural community of peace. So in fact the people and community who grow organically from a certain region become synonymous for the term "nation".

The nation differentiates itself from the state, because the latter represents a natural "enemy". The nation represents the natural organic society without constraint, whereas the state never voluntarily came about. The state replaces free co-

operation, voluntary solidarity and her consciousness (the folk community) by statist systems and laws who represent the social death of power politics and her bureaucracy. The only way to overcome the state is the growth of a true organic structure that exists in the form of family and the folk community.

Therefore our real enemy is the state in which the spirit of humanity finds itself. The abstract thinking, alienation, materialism and the overall submission. Brutal deeds can not bring about a better humanity, because a humane future can only exist if there is a humane present. Abstraction, mechanistic thought and cold blooded logic lies - as we know from capitalism and communism - are the root of the terrorist mentality. The answer to this must be construction instead of destruction: the organisation of an entirely new spirit. We resist the spirit of capitalism and communism, with both her perversions of the exchange and its exclusion of each other human aspect that isn't materialistic.

It's the development of folk communities and mutual economic al-

ternatives that provide the key for the abolishment of capitalism. Today the social alienation is bigger than ever before. The last remaining folk cultures are under severe attack by corporate life with her Hollywood and McDonald's mass culture. Despite all this there still exists a pronounced urge within some people to rediscover ones own people, its roots and its cultural and historic past. Especially in an increasingly globalized world, regional and national sentiments become increasingly important. The state doesn't offer solutions but is part of the problem; it participates with the globalization with its continuous stimulation of mass migration, the destruction of small business and small farming in favour of international conglomerates and her submission to capitalist interests. Only by making ourselves as independent as possible from the state by creating our own alternative communities, we can take the first steps towards the revival of the organic folk community.

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The true roots of Ecological activism

In our current society the themes environmentalism and animal welfare are usually attributed to leftwing groups. Most of the modern environmentalists and animal rights activists believe that animal welfare and the environment are inextricably bound to the struggle for human rights, so in their opinion incompatible with "intolerant and racist" nationalist views. It's surprising that most of them are completely unaware of the nationalist roots of radical green thought.

We can find the origin of radical green thought in the 19th century.

In this period the first animal welfare associations were founded throughout several countries and the first onset is made towards a different attitude concerning animals in national and local laws. Peculiar is that the legal translation of this thought at first instance didn't originate from a new moral perspective towards animals and the environ-

ment, but seems to be dictated from Kantian views (conform the ideas of Immanuel Kant, a German philosopher during the time of the enlightenment). They assumed that cruelty towards animals could lead to cruelty towards people. These laws stemmed from a paternalistic moral education instead of a real involvement with the suffering of animals. At first instance only the animal unfriendly practices of the so-called "lower classes" were addressed and the animal unfriendly

practices of the "higher classes" were not limited. They thought the wealthy class wouldn't lower their standards to banalities and cruelty towards other people. The whole flora and fauna were during this time subjected to mankind and their only use was considered to serve mankind. This was a strictly anthropocentric thought.

We must mention the German philosopher Ludwig Klages (1872-1956) if we're talking about the history of radical green thought. Anno 1913 he wrote the leading essay "Mensch und Erde". He excoriated the felling of ancient forests, the abominable treatment of cattle, the extermination of animal and plant species, the urbanization and the precipitation of industrial carbon black. In general the overall demise of the (untouched) nature. All subjects that still remain up to date until today. The deep-seated grounds Klages pointed out as the cause (progression, science and technique, followed by consumerism and utility thinking) for the adversity made him one of the predecessors of the contemporary environmentalist radicals. According to Klages the ecological disaster that awaits us, could only be turned around by a just as comprehensive resistance. Resistance against the economic attitude, the bourgeois society, democracy, technique and individualism.

This conservative cultural criticism of Klages gained a lot of support during the 20's among the German youth movement Wandervogel (which later on integrated into the national-socialist movement). Later on Klages became one of the most influential ideologues during the rise of the Third Reich.

The National-Socialist views about the protection of animals were different from, the till then ruling anthropocentric perspective. Within the NSDAP they felt that animals

should be protected for their own interest instead of the interest of mankind. Within National-Socialist Germany there was a lot of support for animal welfare and nature, as well as among many leading figures within the NSDAP. Air force chief Hermann Göring was known as an animal lover, supporter of environmental conservation and a strong proponent for a ban on vivisection. The leader of the SS, Heinrich Himmler, owned his own eco-farm. And Adolf Hitler himself was a vegetarian, nature and animal lover and since the beginning of his political career an abstainer and an avid supporter of homeopathy. The NSDAP was revolutionary in its measures to safeguard the protection of animals and nature. The National-Socialists where active conservationists:

- They encouraged biological-dynamic agriculture and founded several National parks.
- Protection of species and animal welfare were of a huge importance.
- The slaughter of animals was regulated and the hunt strictly restricted.
- The NSDAP undertook campaigns to make people eat healthier and make them use (seasonal) local products.
- After Hitler came to power one of his first acts was a ban on the alive cooking of lobsters and crabs.
- Soon after this a ban on vivisection followed.
- The use of animals - for example by movies or public events - was established by law to prevent pain or health damage to the animals.
- The transport of animals was restricted.
- Forced feeding of poultry and cutting of frog legs from living frogs was banned.
- A prohibition was accepted concerning living fish and cold blooded.
- Reforesting and the protection of millions of trees were also important to the NSDAP.

There are numerous more examples of laws and provisions that were adopted to secure the welfare of the environment. Animal protection even became an educational topic on lower, middle and higher schools.

Because of this it's not surprising that the conservational list of laws from the NSDAP was one of the most extensive ever. Its policy isn't equaled by any nation or regime. Even until today - like in Germany - the influence of National-Socialism can be found in animal welfare laws, although these countries and governments will always deny this fact.

Sincere animal rights activists and environmentalists would indulge a Party that knew a comprehensive legislation regarding the interest of animals and the environment. But because in this case it's about the NSDAP it's demonized and depreciated in advance. However in the history of radical green thought almost none leftwing roots can be found. Within the leftwing political spectrum nature was simply seen as a reservoir of usable objects at the service of mankind until the late '50's. The prevailing view within the leftwing theorists was that nature was only there to serve human beings and people only had to threat it conscientious. Karl Marx even went further halfway the 19th century. He acclaimed the exploitation of nature. According to Marx the submission of nature meant the emancipation of mankind. From the '60's onwards environmentalism and related subjects increasingly came in the spotlight and were considered a leftwing theme. By this we came back to square one and the anthropocentric perspective had been reintroduced. Again it's more about the future of mankind in a spoiled environment instead of nature as an individual isolated phenomenon.

Groene Nationalisten (Netherlands)

Interview with the Dutch NSA/ANS collective for the ACN/AKN

We all see that the 'crisis' is just getting worse and worse. This isn't just an ordinary recession: this is the true face of REAL CAPITALISM! The



national revolutionaries can play a useful role in organising anti-capitalist activities in this moment. With the ACN/AKN we have recently seen an important evolution that can be registered in the rising appeal and relative rejuvenation of anti-capitalist politics and perspectives in the NR anti-globalization movements.

How did the idea for an European Anti-capitalist Network come up?

The idea of an anti-capitalist network was born on 3 December 2011 after a political meeting in Milan. Several autonomous activists from the Netherlands, Germany and of course Italy came together to discuss about the main problem and main enemy of our ideology: World capitalism. We all agreed that this kind of capitalism (international capitalism) can't be beaten on a national level, so the decision was made to form an international network to support, and help, revolutionary activists in every part of the world, starting on an European basis at first.

What are the basic principles on which you organize as such?

We try to avoid terms like "organizing", because we see our collective as a actionplatform where every individual person can participate in. Everybody can use this name, if it is at least within the ideological framework of the majority of the collective. We don't have members or leaders, therefore we are

'autonomous', because we think no person is 'better' than another, everyone has something to bring in, because people can think for themselves - we are all free (in the sense of 'independent') political activists.

Organizational questions are always political questions: is the organising from below, in Autonomy, the right way today to move forward new concepts more adapted to today's situation? And what do you think about Autonomous Nationalist (AN) movements?

We see autonomy as THE way to bring every nation into a socialist revolution. Indeed autonomy is the mobilizing, again we want to avoid the word 'organizing', of the masses from below, the working class, the true productive elements within a nation. But we don't see autonomy only as a leaderless concept for street activism against the system, but also as a form of politics and economy. Our goal is a decentralized political society based on workerscouncils (soviets), a true democracy (for the workers!). Also we want a decentralized economy of workers councils at a factory level etc. As for the autonomous socialist revolution, we believe that the masses must become aware of the revolutionary idea of destroying capitalism and their State. We believe that the masses can and must do this on their own, without a leader or leaders, party or group to lead them - no political program can help a revolution, because that party will be then at some point more impor-

tant than the will of the working masses (bureaucracy). So yes, a autonomous revolution must every time be refreshing and contain new concepts, because politics and economy always are changing, and our thinking, our action methods etc. must change with it as well.

As for the Autonomous movements we of course think that this could be the way forward (= towards social revolution). We still see that some AN-movements in certain European countries don't distance themselves fully from several reactionary elements or still don't understand what 'autonomy' really means. Our main points of criticism are: 1) A total lack of a believable and valid analysis of capitalism and 2) A total lack of understanding of the importance of class struggle (many don't want to see that ONLY working class can successfully fulfill national liberation. The (national) bourgeoisie has sold itself out to US-led international finance capitalism (in the period after 1945). We want to use class struggle as a catalyst for the suppressed and exploited masses towards revolution.

Why did you choose the network form for this Europe-wide Anti-capitalist collective?

Because of the reasons already given to build a anti-capitalist network.



ACN/AKN is supposed to be a point of departure for future developments. What are you going to do to make this happen?

We are trying to build a stronger movement by supporting and participation in every action in every European country within the context of a radical workers autonomous movement. We will do so with extensions of ideology knowledge, discussion about the actual political situation in the world, making propaganda and many more. We think ACN/ANK-network has the possibility to become a platform for unity of action between the truly revolutionary anti-capitalist section of the 'far right' and the truly revolutionary anti-capitalist sections of the 'far left', for example what Franco Freda did and worked for in the past and the cooperation of both radical 'left' and 'right' movements in Italy during the 70's and 80's. ('Anarcho-fascism', 'Terza Posizione', NAR)

What is the situation of the Anti-capitalist Resistance in the Netherlands today?

Within the national movement here in the Netherlands no such thing as a truly anti-capitalist idea exists. Many within the movement say they are anti-capitalist but they don't possess a good analysis of what capitalism really means. So practically the only true socialist alternative is represented by the 'us' and comrades of the 'Vrije Nationalisten' (Free Nationalists).

In the framework of the present movement, have you established ongoing relations with other nationalist movements in your country? And if so, of what kind?

We have cut off ties with all reactionary parts of our (national) movement. Although we some-



times meet them on demonstrations somewhere in the Netherlands, it is nothing more than marching separately for some political objectives we have in common. It is not a cooperation.

Organising International Solidarity is important as a way of pushing the struggle forward across Europe. So what would you say are the main forms of solidarity that would be most helpful?

Political education and direct actions, that are our main priorities. Only testing our theory into praxis will shape the ultimate solidarity. Action speaks louder than words! Good examples of practical international solidarity were in our opinion the European anti-capitalist mass-demonstrations/rallies in Frankfurt/Main (Germany) organized by the March 31 action-groups (anarcho-syndicalists) and the Blockupy movement.

Do you have any final thoughts?

Be a socialist, stay loyal to your class and nation, be a true comrade and real political soldier, keep up the struggle against State and Capitalism and do always think for yourself. (That's the main principle of autonomy!) Do not let others think for you and in stead of you. Rely only on

your own force and do not trust any of the selfappointed so called "leaders" (especially not the ones within the so called "national movement"!). If we want to achieve our goals, then we can only rely on ourselves (our own strength) and on worker's solidarity! That are the things we want to say to our readers. Greeting to all comrades and thanks to the comrades of the autonomous resistance in Italy for this interview.

Never forget class struggle!

Rebellion is justified!

Bomb capitalist headquarters!



Anti-capitalist/socialist greetings from the Netherlands

Note: We don't only believe in national liberation, but in social liberation as well! Therefore we see ourselves not only as nationalrevolutionaries, but also as socialrevolutionaries!

Stop Capitalismo Network (Italy)

What is Fascism?

On the 23rd of May, 1919 the former revolutionary Marxist Benito Mussolini established the "Fascio di Combattimento" (combat union) with a small group of sympathizers in Italy. Until 1920 it remained a marginal group in the extreme leftwing of the political spectrum. The opportunistic swing to the right, along with the sudden sharp frontal stance against communism and socialism, ensured that the fascist movement got an unexpected strong impulse in the period 1920-1921. After the "red tidal wave" (september 1920), when striking workers in northern Italy started with factory occupations and the establishment of worker soviets, the fascists could count on the warm sympathy and benevolent support from the Italian bourgeoisie.

Within a short period of time, thanks to the support of the liberal bourgeoisie, the state bureaucrats, parts of the army and the Catholic Church fascism got a further influx and became a mass movement in Italy.

"Nothing outside the State, nothing against the State, everything for the State" was the notorious and one hundred times repeated formula of the totalitarian fascist State. The concept of the State is the ideal that fascism pursues. It is their highest value, and therefore other important values such as selfcontrol, people and culture were considered by fascism to be secondary, if they recognized it at all. From the perspective of the Italian masses the fascists always stayed the murderers of workers and agents of the hated landlords and factory lords, on which fascism indeed was depended throughout it's lifetime.

Fascism can not be possible without a strong State, which oppresses the people and considers workers to be the slaves of the State. Fascism puts the interests of the State before the wellbeing of the people. Examples include the Franco-fascism in Spain (1939-1975). Also the Hitlerite variant of National Socialism was similarly constructed in a Statecapitalist way, just as the fascist ideology; it also suppressed its own people, advocated a bourgeois State nationalism and pursued imperialist utopias.

However, Anti-Fascism, is defending the rights of the nation and of every human individual, the right for own life, the right for self-determination, the right for a non-polluted environment, thus the right for a humane future!

The Secretary-General of the Communist International (Komintern), G. Dimitrow, was right when he defined fascism as "the terrorist dictatorship of the most reactionary, most chauvinistic and most imperialist elements of finance capital with the aim of maintaining the capitalist relations of production".

The development of Antifascism

The original Antifascism exists since the 1920's. It arose from the need for a political organization to achieve their own goals against the opponent and to maintain themselves.

Therefore the authentic Antifa came forth from the political will; in this case on the part of the KPD, but also on the part of the SPD. They did not consider all their opponents objectives as opposed to their own worldview and in fact there were many examples of open meetings and debat assemblies

between national socialists and communists. Most of the activists in the divided camps were mainly concerned with the fortunes of ordinary people and the achievement of a fair society. Also common combatmeetings were arranged against the hated Weimar system, because they all saw that the interests of the State were put above those of the people.

Ofcourse every communist knew why he was against the nazi's, just as every nazi knew why he was against the communists. In that time Antifa-work was only a means to achieve a goal, with which they could achieve their own objective. Untill the 70's Antifascism was driven by political motivation and formed a part of the respective socialist, communist and anarchist groups, where it fulfilled a similar function as in the twenties. In that time the Antifa did not have any kind of "controlling function" against their own people and their own scene, nor was it wanted as a gang to fight opponents. In those days publications exclusively devoted to Antifa-work did not exist at all. The emphasis in the socialist and communist publications, was shaped by particular ideological and philosophical articles, in which they were intensively and critically concerned with their own ideas and goals.

Over the years, especially in the eighties and nineties, the situation radically changed: The search for new (pseudo-)identities made sure that Antifa-work, which really was meant as means to achieve a goal, became a goal on it's own. Antifascism became the actual raison d'etre for many groups.

But a group, which is exclusively engaged with the enemy, is situ-

ated on the defensive. It only responds instead of acting!

From then on the struggle against fascism degenerated into a fight solely against the "nazis" (and against all who were seen as such!). At some point this led to the fact that every advocate for the struggle for national liberation (in Germany of the '70s) was labeled as a "neo-nazi". Activists of the KPD/ML - one of the most nationalist ML-organizations in the BRD at that time - who explicitly advocated the right for the German people to have national self-determination (motto: Deutschland den Deutschen! Amis raus!), suddenly became "nazi's" with all the fysical consequences. To this day the so-called "Antifascists" (actually they're not anymore) are stuck in an almost hysterical hatred against all things which even remotely contains the concept "national". Everything that's slightly more parttriotic then Chancellor Merkel should be fought if it's up to them. Some groups draw the ultimate conclusion from their hatred against their own people and their own cultural identity and began to call themselves "Anti-German" ("Anti-Deutschers").

We can come to the conclusion that the term "Ant-fascism" was completely distorted and abused over the years and that they are now openly collaborating with the enemy, namely imperialism.

Under the pretext to fight for "democracy" and "human rights", the "Antifascists" are today acting as the most aggressive warmongers (latest example: Libya). In each country that offers serious resistance against global imperialism they see a "new Hitler", who should be made harmless by American bombs, because otherwise inevitably a new "Holocaust" would take place. A part of these self-appointed "Antifascists" (the "Anti-Germans") even manage to praise the

racist State Israel and its Stateterrorist politics as the true "Antifascist" stronghold against "fascism".

The New Fascism

In recent decades a new type of fascism arose from the Western imperialist metropolises.

The political structures that were formed since the 60's, mainly within the United States, can best be characterized as modern "fascism". This because the large capitalist concerns, the various secret services, the armed forces, the two major political parties and organized crime became so closely intertwined and partly identical on a personal level. This fascism reinforced itself in the United States since September 11, 2001, when George W. Bush threatened; ""Either you're with us or you're with the terrorists". The former presidential adviser John Dean commented on this subject: "I'm worried, because this constitutes a fascist behavior, a characteristic behavior of a fascist nature."

In France (President) Nicolas Sarkozy is the head of this new fascism. In the BDR this is epitomized by the CDU politician (and prolonged Minister of Interior affairs) Wolfgang Schäuble. He is supported by the capitalist business organization ("Bund der Deutschen Industrie"), the central union apparatus of the DGB ("Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund") and is closely intertwined with the state apparatus and the bourgeoisie, as well as the groups of reactionary conservatives ("Junge Freiheit" and "Pro NRW") who seek alliance with Zionism (the offer of alliance with the Zionist Ralph Giordano).

Directed by Schäuble a Secret State Police (Gestapo) is created. To name a few examples: Computer search, Rasterfahndung, Grosser hausangriff (systematic monitoring

in private homes), vorratsdetenspeicherung (systematic preventive storage of all telecommunications data). Moreover Schäuble intensified with all his might his struggle to combat Islamists and other German "extremists", who refuse to comply with the so-called "Western community of values".

Anyone who speaks English and made the "political correctness" his own, who submits to the imperialist worldorder and thus the American consumerculture, is part of the game - everybody else has the risk to become labeled as the enemy or as an extremist. They end up on the blacklists of the Verfassungsschutz (State Security), or in extreme cases at Guantanamo Bay.

Everywhere in the West, politics put the interests of the State over the wellbeing of the people. That's called fascism! However, this new fascism has no nationalist, but rather a globalist profile.

Unfortunately, today's Antifa is unable and unwilling to aim their Antifascism against this new form of fascism and against the extremists of the mainstream.

Instead, they are determined to fight against the "neo-nazi threat". But who stands in the tradition of the Third Reich today? Admittedly, there is indeed a colorful mix of micro-groups and individuals, acting as Hitlerites and Third Reich-nostalgics who actually believe that even today they still have to defend the Reichs-chancellery. But are these groups a serious threat? Hardly. So why this fixation on an insignificant edge and a-political group? The answer is obvious: The current "Antifascism" is degenerated into a meaningless pseudo-ideology, which has totally surrendered to the mercy of the imperialist New World Order and now itself has become an essential element of the new fascism!

Globalization and the loss of our Environment

The inexhaustible belief in economic growth as the key to progress, begins to falter as the systems that support life on earth become more and more affected and as the signals that indicate an ecological disaster continue to increase. Globalization geared to stimulating growth by increasing the consumption is an overload for the environment and widens the gap between the rich and the poor.

Neo-liberals opt for "free" market solutions to increase the consumption by the population. Examples of this include tax cuts and low interest rates, which are supposed to stimulate investment and make consumers spend more money.

Until recent the environment was completely ignored in the whole globalization process. The economy, that's getting increasingly global, is completely dependent on a good management of our planet Earth, but everything around us indicates that the ecological health of our planet is in serious danger.

In the last two centuries the industrial production has consumed irreplaceable vast amounts of natural resources. Whole ecosystems and habitats are not only destroyed in an alarming rate, but it is also becoming clear that our natural resources (the "natural capital" of the economy) is exhausted. We produce waste at a rate that exceeds the capacity of nature to renew and heal itself. All around us we can find the evidence of the destruction of our planet. There is an urgent need for the disintegration of the basic systems for sustaining life, but we just take them for granted. The water cycle, the composition of the atmosphere, waste disposal and recycling of nutrients, pollination of crops, the delicate

interplay between different species: all this is in great danger.

This huge decline of our planet is registered and endorsed by many studies. The deserts are spreading, whole forests are felled, fertile lands are ruined by erosion and desalination, fishing grounds are depleted and groundwater reserves are drained. The carbon dioxide in the atmosphere continues to rise due to the excessive use of fossil fuels. All this in order to provide our consumerism. Since 1950, global economic output has nearly quintupled, from \$ 3,800,000,000 to \$ 18,900,000,000 U.S. dollars. In this relatively short period, a larger part of the natural capital was destroyed than in the entire history of mankind before 1950.

Several animal rights groups warn that the global extinction of animal and plant species is accelerating, just as the dramatic decline in populations of several species. The loss of habitats, human cultivation and invasion of alien species are seen as the greatest threats to nature. Scientists believe that the natural rate at which species extinct is one species per 4 years. The current rate is estimated to be at 1000 to 10,000 times the natural rate.

By the export-led growth and the debt of Third World countries, bodies such as the World Bank and IMF, have collectively boosted the pace of rapid consumption of the irreplaceable natural resources of the earth. The adjustment policies that are imposed on Third World countries as the price for access to the global trading community, means that they are obliged to repay their debts before they are allowed to do anything else. Their only option is the acceleration of the export of raw materials to the worldmarket.

Herein lies a major problem; because all the poor countries have to increase their export a so-called market saturation is created. This will cause the prices of resources to fall, so the poor countries have to increase their production and exports to meet their debt obligations. Because the production and export of these countries has to grow, more and more forest is felled for agriculture and less and less resources are available for their own markets. This is definitely not good for the environment in their country and also forms a major attack on our planet as a whole.

Quote ecologist Robert Ayres: "Everything indicates that human economic activity, supported by a mistaken policy of trade and growth, is a long way to destroy our natural environment more quickly than any other known disrupting event in the history of the planet whatsoever, except perhaps for the large asteroid impact that brought the extinction of the dinosaurs. It could well be that we are heading towards our own extinction."

And yet the neo-liberals still believe in their "free global trade". The (apparent) logic of globalization is seductive because it is based on a simple premise: free the market of its restrictions, and her self-organizing dynamics will bring employment, wealth and prosperity. The carrying capacity of our earth would be infinite. Through a combination of ingenuity and technology it would eventually be possible for anyone to live like the American middle class. But despite the (self-) confidence of those who are preaching "neoliberal gospel", there is clear evidence that the common people begin to lose their faith in the neoliberal world of free trade. Worldwide, more

and more protests start against this state of affairs. Even in circles of power, globalization is increasingly criticized and nationalist sentiments are growing worldwide.

Some previous supporters of the neoliberal policies are forced to revise their opinions by the repeated proof that the neoliberal approach is not working and only leads to all

sorts of terrible crisis and a growing gap between the rich and the poor.

Groene Nationalisten (Netherlands)

The National Revolutionary Movement in the Weimar Republic

The so-called "Nouvelle Droite" and other militant revolutionaries in the current scene claim concepts such as "Querfront", National Bolshevism" or "National-Revolutionarism". All of these concepts mainly originate from the period of the Weimar republic. The following examination will seek to define such concepts from their historical development, so they can be used by present time revolutionaries.

The National Revolutionaries in the Weimar republic are difficult to compare to the current National-Revolutionary groups. That's not only because of their completely different social influence but also because of the essential difference that the representatives of the "Nouvelle Droites" (but also of the militant movement) virtually did not develop any new personal or ideological thinking. They rather looked to the historic "range" of ideologies (from the "Jungkonservativen" to the National Socialists) as it happened to be of use. For example, the NR theoretician Henning Eichberg (active in the '70s and '80s) is generally regarded as the founder of the so-called "regionalism concept". Fact is that the National Revolutionary Friedrich Hielscher already advocated in the twenties for a regionalization of Europe, because he demanded that the individual nation states had to form into separate "tribes and landscapes" (regions) in favor of a greater Reich. Mainly because of their ideological eclecticism (hodgepodge of different ideologies), the current NR currents limited the criteria to distinguish themselves from the time of the

Weimar republic. At that time they wanted nothing more and nothing less than erasing the traces of the Great French Revolution and replace it with new values.

"Conservative Revolution" and "Revolutionary Nationalism"

With the "Konservative Revolution" we mean that movement within the National movement, which developed after the lost World War and the collapse of the empire (1918/1919) and which took a sharp frontal position against the old monarchists. Against these reactionaries they've put the ideas of 1914, they've put the National people-community against the class society, the National state against the prototype of Bismarck (Second Empire), the "Third Reich" against the primacy of the economy and the primacy of politics, driven by a elitist "vanguard". Their main enemy was Liberalism. They wanted nothing more and nothing less than erasing the traces of the Great French Revolution and replace it with their new values.

The most important theoreticians of the "Konservative Revolution" were Oswald Spengler and Arthur Moeller van den Brück, who founded together with others (who qualify themselves as "Young Conservatives") the Nationals' club in June 1919 and later on the "Political College". One of the movements within "Konservative Revolution" called themselves "National Revolutionary" in the late 20's. They propagated a "German revolution", which for them was identical to the

World and the ideas of 1914. Their reference point: The war of attrition and the associated emphasis on struggle, death and militarism. Accordingly, it was the image of the State: The hierarchical structure of the army was projected on the State. Instead of the civilian as the prototype, it became the frontline soldier and/or worker (the "worker-soldier" by Niekisch, hence the hammer and the sword and the red and black, symbolizing the symbiosis of working class and militarism). The manifestos of the National Revolutionaries were "no more considered than those of the "völkische" movements, but they were certainly louder, wilder and more belligerent as other anti-democratic publications. The hatred of the National Revolutionaries against the existing regime was more concentrated, more united, pitiless as the war, from which it originated.

The National Revolutionaries were particularly represented in the former Freikorps units and direct action groups such as the "Bund Oberland Wehrwolf", as well as in the ranks of the "Bündische Jugend". The "Alte Sozial-Demokratische Partei" (ASP) established by Augustus Winning and Ernst Niekisch, largely embodied the ideology of "Revolutionary Nationalism".

The ideological personality par excellence of the National Revolutionaries was Ernst Jünger.

National Bolshevism

The term "National Bolshevism" is often discussed nowadays.

Historians, such as Kurt Sontheimer and Ernst-Otto Schüddekopf, apply this concept to both Nationalist initiatives within the Communist Party as well as to trends within the National Revolutionary Movement: "It (the concept of "National Bolshevism") concerns Nationalist tendencies within the German Communist and Socialist movements as well as tendencies within the radical right-wing camp." Because of their radicalism the two movements necessarily had to meet each other again and again, in friendship or as enemies. This equating of "Nationalism of the left" with "Socialism from the right" is not only of little help by clarifying the concept but also historically incorrect. The radical Nationalism of the Communist Party (KPD), as expressed in the Schlageter directive (1923) and later in the "Programmatic representations regarding the National and Social liberation of the German people" (1930), was one case. The "Bolshevism" in the National movement was of a completely different case.*

The "Schlageter- (and later "Scheringer-") directive was in the first place conceived to get closer to the National-minded masses. The KPD tried to profile themselves as the "true representatives" on the case of the German people.**

A much more accurate definition of the term "National Bolshevism" is provided by the Frenchman Louis Dupeux (a bourgeois historian). He describes the "real" National Bolshevism as the "purest and hardest form of German Nationalism." "National-Bolshevism is not actually a separate ideology, but only another system of Konservative Revolution of which it endorses all its fundamental values: The people with their own "Volkischer" identity, the "bound" and structured society and above all the State and Nation who have the only claim on politics. Most protagonists are very often rejected to be qualified as a "National-

Bolshevik" and it would be better to call them "radical National Revolutionaries". In their unconditional Nationalism they went far beyond the historical "Fascism" of the ideological reaction.

The ideology of National-Bolsheviks

One of the main representatives of the National Bolsheviks in the final phase of the Weimar Republic was Ernst Niekisch. Based on his statements one could broadly draw the ideological lines of the radical National Revolutionaries (or National Bolshevism). Not only the Nationalism, but also the absolute hostility to the ideas of 1789 - that of the Great French Revolution and the idea of liberalism - characterized National Bolshevism as part of the Konservative Revolution.

"Because it's about to be or not to be, if it wants to continue to exist, Germany remains not to be spared: the massacre of St. Bartholomew and the Sicilian Vespers against everything Western that lives inside of her. With relentless hardness it has to eradicate everything in her that is connected with the West." (Niekisch, E)

In his work "Gedanken über Deutsche Politics" (1929) Niekisch formulates the "Querfrontstrategie" to form a "new front" (Neue Front) for the National movement, a strategy which at that time was embraced by almost all schools of the "Konservative Revolution" (except the NSDAP!). The National-Bolsheviks wanted - and that distinguished them from other movements - the German Communists (KPD) to participate in this "new front". However Niekisch was strongly opposed to a Soviet Germany:

"Germany rejects to be taken over by Bolshevism. Rather, it develops her own special ideas, diametrically opposite of 1789, a lifeform from itself ". (Niekisch - Entscheidung 1930)

The biggest difference between the National-Bolsheviks and other National movements, such as Jung Konservativen, the Strasserists or the NSDAP, was their concept of foreign policy. They were the most radical advocates of the so-called "Ostorientatie"; the alliance of the Reich with Soviet Russia against the plutocratic West. Niekisch:

"Where Germanic blood mixes with Slavic blood, there will arise a real state. Prussia was created from a mixture of the Germanic and the Slavic. In Ostriaum, of Germanic-Slavic lifeblood, Prussia rose to greatness. We move to the east and find new roots and our mission. A new center will emerge, stretching from the Pacific Ocean to the Rhine, from Vladivostok to Vlissingen. Germany as the brain, the organizer and part of an extending block from the Pacific Ocean to the Rhine States".

(Niekisch - Entscheidung 1930)

Niekisch's anti-Hitlerism

In 1932 Niekisch stated in his pamphlet "Hitler - ein Deutsches Verhängnis" that Hitler was a typical representative of the Occident - just like everyone else - because of his fierce opposition against Bolshevism. "This while the "schanddiktat" of Versailles was much more pernicious for Germany than Bolshevism ever could be." Above that Hitler's legalism was heavily criticized.

"Hitler his legalism stems from the fact that he comes from the Catholic Austria and Bavaria, which always had been under the influence of the decadent Rome and the Mediterranean. This is in contrast to the Protestant Prussia." (Niekisch - Hitler, ein Deutsches Verhängnis)

National Bolshevik movements in the Weimar Republic

Ernst Niekisch, a teacher at the elementary school in Augsburg, developed from a right-wing Social

Democrat into a radical National Revolutionary (National Bolshevik) in the Weimar Republic. After an interlude at the Volkischer-National "Hofgeismarer Kreis" of the SPD, he left the party in 1925. The same year he founded the "Alte Sozialdemokratische Partei" (ASP) together with August Winning. In 1926 he began publishing the magazine "Widerstand - Blätter für und National Revolutionäre Socialist Politik". Winning became a co-publisher the next year. After Niekisch moved to Berlin in 1928 he started the "Widerstand-Verlag", this magazine appeared with the additional "National Revolutionäre Zeitschrift für Politik ". During this time he developed a close friendship with Ernst Jünger and his brother Friedrich Georg, who both actively contributed to "Widerstand" (until its ban in 1934).

The largest response "Widerstand" found within the Nationalist part of the intelligentsia was in the circles of the youth. Especially within the Bündische Wehrverbände (paramilitaries), such as the Bund Oberland and the Jung Deutsche Orde. De Bund Oberland had approximately 12,000 men with strongholds in Franconia, Bavaria and Austria. After the bloody suppression of the councils movement, Oberland developed itself into a sort of central for the creation of a Nationalist cadre. It could count on a large influx from the youth movement, where the Bund spread the magazine "Das Dritte Reich" (over time, the editor of the "Third Reich" Dr. Sondermann, became a close associate of Niekisch).

Niekisch maintained good relations with all major Wehrverbände: In October 1928 he succeeded to bring together the leadership of the Jungdeutsche Orde, the Wehrwolf, the Stahlhelm and the Bund Oberland to form a "united front" with all the Wehrverbände. He also maintained excellent contacts within the circles of the Re-

ichswehr. Around 1929 Niekisch his National-Bolshevik views were fully developed. During 1930 he formed so-called "Widerstandskreise" in many German towns, around 4000 people grouped around these "Widerstandskreise". They orientated themselves on the periodical publications of Niekisch. These activists descended mainly from circles around Oberland and the university.

Niekisch made repeated attempts to get the Communist Party (KPD) to join a common political front, especially after the Programmatic Declaration of the Central Committee of the Communist Party in 1930. However, this came with little result. Against the Young Plan *** Niekisch managed to form an alliance of 32 national youth organizations, including the Deutsche Hochschulring, Jung Stahlhelm, Hitler Youth, Wehrwolf and Verein Deutscher students, as well as numerous Bündische organizations (1929/1930). After the "Machtübernahme" of the NSDAP in 1933, "Widerstand" still appeared until the end of 1934, the "Widerstandskreise" stayed active until 1937, when Niekisch and 70 others were arrested. In 1939 Niekisch's sentence followed; a life of imprisonment for alleged "high treason" and because of the "strive for the reestablishment of political parties". After his liberation by the Red Army in 1945, he was almost blind and was paralyzed on one side. After the war he became deputy of the People's Chamber of the DDR. In 1953 he moved to Berlin (W.), where he died in 1967.

Besides Niekisch most of the National Bolsheviks in the final phase of the Weimar Republic came from the Bündische youth. This was also the case with the "Gruppe Sozialrevolutionärer Nationalists" (GSRN) around Karl Otto Paetel in Berlin, which was founded in 1930. Their magazine "Socialist Nation" ap-

peared since 1931 and was also known for a long time as "Nationalbolschewistische Blätter".

Paetel, who had also participated in the creation of the ASP of Niekisch and Winning, already regularly published in the "Nationalsozialistische Briefe" of Gregor Strasser, a discussion platform within the NSDAP. The GSRN initially worked together with the "Kampfgemeinschaft Revolutionärer Nationalsozialisten" (KGRN) of Otto Strasser for some time. He (unlike his brother Gregor) had already left the NSDAP in 1930. However, soon it came to a break with Strasser, because the GSRN - unlike Strasser's idea of "49% state property" with respect to the major industry - stuck to a "socialization without compromise". The GSRN advocated class struggle and had the "autarky of the socialist economic zone, Russia and Germany" as a main objective. The GSRN sought a merger with the KPD: Shoulder to shoulder they had to work together with the proletarian power to bring a Volkischer substance within this alliance. In 1932 they supported the campaign of KPD president candidate Ernst Thälmann with all their force. The offer on the part of the GSRN to create an alliance, was welcomed with skepticism by the KPD.

End of January 1933 Paetel launched his National-Bolshevik Manifesto, which called for the establishment of a "National-Bolshevik political party" headed by Ernst Niekisch and the leader of the "Landvolk" movement Claus Heim (KPD). The Gestapo confiscates the Manifesto in February 1933. Paetel was imposed with a publication ban. In 1939 he was sentenced to death (in absentia), he however succeeded to emigrate in time.

Yet another National Bolshevik tendency in the final stage of "Weimar republic" grouped around the magazine "Gegner", that was pub-

lished in 1932 by Harro Schulze-Boysen, a friend of Paetel. The readership existed, especially in Berlin, for the majority out of students. In a series of cities "Gegner reading circles" formed themselves, in Berlin there were about four of them.

"The world view of "Gegner" was essentially a typical mixture of Neo-Nationalism and the "Jugendbewegter" ideology. They sought "furchtlosem Einsatz" and stressed the "unconditional Schulze-Boysen". The despicable opportunism of Hitlerism was distinguished from the true Nationalism." (Louis Dupeux)

Just like Niekisch and others they advocated a "Querfront", a "new front for the younger generation". Terms like "left" and "right" were outdated in this context. Gegner, repeatedly let Communists speak on his meetings and in his publications. The goal was the creation of a "Third Prussia." Hostility towards the bourgeois democracy and a elitist vanguard thinking characterized much of the ideology of "Gegner kreis".

"Belief in the majority is replaced by the insight that only a very disciplined and internally sealed minority can force the decision". (Gegner, April 5, 1932)

In the last issue of Gegner, which appeared on April 20, 1933, the Hitler regime was attacked from a - so to say - "rightwing" standpoint. The regime was still very connected to the reaction, therefore, the National revolution should continue with all its strength. Schulze-Boysen and several sympathizers were arrested on April 26 by the SS and severely beaten. Schulze-Boysen saw the SS beat one of his comrades, Henry Erlanger, to death. Because of the good connections of his parents with high National Socialist officials Schulze-Boysen was already released after five days. What remained was his hatred for the Hitler regime.

Around 1936 he began building an underground network that was working for the Soviet military intelligence since 1939. It became one of the most effective resistance movements against the Hitler regime, known as the "Rote Kapelle". In 1942 most members of the Berlin group of the "Rote Kapelle" were arrested, Harro Schulze-Boysen himself was executed in the end of December 1942.

* "Schlageter" course of the KPD. After the Reich government had fallen behind with reparations to the Entente, French imperialists (supported by Belgium) occupied the Ruhr in January 1923. Then it came to

armed resistance (sabotage and "direct action") on the part of the Nationalist action-groups. In May 1923 a French courtmartial convicted the first lieutenant and Freikorps veteran Albert Leo Schlageter, a leader of a sabotage unit, to death. His execution led to a wave of Nationalist outrage in the Reich. The KPD joined them and launched the call "down with the government of National shame and betrayal of the People" (directed against the Reich Government - Cuno). Karl Radek (specialist of the Communist International on German issues and part of the leadership of the Communist Party) held his legendary "Schlageter-Reason" in June 1923, in which he praised Schlageter as a "martyr of German Nationalism", murdered by "the henchmen of French imperialism".

** Programmatic Declaration on the National and Social liberation of the German People (call of the Central Committee of Communist Party) Quote: "We will tear the rapacious peacetreaty of Versailles and the Young Plan, which made Germany a servant and cancel all international debt and reparations." "Is the present-day Germany helpless and isolated, the Soviet-Germany does not have to fear foreign imperialists."

*** Young Plan

This plan from the victors of the first Worldwar (the Entente Powers) in 1930 in The Hague, which determined the final settlement of the reparations by the Reich.

The payments, ordered by government councils in Brussels and at the IMF, go to those banks and global financial conglomerates that own Greek (or Portuguese, etc.) debt instruments for which the interest cannot be paid. This is deceitfully referred to as aid to the countries in need although their governments have tried everything to escape this "aid". The countries concerned are required to sell their gold reserves, to privatize the peo-

ple's property at knockdown prices (in the same way as was done with the German Democratic Republic in the nineties), to ruin the state welfare system and to radically reduce the wages and pensions of workers. This, of course, means they are continuously losing their credit worthiness, their domestic demand is being choked off while at the same time their economy is being severely damaged. For more than a year Greece finds itself in Brussels receivership and is in fact already no longer a sovereign state. It has completed the first phase of the deliberate destruction of its state and national economy.

Europeans, misinformed by media and government, have no idea what's really going on and watch this Kafkaesque process as though paralyzed, even though they will be asked to pay for this policy which is directed against the sovereignty of each state and its people. The hundreds of billions that Portugal or Greece is force-fed by the creditors – that is the looters – will eventually be shelled out by European taxpayers, principally the Germans.

In reality not a single penny goes to Portugal or Greece. The money goes to the banks. We are witness to an ongoing raid by banks of the taxpayers of EU member countries. The money is simply transferred a few times in through the front door and out the back door. The bankers of these fraudulent stateless financial institutions (with headquarters or branches in Frankfurt) go to the ECB (with headquarters in Frankfurt) and there organize and receive virtually interest-free loans of billions of dollars. Then the financial tricksters go a few steps along the terminal and with the money just created out of thin air and buy government bonds of these countries, that is government debt that has already been organized and bundled together by these international financial crooks. Since the credit-

worthiness of these countries is badly damaged the banks logically charge high interest rates of 10% or more. To do this their subsidiaries, the allegedly independent "rating agencies", assist them by assigning their rating for the country and the value of its government bonds. Because these ratings are deemed to be binding the hypocritical banks see no objection to once again raising the interest rates for their loans to these low rated countries. However, with its dramatically declining tax revenues the country is not in a position to pay these extortionate rates so it desperately seeks new investors, who, logically, require even higher interest rates. When this no longer works – and with Greece and Portugal this is the case – then the hard-working EU citizen is required to pay up...naturally without being asked. Nor was he asked two years ago as he had to use his hard-earned savings to rescue large banks who had spun out of control on account of their greed for money.

That which we have just described is the wonder of excessive growth of the money supply – resembling something like the workings of an alchemist's workshop. Up this alchemist's chimney the modest prosperity of millions of people has been disappearing for many years (at least since the Lisbon Treaty). The fireplace provides the heat for the central heating of the super rich of this world. But everyone knows that this fire will soon go out because there is no more firewood left. The banks know this quite well and so before this happens in close coordination with the IMF in Washington and the Brussels apparatus they try to plunder as much as possible in order then to transform the money they have created out of thin air into real wealth – real estate, agricultural land, mineral resources, profitable companies in the real economy, power companies, transport systems, water supply compa-

nies, monopolies, patents, licenses – and gold. The gold of 60 states has already been collected. In the nineties even well-off Switzerland had to pay their tribute in gold. According to the way of thinking of those nomads who see the world as a grazing area, that which is "ownerless" – i.e. the people's property or state owned property of other nations – they appropriate for themselves.

Once there's nothing left, nothing more can be looted. Not only financially but also at the political and social level; everything is then gone. The states are bankrupt and incapacitated. Famine and civil war threaten or become reality. Then, when it eventually hits the fan, the looters suddenly appear as our saviours with their UN troops and NATO mercenaries to put down the uprisings, "protect civilian populations" with bombs and missiles (as in Libya) and after this apocalyptic Armageddon finally proclaim zero hour has arrived, roll out a "currency reform", name a few scapegoats – and then all will be well. It will be easy for them with all their looted gold stashed away to propose a sound gold-backed currency and in best socialist manner promote the new global economy erected on a "level playing field", while they themselves overtly exercise world domination.

At this point on the European Union will blatantly fulfil the task for which it was established: In the midst of many administrative areas a new one will be created based on the axis Temple Mount – Wall Street – Pentagon.

These are our prospects – harshly, but realistically formulated. Many Europeans suspect or even know it. But they're paralysed like deer in front of a car's headlamps and do not possess the courage to stand up to destroy these financial terrorists. That therefore is the situation. For that reason EUROPEAN ACTION (EA) was born in order to counter

the treacherous EU with the concept of a European Confederation. Under item 6 of the 7 objectives of the EA the following is stated:

- 1) In future the central banks should be run by state corporations not only in theory but also in practice.
- 2) The state is to revoke the provision of legal protection for private interest charging.
- 3) Only recognised state, financial and cultural corporations should

have the right to operate commercial banks.

These principles will be equally necessary for the recovery of the world as it will be difficult to enforce them. Without a global revolution against the ruling system freedom will not be won. Those insightful and energetic people in Europe must unite under the banner of the EA to achieve the political weight that allows them to transform Europe in the sense of achieving the seven objectives. The order to be followed should be evident. First to arouse

insight into the facts and contexts: politically, historically, economically. Then follows the organized political struggle for freedom. Only then can a just social order be established. Our mottos are therefore:

TRUTH – FREEDOM – JUSTICE

The following article has been written for the European Action Organisation in June 2011. It contains extensive background information about the current crisis in Greece.

Ediktyo (Greece)

The economic crisis; Going along or fight back?

While the contemporary man makes a fuss about the European Championship or what they are going to wear today, the ruthless economic crisis caused by finance capitalism rages over Europe. Our world and society perish by the hands of banks, creditors, speculators and the free market. Politicians of neoliberal, social-democratic and so-called labour parties only work for their self interest, government officials sell their soul to big business for a future job in those corporations.

Western communities are degenerated under the influence of oligarchs, the commercialization of culture and the huge influence of mass media. When society finally wakes up from its fascination for entertainment, fastfood and consumerism it will find itself discomposed of tradition, governed by an oppressive power structure and bound to the obligations of appropriations.

Finance capitalism is the enemy of all humans! In our current age and society this becomes clear for an ever growing number of people. More and more countries fall prey to the greedy clutches of this devastating power. Over the past decade we have seen many countries go down,

while other countries already stand in line to jump of the cliff right into the ravine that is manufactured for the mob by the financial markets.

Banks sold risky loans to European states at high interest rates of which they knew they could never be repaid. Therefore these countries where forced to increasingly take on new loans, to pay the interest of their old loans. Next to this they are constantly pressured by the rating agencies, who continuously further downgrade these countries, thereby making the interest for future loans even higher. In the long run this process makes it practically impossible to pay off any loan.

This led to an increasing number of countries that have to be "saved" by the European Union. The conditions the IMF, ECB and EU require on these loans, for countries that get so-called financial emergency kits, make life for the common civilian nearly impossible. A class war appears to occur by raising the taxes, selling tourist sites, destroying all welfare, selling public lands, the sale of ports (such as the port of Piraeus in Greece), etc. Only the bourgeoisie can still live a normal life in the countries suffering debt, while the

proletarians can only try to survive in misery.

By eliminating almost all possibilities for self-sufficiency it is difficult for these countries to ever get rid of their enormous debts. Still the bankers continue to reflect the image that their financial emergency plans are rescue plans. They don't tell us that the noose is more and more tightened for countries such as Greece.

In fact the financial "help" is only intended to help the banks and investors who gave loans to these ailing countries. The only problem the banks encounter is how to get the population of the ailing countries docile behind their plans, surely there still are people who find the behaviour of the bankers, rulers, speculators and creditors condemnable and want to resist against them.

The neoliberal, social democratic and labour parties of Europe all follow the same discourse; privatising the basic infrastructure of a country and "selling" its future income in advance.

National governments have to - whether or not voluntarily - sur-

render to the will and demands of finance capitalism. If a government doesn't cooperate with the plans imposed by the EU and IMF they will take surreptitiously precautions to make the government fall so they can push a technocrat to power - preferably one with a financial background, for instance with Goldman Sachs. The governments degenerate into simple puppets of high finance by using national debt as a lever to cut off any national security, asset and ownership bit by bit from the people, for the cosmopolitan financial class. Gradually we fall back in a medieval system of kastes and classes driven by financial laws that stand above any public and common law, even if these run against the public interest.

The opportunities for banks to tighten the nooses for countries have never been as big as nowadays. Therefore the bankers are eagerly fabricating the loans that are needed to "help" the ailing countries. The EU loans keep the countries just long enough in the EU for bankers, speculators and capitalists to stash their money elsewhere. Once they removed their money from these countries, they don't care if the country goes bankrupt, has to take on the old currency and de-evaluate it into a third world country. Until the transition to the old, now devalued currency has become a reality, the country has to enter the politics of wage deflation and the cut back of public spending (except the payments to the financial sector of course). Because of this employment will decrease and the people who still have a job can barely survive on their hard-earned wage. The biggest victim of the cuts and devaluations set by these countries is the worker, who's only product - labour - becomes worthless. Labour is the main domestic costs factor, if the wages cannot be decreased by internal devaluation (unemployment, starting with the public sector, which eventually leads to de-

creasing wages), in the end it will succeed by the devaluation of the common currencies. This is how the European war of the creditors against the ailing countries will change into a class struggle.

However, to realize such neoliberal reforms foreign pressure is needed to circumvent the domestic parliaments. Not every country will passively cooperate to the sell out of its peoples interests.

There however is something that is even worse than being exploited by the molochs of our time, namely the absence of exploitation. One is no longer needed to be exploited because of the globalization, which makes it easy for corporations to transfer their production to countries where labour is even cheaper. After all the principle of profit has become the main moral and regulator in this age.

Politicians tell us that as a country we need to make more profits and experience even more economic growth. This must happen against all costs, every year the numbers have to show it and it may never be subject of any discussion. The only one who will benefit through this is the capitalist class. Finance capitalism knows how to fool the public and tell the people that the principle of profit is the only logical one, that it is the meaning of our existence and the guarantee for democracy. Most people don't resist this notion and are conditioned to think that freedom and free market are somehow the same. There is no more struggle, they believe like weak docile sheep that the current and future circumstances are natural, insurmountable and unavoidable.

The rotten version of labour; employment, forms the foundation of our modern Western civilization. We despairingly cling to that which has become the most enlightend myth of our modern civilization; the myth of labour, progress, growth and

prosperity. People no longer want to see that economic grow is not eternal.

We live in a rotten and completely failed system that artificially is kept alive, so that in a covered manner a tyranny and dictatorship can be exercised over us, without the "social cohesion" is compromised. Our politicians continue to lie to us and press imaginary enemies upon us to make us blind for the real enemy; the free market and finance capitalism. We have become a society of slaves and most of us don't even know it.

We have no single say in our own economy or about the economic measures that are taken to combat the crisis. These are imposed by the EU and IMF, the tools of the oligarchs. We lost our say and autonomy of our economy, our army and our politics. We don't live in a democratic country, we are slaves for the economic oligarchs. All Western countries have huge debts and are forced to pay these debts and interests to foreign investors, and by that placing them above our own domestic economy.

The definition of the free market means that everything is under the direction and power of the large bankers. The free market only leads to a market that is free for privatisers that buy a monopoly on all basis services so they themselves can determine the prices without any interference from the people. All public property ends up in the hands of speculators who create a new form of serfdom. The neo-feudalism looms on the horizon as the new reality.

All contemporary contingency plans and emergency funds are only set to save the banks from destruction, or at least the bankers. Centuries-old nation-states are replaced by economies established by bankers.

Economy has become a form of war. Just like military conquests, the goal is to control everything and to impose its will. This is what finance capitalism is doing these days. The declared war against the proletarians which is already almost won without the use of any army or conventional aggression. However, the attacked countries are just as devastated as though they were invaded by a real army. Finance capitalism has gathered enough power to turn over the ideological roles and to pretend that the strive for national self-determination and resistance against the cosmopolitan claims of finance capitalism to impose cuts on labour, is bad for our people. Debts that never can be repaid are put on the shoulders of the people, without them being able to do something about it.

The ECB makes it impossible for European countries to get out of this crisis as an autonomous nation. By implementing the Euro it's practically impossible for a national bank to finance the government deficits. European countries simply don't have a national bank anymore; all financial power is in the hands of the ECB. The public sector has been made dependent on commercial foreign banks and speculators. Politicians undermine their own free

market principle by this, because the only companies that can survive this financial climate are the multinationals. The politics are financialised and economies are privatised.

Banks don't have any trouble to subject countries to austerity, cut-backs or even depression so that they have to sell out their land and corporations, lower the standard of living for the people, and so on. This only leads to a process where more money and power concentrates at the top of the economic pyramid. Again and again it is showed that it is not the richest people who suffer from the economic crisis. Millionaires become billionaires and billionaires get even more money. This is the dictatorship of the richest against the earth and all her peoples.

The problem is that credit is debt and debt has to be paid of with interest. When a country pays interest, less money remains to spend on goods and services. The bubble that is our economy is slowly changing into a nightmare, where the debts created by banks and politicians are taken from the civilians. Because our politicians bind us with the Euro noose we are bound to what the Euro does. Everyone in Europe should realize that by this

path internal devaluation and inflation or even hyperinflation are virtually inevitable.

The past has shown us that hyperinflation and internal devaluation inevitably leads to revolution. We can see what is happening in countries such as Greece, Spain and Portugal where the markets are plummeting and unemployment is rampant; the masses go onto the streets and resist! The rulers never cared about saving the nation and its people; it's only about private interests and private property.

Finance capitalism tries to split the revolutionary forces and blinds us for the real cause for all the misery and problems that afflict the world. We have to unite against the real cause, instead of fighting each other! The time is ripe for revolution, we have to join hands and take up arms. We must no longer let ourselves be led to the slaughterhouse as willingly victims; we have to enter the struggle. It's time we liberate our peoples from the yoke of capitalism and neoliberalism. Not only for ourselves, the world and our future, but for all future generations!

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Introduction of the Dutch section of the ACN

The Dutch section of ACN/AKN is an autonomous collective which activism lies in the context of class struggle/class war and working class. The struggle of the proletariat itself has the highest priority for us, so we do welcome every true anti-capitalist – in the sense of a fighter in class struggle. (For a better inside of this subject see our interview with the ACN in this magazine)

In the actual phase of our struggle, we take part in demonstrations, contribute to ideological lectures in relation to class struggle and try to make the masses aware of our struggle by means of street actions, flash mobs, occupations etc. However: This was until now only within the so called 'national'



movement. We have left that movement (the Dutch as well as the German one)

earlier this year (2011). All revolutionary impulses had already vanished, plus add to it that a large part of the German leading top turned out to be puppets of the state security of the FRG. (Not only in the nineties!)

Furthermore our plans in the near future are to get some more influence on the workfloor. For the revolution must be rise from within the factories – through factory organization (autonomous factory committees, autonomous cells, etc.). The plans are, of course, to start on a low profile scale and at first limit us to spreading propaganda etc.

We have by now come to the conclusion that the struggle for the working class can only be waged from a revolutionary left point of view. We say 'revolutionary', because the reactionary elements in the 'far-left'-movement must be as clearly rejected as these in the 'far-right' ones. For those who think by now we are connected to the "Antifa", we want them to read our following article in this magazine [Is there a 'Fascist' danger?]. The 'Antifa' is nothing more than a instrument of the reactionary social-democracy and its so called 'left wing' (all of it is part of the bourgeoisie). Our struggle must not lie within

the so called 'national' movement, but also not in the so called 'far-left' movement – but lies with the revolutionary proletariat itself, which wages its struggle 'autonomously', independently of the so called 'right' or 'left' (these are only factions of the same bourgeoisie; the same can be said of 'fascism'/'anti-fascism' – they only represent certain factions within the bourgeoisie; the working class has nothing to do with their struggle!)

**LET HEREBY OUR POSITION BE
CLEARLY STATED**

Is there a 'Fascist' danger today?

The electoral results achieved by the extreme right have for some time been feeding the fear of fascism election after election. And this political fringe really is distinguished by a particularly vicious, xenophobic and racist discourse... And it is also true that this discourse is reminiscent of the nauseating themes put forward by the fascist parties as they rose to power in the 1930s, particularly in Germany and Italy.

Does this similarity mean that there is a danger of fascism coming to power today as it did in the '30s?

A number of things seem to suggest an answer in the affirmative:

- Today, as in the 1930s, the economic crisis is hitting the majority of the population very hard;
- Today, as in the 1930s, the extreme right is searching for a scapegoat for all the ills of society. Yesterday the Jews, portrayed as the representatives of big international capital, or of the danger of Bolshevism; today the Muslims, or Arabs or immigrants who "take our jobs" or "cause the trouble" in the world;

- Today, as in the 1930s, the most receptive to these extreme right ideas are often the small artisans or businessmen ruined by the crisis, but also a part of the working class;
- Today the extreme right is developing in many countries, even more than in the 1930s, and tends to increase its political influence:
- In Holland the euro-sceptic, Islamophobic Freedom Party was in coalition with the Liberal and Christian Democratic Parties under a Liberal prime minister from 2010 until this year;
- In Hungary, the prime minister after the legislative elections in 2010, V. Orban, installed an authoritarian government which, according to his democratic opponents "liquidated democracy". And it is true that in addition to harsh attacks on the living conditions of the working class he suppressed a number of democratic mechanisms;
- In Austria, the 2008 elections gave the two main parties of the extreme right, the Movement for Austria's Future and the Freedom Party, 29% of the vote between

- them;
- In Greece, so badly hit by the crisis, the openly fascist Golden Dawn won 18 seats with 7% of the vote in the June election. It has also been involved in intimidating immigrants, as well as getting publicity for slapping another politician on live TV;

This text is a statement made at a congress in Paris on July 18th 2012 of the ICC (International Communist Current). Dutch ACN fully supports this statement of these revolutionary Communists.

- In the USA the Tea Party, which has developed some of the most retrograde propaganda, such as the demand to teach creationism in schools, is an influential force on the right.
- Even parties that do not claim to be on the extreme right are openly taking up its themes. In Switzerland, for example, the populist Democratic Union of the Centre has a campaign showing a white sheep chasing a black sheep, the latter symbolising the Arabs and Romanians, the two nationalities blamed in this country.

All these examples and elements of analysis seem, at first sight, to support the idea of a fascist danger in the present period.

However, we cannot be satisfied with this level of analysis. To compare two historic periods, in this case the 1930s and the present, we cannot limit ourselves to some elements, however important they are – like the crisis, the push of the extreme right, some success for xenophobic and racist propaganda, etc. We have to place these elements in the context of the dynamic of society and within that the relation of force between the bourgeoisie and proletariat. That is what we will look at here:

What produced fascism in the 1930s?

We have already mentioned the crisis. However, to understand the eruption of this particular form of the domination of capitalism in society in a number of countries we must take account of another factor which we consider essential. This factor is the heaviest defeat the working class has ever suffered, that of the revolutionary wave of 1917-23. Remember that it took the form of the degeneration of the Russian revolution and the physical and ideological crushing of the proletariat by the bourgeoisie. And that was particularly true in the countries where its revolutionary struggle had gone furthest in putting capitalist order in question. All the Communist parties were transformed into organs for the defence of capitalism in the particular form of state capitalism existing in the USSR. Such a defeat gave rise to the longest and most profound period of world-wide counter-revolution that the proletariat has ever known. The main distinction of this counter-revolution was that it rendered the proletariat of the

whole world increasingly subject to the bourgeoisie's imperatives. The ultimate submission was its enlistment as cannon fodder in the second imperialist World War.

During the Second World War the belligerent countries showed three different models of the organisation of society; all three were capitalist and all three were built around the strengthening of state capitalism, a general tendency affecting all countries in the world:

Democratic state capitalism, Stalinist state capitalism, Fascist state capitalism.

The differences between the democratic capitalist state and the others are obvious. With hindsight today it is also obvious that it is more efficient than the two other forms, as much for the management of production as the control of the working class. There were certainly differences in form between the fascist and Stalinist capitalist states, the latter having developed on the basis of the state bureaucracy which, as the revolution degenerated, took the place of the old bourgeoisie overthrown in 1917.

Why were some capitalist states fascist at that time?

The fact that the fascist capitalist state (just like the Stalinist) was stripped of all democratic mechanisms destined to mystify the working class was not a problem at the time these regimes were installed in Russia, Germany and Italy. In fact there was no necessity to mystify the proletariat seeing that it had just been bleed dry in the defeat of the revolutionary wave (particularly in the USSR and Germany). What was needed was to maintain that defeat through the violence of a ferocious open dictatorship. In Germany and Italy fascist parties

took on the politics of state capitalism in the interests of national capital, in the context of an economy disorganised by the war and driven to the brink by an economic crisis. The bourgeoisie in these countries needed to prepare a new war. This was done under the banner of revenge for defeat and/or humiliation suffered at the time of the First World War. From the beginning of the 1920s the fascists were the champions of such an option. In these two countries the transition from democracy to fascism was carried out democratically, with the support of big capital.

We have said that the profound defeat of the working class was an essential condition for the establishment of fascism in the countries where it achieved power. According to a belief widely spread by the bourgeoisie, it was fascism that defeated the working class in the '20s and '30s. That is completely false! Fascism did nothing but complete a defeat mainly carried out by the left of the bourgeoisie's political apparatus. At the time of the revolutionary wave the bourgeoisie was represented by the social democratic parties which had betrayed the working class and proletarian internationalism. During the First World War they called on the working class to support the bourgeoisie's war effort in different countries, against the very principles of proletarian internationalism.

Why did the social democratic parties play this role? Was it necessary for them to do so? Faced with a working class which is not only undefeated, but is also developing its revolutionary struggle, rendering certain repressive forces inoperative, it would be suicidal for the bourgeoisie to deploy its brute force first of all. Brute force is only effective when it is used as part of a strategy capable of mystifying the proletariat, to use any weakness, to turn it towards impasses,

to set traps for it. And this dirty work can only be carried out by political parties which, although they have betrayed the proletariat, still have the confidence of large parts of the working class.

So, in 1919, the very democratic German SPD, last political pillar of capitalist domination at the time of the revolution in Germany, had the task of being the executioner of the revolutionary working class. To this end it was supported by the remains of the army still faithful to the state and set in motion the repressive Freikorps, the ancestors of the Nazi shock troops.

An additional verification of this phenomenon is provided by the events in Spain in '30s. The working class was first on bloody way weakened by the Democratic Republic before they then, motionless created by the popular front, surrendered to Franco's troops. Then the fascist dictatorship of Franco was set.

For this reason, of all the enemies of the working class, right wing democrats, left wing democrats, extreme left whether democratic or not, populists whether fascist or not, the most dangerous are those who can mystify the proletariat in order to prevent it advancing towards its revolutionary project. This is primarily the job of the left and extreme left of capital, and this is why it's so important to unmask them.

What is the situation in the present period?

The great difference with the '30s is that in 1968 the working class in France and internationally opened a new course of class struggle, a new dynamic that could open up towards major confronta-

tions between the classes. While it has certainly experienced very great difficulties since then, the working class has not suffered a major defeat sufficient to open a period of counter-revolution worldwide, similar to the '30s. That is the reason why the essential condition for establishing fascism, a proletariat defeated on the global level, ideologically and physically crushed in several key capitalist countries, does not exist at the present.

In the present period what the proletariat has to fear most is not the peril of fascism coming to power directly, but the democratic mystifications and the old workers' parties that have gone over to the class enemy. They function to sabotage every attempt by the working class to defend itself from capital and affirm its revolutionary nature. It is no accident that today these parties are the first to raise the threat of fascism in order to push workers into defending democracy and the left.

In these conditions how can we explain the present rise in populist parties with the same themes as the fascists of the '30s? It is the consequence of the difficulties the working class is having in drawing out its own perspective, the proletarian revolution, as

an alternative to the bankruptcy of the capitalist mode of production. So, even if the bourgeoisie does not have its hands free to unleash its own response to the crisis of its system – generalised imperialist war – society is rotting on its feet under the effects of the economic crisis. This process of the decomposition of society produces a ragbag of obscurantist, xenophobic ideologies, based on hatred of others who are seen as competitors or enemies. A significant part of the population, including the working class, is influenced by this to a greater or lesser extent.

Faced with this the solution is certainly not a mobilisation or specific struggle against fascism, nor the defence of democracy, but the development of the proletariat's autonomous struggle against capitalism as a whole.

WHO BETRAYED US YESTERDAY AND TODAY AGAIN?

SOCIAL-DEMOCRACY! (is leftwing of the bourgeoisie)

THE SO CALLED 'LEFTISTS' ARE WORKING CLASS' MOST DANGEROUS ENEMIES TODAY!

