

SEARCHLIGHT

THE INTERNATIONAL ANTI-FASCIST MONTHLY

*My good friends
I will write to you
again soon*

Blatt 2

ANSCHRIFTENLISTE

KAMERADENWERK KORPS STEINER e.V.

III. GERMANISCHES KORPS

BUCHSTABE

1.N.+12/23.

4.Nordl.

2.Fla.11

2/Pz.11

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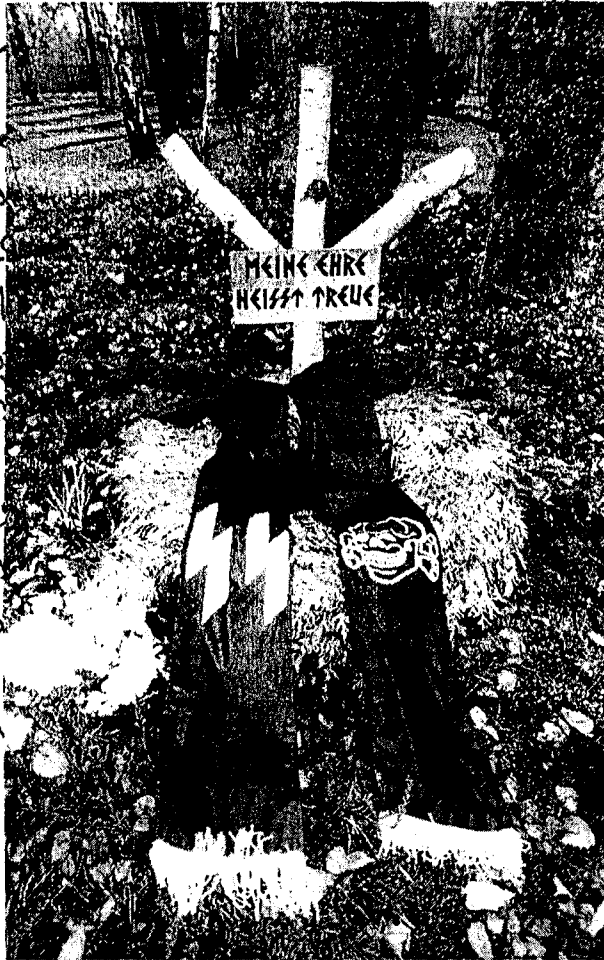
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September 1991

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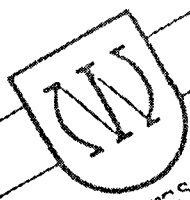
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BACK FROM THE GRAVE

THE SS MARCH AGAIN

Copien von Mitteilungen des
AG e.V. zur Ersten Kenntnis
mögliche Auflösung der
berichtet.
von Beratungen
dieser Gel
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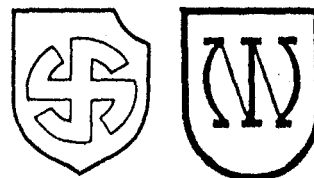
Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner e.V.
An den Vorstand und den
"Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner
treffen sich die angereisten Mitglieder, in Kru
kung für die Hauptversammlung im nächst
d.J.habe ich Euch den Vorschlag
läge Eurerseits gebeten.
treffen uns am
endorf,"



GESCHÄFTSSTELLE
Gustav Wagen
Petersstraße 20A
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Tel. 01 47

Searchlight special investigation

Neo-nazi circle of evil



Sunday 17 November 1991. A quiet forest cemetery on the outskirts of former East Berlin. Under a constant drizzle the quietness is punctuated only by the sound of footsteps on gravel paths and the strains of the traditional German military hymn, *I had a comrade*.

The music is provided by a brass band of the German airforce, which is on duty together with an elite unit of the German army. The soldiers are in semi-combat order and bearing automatic rifles.

The army mounts an armed guard over a monument to the 20,000 German soldiers buried in the surrounding woodland. A

mony of wreath-laying is about to begin. Officials from the German defence ministry and Bundeswehr, and the mayor of the local community are all present. This is the second such event since German reunification one year before.

erner E Ablasz, chief of the Strausberg office of the federal German defence ministry, delivers an oration denouncing war and containing a plea for peace in the world. His short speech over, the Bundeswehr lays its wreath.

On the surface nothing to complain or protest about, but this is Halbe, a special place. Here, in fact, among the 20,000 dead are numerous Waffen SS men. Even before the arrival of the official ceremonial party, the representatives of the SS had been there and had laid their own wreath, inscribed "to the fallen European heroes". This came from the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner.

Next to it lies another wreath with the legend "you died for a holy Germany, not for traitors and scum". This one was placed there by the present-day neo-nazi admirers of the Waffen SS, who are also marking the occasion of Hitler's army's last stand at the gates of Berlin.

The fact that these wreaths from the criminal SS and their equally criminal followers are already there on the monument does not deter the official party. The wreaths are fully visible and their inscriptions clearly legible, even from a distance, and they are being guarded by the Bundeswehr's honour guard. It seems they have pride of place.

Next Herr Ablasz and the others fulfil their bureaucratic duty and put down their own wreaths, including one from the Bundeswehr, below the SS and neo-nazi wreaths. The band strikes up anew with *Deutschland über Alles*, while the honour guard detachment looks on solemnly and elderly SS veterans stand in reverence.

Before long the Bundeswehr sentries depart and the forest echoes to new sounds: the beat of drums and the stamp of boots. A column of nazis old and new is led by a flag party carrying the standards of the Nationalistische Front (NF), the Freiheitlichdeutsche Arbeiterpartei (FAP), the Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands, Wotans Volk and the Wiking-Jugend.



The pounding of the drums and the stamping of the feet become ever more insistent, as the marching ranks come closer into view. At their head, a bemedalled old nazi and a sinister uniformed military formation brandishing flaming torches.

They are the children of the SS – the Wiking-Jugend.

Rank after rank of illegally uniformed young men in blue shirts are followed by young women and even younger girls in a uniform modelled on that of Hitler's Bund Deutscher Mädeln. All are neat and clean-cut, proud to take part in this display of strength. Bringing up the rear, more drummers from the NF, clad in almost identical uniform, and then wave after wave of heavy-booted, sometimes brown-shirted, young neo-nazis and not a few old ones – more than 1,200 in all.

In one way or another many of the ranks sport the trappings of the nazis: death's heads, black ties, jackboots, forage caps. One is even decked out in the uniform of Rommel's Africa Korps.

Most notable features are the scarcity of skinheads and the intense discipline that suffuses the occasion and brings a new quality to the increasingly open shows of force by neo-nazis in the new unified Germany.

Guarded throughout by marshals with two-way radios and some with dogs, the procession makes its way to the monument, where it will hold its own commemoration. Militarism and death fill the air. The assembled nazis form ranks around the monument as a member of the Wiking-Jugend steps forward to read a nationalist poem. Everything is still. Nothing except bird song breaks the silence.

Above: Wiking Jugend march at Halbe with illegal uniforms and symbols. Below: German soldier stands guard over SS wreaths at Halbe.

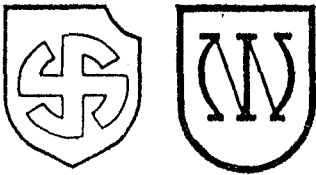


Suddenly the shrill blast of trumpets pierces the air and a female Wiking-Jugend leader lights a flame in memory of the nazi dead. More speeches, including one from an old woman, who in every other respect could be taken for an innocent pensioner.

Then the high point – a hate-laden eulogy by Wiking-Jugend leader Sepp Biber, telling the assembled legions that the heroes of the Waffen SS "from the Germanic lands of Europe ... gathered under the German flag to protect their race from a merciless fate".

Biber's speech is peppered with antisemitic and racist references and is a vengeful condemnation of the allied cause in the second world war. He spoke of the fallen SS as being always "in our prayers and will always be so as long as people like us are alive ... We can only approach their graves with gratitude and bow our heads in silence before their sacrifice. We remember all the others who died on all fronts in this, the most violent freedom struggle in Teutonic Germanic history."

The revanchist speech ended with claims that the "leading men of our nation died on



the gallows. Soldiers from private to field marshal died, either condemned to death by victors who took it on themselves to be the judges, or simply executed without trial or sentence. They died in Moscow and Prague, in Nuremberg, or in whichever cities or towns the avengers chose.

"Our allies, the comrades of the Germanic or European volunteer units died in France, Belgium, in The Netherlands, in Denmark, in Norway and in Yugoslavia, hacked to death or murdered. We remember in gratitude and reverence all of you who died for Germany, for a Germanic empire, for a Europe of free, nation-conscious fatherlands."

Biber looked like a throwback to the years of the Third Reich, as he ranted to the youngsters and his old comrades wearing a full length Gestapo-style leather coat and an SA hat.

The gruesome spectacle enacted at Halbe that day united the German past, present and future in frightening harmony. Its full meaning was only to be revealed by the subsequent unprecedented capture of the secret contact list of an SS veterans' organisation, prompting the rapid deployment of *Searchlight's* network in an international investigation that has spanned Europe and the United States.

What this probe has revealed is the existence of an ongoing web of contact and collaboration between the old nazis, the new nazis and high-ranking state officials.

To grasp fully the significance of what took place at Halbe last November, one has to understand the nature and history of the Waffen SS, Hitler's "selection of the most loyal fanatics".



The Waffen SS

Founded in 1925, the SS (Schutzstaffel) was an elite bodyguard for Hitler. From its very beginning it was marked out for a special role in the bloody history of nazism.

In 1929 Hitler named Heinrich Himmler as leader of the SS. From then the black-uniformed praetorian guard grew from only 280 members into what became the biggest murder organisation in world history.

Membership, which was only for volunteers, required special qualities. SS men had to be at least 1.8 metres tall, of proven Aryan descent from at least 1750 and possessed of blind faith in the antisemitic and anti-communist creed of the Nazi Party.

Their motto was "my honour is loyalty". They enjoyed all the privileges bestowed on them as latter-day Teutonic Knights. The tattoo under his arm gave the SS man priority in medical treatment if wounded in battle. SS members were selected as perfect specimens of German blood to father the next generation of the German master race in Himmler's baby farming project.

So ruthless was the SS that it was the chosen instrument of Hitler's bloody destruction of his erstwhile nazi allies and comrades who led the SA's marauding brown-shirted hordes on the Night of the Long

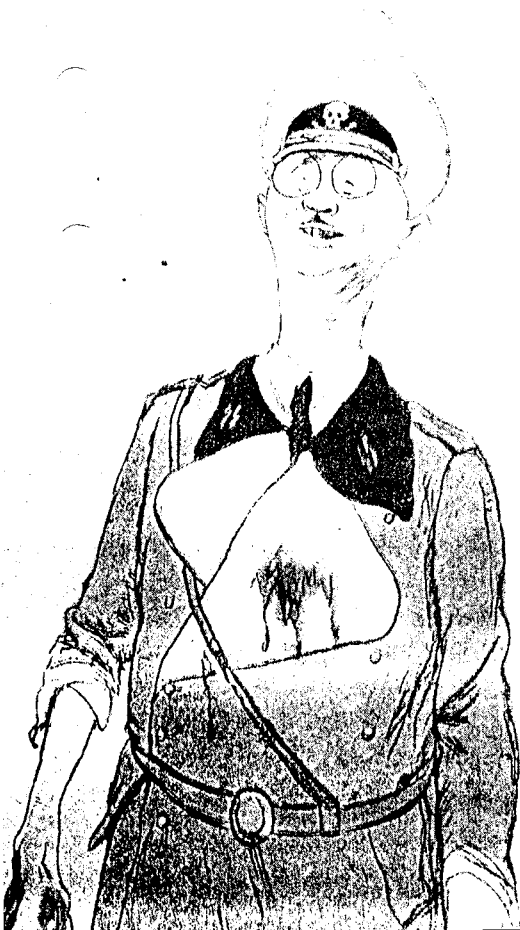
Knives in June 1934.

Always under the personal orders and direction of Hitler himself, the SS had already spawned its own secret police organisation, the Sicherheitsdienst (SD), under Reinhard Heydrich and was in full control, through Himmler, of the feared Gestapo.

By 1935, having imposed a brutal reign of terror in which more than 20,000 German anti-nazis were slaughtered, and having been given full control of the concentration camps that were multiplying across Germany, the SS was divided into three parts.

These were the SS Reserve Troops (Verfügungstruppe), who volunteered for four years' minimum service in the SS, the Death's Head units (Totenkopfverbände), which provided the guards and business administrators of the concentration camp system, and the General SS (Allgemeine SS).

The Reserve Troops, an armed force in their own right, were entirely responsible to Hitler himself. He made clear on 17 August 1938 that "the SS as a whole is a political organisation of the NSDAP" and the Reserve Troops were "neither a part of the army nor of the police, but a standing armed organisation for my exclusive deployment. As such, and as an arm of the NSDAP, it is to be formed from



Inventory of death



There was not a single crime of the Nazi regime with which the Waffen SS did not have an intimate association.

Waffen SS troops made up 34.4% of the strength of the infamous roving Einsatzgruppen, Hitler's mobile death squads, which between them murdered at least 500,000 people before mechanised death was introduced in the shape of extermination camps. Otto Ohlendorf, the commander of Einsatzgruppe D, which during the first year of its activities murdered 90,000 people, was a Gruppenführer in the Waffen SS.

The ghastly slaughter in the Warsaw ghetto in April and May 1943 was under the direct command of Waffen SS Brigadeführer Jürgen Stroop and the orders for the destruction were given by SS general Paul Hausser.

When the Final Solution was put into action, Jews were forced onto transport trains by police troops of the Waffen SS, to be taken to concentration and death camps and murdered by the Waffen SS. By 1945 more than 35,000 Waffen SS men and women were serving as guards in concentration and death camps, including 2,474 in Auschwitz.

Almost all the most notorious camp commandants belonged to the Waffen SS: men whose names will bear eternal infamy, men like Rudolf Hoess, commandant of Auschwitz, Joseph Kramer, commandant of Bergen-Belsen, and Arthur Liebehenschel, commandant of Maidanek.

The Waffen SS, in fact, took part in all the operations that became known collectively as the Final Solution. Wherever they went they left a trail of corpses behind them. It is estimated that the balance sheet of the murderous terror employed by the SS at the end of the war was:

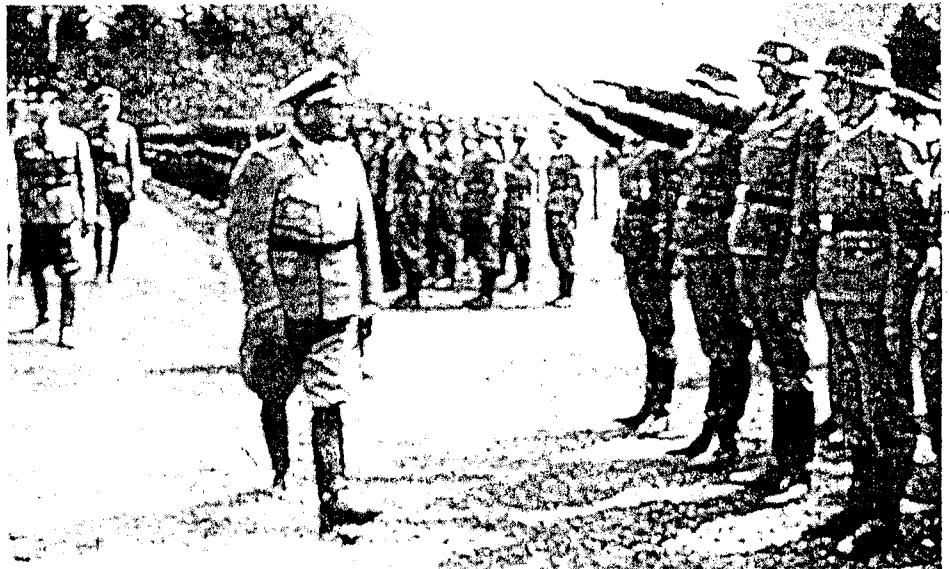
- 4 to 5 million Jews murdered
- 2.7 million Poles liquidated
- 520,000 Romanis killed
- 473,000 Russian prisoners slaughtered

• 100,000 sick people gassed within the framework of the euthanasia programme.

The war of aggression that the SS spearheaded cost a total of 55 million lives.

As the last shots of the second world war rang out, the strength of this barbarous organisation had reached 900,000, all in the service of racial frenzy.

SS General Felix Steiner reviews his troops.



– what it really was

volunteers who ... in world outlook and political ideological terms" are "selected according to the regulations issued by me on behalf of the NSDAP".

Meanwhile the use of the armed SS units was limited to two scenarios: in the event of war under army control; otherwise only for domestic use.

The term Waffen SS was first used in the winter of 1939 to 1940 to describe the military-style units of the SS. But the Waffen SS incorporated the whole SS structure, including the Death's Head units, the SS training schools and the concentration camps. The entire apparatus of the Waffen SS was under the command of the Reichsführer Heinrich Himmler, who was answerable to Hitler.

After the SS's murderous activities during the invasion of Poland in September 1939 a group of British and Canadian troops, who were cut off and captured during the retreat to Dunkirk in May 1940, became early victims of a textbook extermination exercise by the Waffen SS that was later to be repeated 1,000-fold on the eastern front. The prisoners were rounded up and placed in a barn, which was then set on fire under a hail of machine gun fire. The SS troops who committed this

act were under the command of General Wilhelm Mohnke.

The verdict of the Nuremberg military tribunal dated 30 September 1946 stated: "the shooting of unarmed prisoners of war was common practice in some SS units. In the name of counter partisan measures, SS units liquidated Jews and politically unacceptable people. Many massacres and horrors stand in the accounts of the Waffen SS, such as the blood baths of Oradour and Lidice. As part of the persecution of the Jews, the SS played a particularly bloody role. Its special units gathered Jews in the occupied territories together and liquidated them."

Himmler himself spelled out its tasks in a speech to a conference of SS Gruppenführer in Posen in 1943. The SS was to play a key part in the so-called Final Solution – the planned destruction of European Jewry.

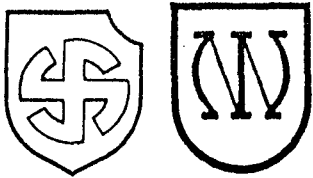
Once the second stage of Hitler's plans for world domination was under way, with the invasion of the Soviet Union in 1941, the ranks of the Waffen SS were swollen rapidly by the formation of volunteer units from several of the occupied and, in the case of Sweden, neutral countries. These included the Nordland and Langemarck divisions as well as units raised in the occupied Baltic states of

Latvia and Estonia. They consisted of people viewed by the SS leadership as fitting into the Aryan mould required to produce the higher SS man.

In the case of the Estonian and Latvian units the strong blood links between the Reich and the ethnic German populations of those states led them to have a privileged and honoured position in the ranks of the Waffen SS.

As the Nazi invaders became more and more embroiled in the Soviet Union and the Red Army's counter offensives began to decimate them, the ranks of the Waffen SS were suddenly opened to a new ragbag of traitors and killer gangs, including Tatars, Cossacks, Moslems (with the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem as recruiting sergeant) and even a unit of British and Empire deserters and turncoats, which was given the name the British Free Corps.

As the fortunes of war worsened for Nazi Germany, the non-Aryan volunteers often voted with their feet, running away or changing sides. But the Scandinavian, Dutch, Belgian and French units fought to the bitter end and probably made up the majority of SS units defending their Führer in his bunker in Berlin in spring 1945.



Back from the



Left: SS General Felix Steiner.
Below: Leo Degrelle today.



The SS general noted for the final defence of Berlin was Felix Steiner, whose battle group had finished up containing the remnants of the Wiking Nordland and Germania divisions of the SS. Its soldiers came from Holland, Flanders, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark and Latvia, and in the last days of the hand to hand fighting in Berlin, they were joined by French and Spanish SS volunteers as well.

Steiner was a career officer from the first days of the SS and had forged its foreign volunteers into an efficient fighting machine as they swept across eastern Europe from Yugoslavia to the Baltic. Fighting alongside nazis who were not Germans was no new experience for him, as he had been a military adviser on the fascist side in the Spanish civil war.

Steiner was often seen in wartime photographs in the company of Hitler and Leo Degrelle, the leader of the Belgian collaborationist forces. The Nordland division, which was eventually to end up under his command, had been raised on Hitler's birthday by Vidkun Quisling, the Norwegian arch-collaborator.

Long after the war Major General Waffen SS Fritz Witt, writing in the SS veterans' journal *Der Freiwillige* (The Volunteer), posed the question at the end of a long laudatory article about Steiner: were they the rear-guard of a dying Europe, or the advance guard of the Europe that is to be? Clearly the nazi leadership as early as 1944, when it realised the war was lost, took the latter view and set about establishing bases for the future of national socialism in neutral countries around the world.

In Sweden, Eire, Latin America, Switzerland and some Arab countries, SS officers arrived holding in their sealed

briefcases plans for the rewriting of history and preparations for a reborn international nazi movement.

In 1945 Leo Degrelle made his way to Spain to use his influence with those Franco generals who had fought alongside him in the blue division on the Eastern Front. Between Spain, Switzerland and Sweden in the next five years an underground operation existed that was able to spring war criminals from prison, establish links with the Vatican to provide documentation that would carry war criminals such as Adolf Eichmann to the supposed safety of South America, and negotiate deals with both Soviet and allied intelligence bosses for their services.

Die Spinne (the Spider), sometimes wrongly called the ODESSA, was the secret arm of the old SS network. It stood ready to provide money and political expertise for when the SS was prepared to show its face in public again.

By 1951 numerous SS senior officers who had been captured and given death sentences that had later been commuted to life sentences, and hundreds of others who were serving shorter sentences, were already free.



Certainly the allies in their rush to create a new German army were queuing up to sanitise the backgrounds of many of them.

It was in that year that the veterans of the Waffen SS felt confident enough to launch HIAG, a veterans' and social support operation for the killers of the SS. Its leadership said it all: Paul Hausser, the most senior SS general, was in charge, together with Felix Steiner and Herbert Gille.

It ran a very efficient service for tracing missing soldiers and a well funded comrades aid organisation. It set up its own publishing house and became a pressure group demanding that SS soldiers' pension applications should be not only accepted by the state, but also backdated to take into account their years of voluntary service with

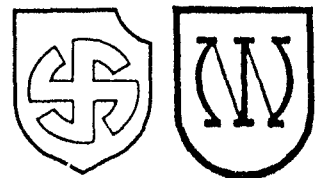
Hitler greets Steiner and Degrelle, his favourite SS generals.

the SS Verfügungstruppe.

Despite widespread protests from decent Germans and victims of the national socialist regime, HIAG became a regular part of life in West Germany. Scandal followed scandal, because of the interchange between high-ranking HIAG officers and officials of the new West German state.

Abroad the bureau run by Swedish nazis and a former SS officer in Malmö was set to launch the New European Order (NEO). In Switzerland men who had been honorary members of the SS were now bankers and lawyers and in a position to move around large sums of nazi gold.

sewers of history



Searchlight, London, memo to all writers and researchers, 1 December 1991. Find the architects of the Fourth Reich.

Degrelle's influence in Spain was such that CEDADE, the NEO's Spanish section, was formed with the involvement of some of the country's most senior army and police officers. The fact that Degrelle was still one of the most wanted wartime collaborators caused even the American government to intervene with Franco to curb his activities.

Out of the NEO came the forerunners of many of the best known far-right groups and leaders across the world. In Germany secretive groups of former high-ranking SS officers set up the Remter organisation in Hamburg to facilitate their influence in professional circles, the law, academia and cultural organisations.

What flowed out of, such neo-nazi think tanks was the creation of organisations like the Wiking-Jugend in Germany.

By 1961 Remter was able even to advise Colin Jordan, the British nazi leader, on ways of setting up cells at British universities such as Cambridge, based on its own post-war experience.

But it is one of the most notorious veterans' organisations of the SS that we have put under the spotlight for investigation.

operates from Mühlheim an der Ruhr. Aged 72, he is one of the most unrepentant old nazis. Each year he sends out orders to his minions in the ranks of his organisation, directing them politically as well as socially.

The two highlights of their year are a trip to the August gathering of international nazis and Flemish nationalists at Diksmuide in Belgium, and a three-day reunion in April, which in recent years has been held in north Germany.

In 1990 this reunion was a very special occasion for them, because not only were they able to commemorate their dead SS comrades, like Paul "Papa" Hausser, Sepp Dietrich and Felix Steiner, but they were also able to raise their glasses of schnapps and beer to their comrades in the Baltic states of Latvia and Estonia.

In their midst was the unrepentant SS butcher of British and Canadian troops, SS General Wilhelm Mohnke, whose presence came as no surprise to *Searchlight's* investigators because his name is on the captured SS contact list.

This year, from 10 to 12 April, they will gather in Neukirchen in Schleswig Holstein, on the German Baltic coast. No doubt Hauptsturmführer Meyer will be reporting to his troops his political resistance to the suggestion that HIAG should be wound up. It is clear from internal Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner documents in our possession that Meyer, at least, is prepared to go it alone with his organisation if the national body wraps up, feeling that in the new united Germany it has achieved its ends.

He may also be delivering a report on the attendance of some of his members to lay a wreath on 17 November in the forest at Halbe, in the company of more than 1,000 neo-nazis. They may be looking forward to making this an annual event.

It came as no surprise to *Searchlight* investigators that one of the regular gathering places of the Steiner group in Hamburg was the Remter restaurant, on the Holstenwall.

The Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner is not merely, as one of its members called it, "a friendship society of old soldiers" but is in fact a living link between neo-nazis today and Hitler's national socialism. This much was revealed by a close investigation of the organisation's address list in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and The Netherlands.

In each of those countries we found evidence of active connections and engagement with neo-nazi organisations. In Germany members, who were most reluctant to be identified, were among the crowd in the cemetery at Halbe and their wreath was conspicuously present at the monument.

Certainly the neo-nazis themselves were proud to have them in their midst, standing to attention behind the front ranks of blue-shirted, torch-bearing Wiking-Jugend and Nationalistische Front members to the sound of the Last Post, as described in the *Brandenburger Beobachter*, the bulletin of the nazi Deutsche Alternative, published from Cottbus by Frank Hübner. Hübner was among the grassroots neo-nazi leaders present in the cemetery.

Sweden *Olo AB*

If the Germans were very secretive, their counterparts in other countries have been less discreet in making their nazi activities public. For example the Swedish contact for the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner, Sten Eriksson, told us the venue of the next reunion of the organisation. Eriksson is a long-time nazi who was a member of the Swedish Nationalsocialistiska Arbetarpartiet/Svensk Socialistisk Samling (NSAP/SSS), which was run by the would-be Swedish Hitler, Sven Lindholm, and was the main source of recruitment for the Waffen SS.

Eriksson joined the NSAP/SSS during the war and for a time, before he participated in the final battle of Berlin, was the Waffen SS's war correspondent for the Hitler Jugend division. After the war he worked as a journalist. Now retired, he lives at Storgarten, 52A in Skövde, central Sweden. His telephone number is 500 117 46.

At the 1989 gathering of the Steiner organisation held at Walsrode, on the Lüneburg Heath, 400 former SS men were present, 30 of them from Sweden. Also there and "not ashamed of anything" was Ingemar Somberg, who lives in the tiny north Sweden village of Junsele. Somberg was already actively collaborating with the nazis by working as a gun technician at the Skoda works when he joined the Waffen SS and was



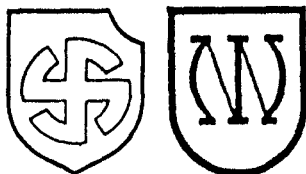
Der Freiwillige, the journal of the SS veterans' association HIAG.

Whereas dozens of other such groups are willing to have themselves photographed at their reunions, rallies, weddings and funerals, the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner is incredibly camera shy.

Today its members are dotted around the world, as they were drawn from Felix Steiner's final battle group, which included the multi-national Wiking, Nordland and Germania divisions of the Waffen SS. It was set up in 1966, when Felix Steiner died, and incorporated already existing veterans' groups of some of these units.

Its present leader is Kurt Meyer, a former SS captain in the Nordland division, who





attached to the crack reconnaissance unit of the Swedish company, which was one of the best armed mobile units of the Third Panzer Corps. One of his tasks involved serving behind Red Army lines.

Also visiting were the latter-day prodigies of the SS both old and young. One of these was the Malmö nazi 'Gösta' who, though too young to have been a member of the Waffen SS, is no less a fascist and acts as a consultant for the fascist Sweden Democrats.

Even more interesting was another face seen there – that belonging to the notorious Swedish bonehead Erik Rundquist, who was dressed in a denim jacket with a white power shoulder patch. Rundquist is better known for his activities with the violent terrorist Storm Network – White Aryan Resistance (VAM), which has recently added bombing, robbery and murder to its political inventory.

Though Eriksson is the Swedish contact man on the SS list, one of its prime movers is the veteran nazi Erik Wallin, who lives at Tivolivägen 11 in Hägersten, a Stockholm suburb. Wallin's address is not easily found because everything is listed in the name of his mother, Britta, even his telephone number, which is 08 45 41 76.

"Its main job has been to aid the extreme right in seeking to destabilise Swedish democracy."

Wallin has a record all of his own, having been, like Eriksson, an early member of the NSAP/SSS. He deserted from the Swedish army to join the Waffen SS, a crime for which he was later court martialled but only given a minor punishment, when he scurried back to Sweden after the war. However his name had already appeared in the NSAP/SSS newspaper *Den Svenske Folksocialisten*, edition 36, as early as 1941, the same year that the shadowy Sveaborg organisation was set up.

Sveaborg has operated since the end of the war in the clandestine world of espionage and extremist politics. Until the mid-1950s its members played a central role in the illegal paramilitary Gladio/Stay Behind structure, which existed in total violation of Swedish neutrality.

Since then its main job has been to aid and abet successive violent formations of the extreme right in seeking to destabilise Swedish democracy. Individuals belonging to both Sveaborg and the Waffen SS are known to have very close contacts with the nazi terrorist VAM movement.

Some of these Swedish veterans, including Wallin, took part in murderous anti-partisan warfare in Croatia in Zagreb as well as behind Soviet lines during the second world war. They are highly regarded by their followers. Sources inside the German neo-

nazi scene indicate that there were several younger Swedes at the Steiner Korps 1991 gathering who were identifiable as neo-nazi activists.

Other members of the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner are spread around Sweden, but at least one other murky figure of Danish origin, Bent Lindboe, can be found in Stockholm at Strålgatan 23, telephone 08 56 12 15.

Despite their denials of links with present day Hitlerites, the Swedish veterans of the Korps Steiner seem to bring fascist activists to reunions with notable regularity.

The Netherlands 010 31

Our investigation in The Netherlands produced even more evidence of direct involvement by Dutch members of the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner in the twilight world of fascism. Several are on record as belonging to the bizarre pagan Consortium de Levensboom (the Consortium of the Tree of Life), which is run by the British National Party's Dutch pin-up girl Florie Rost van Tonningen, 78, the Hitler-worshipping widow of one of The Netherlands' most monstrous wartime nazi collaborators.

Among these are Niklaas van Bracht, Wilgenlaan 51, 3241 BR Middelharnis, telephone 01870 83042; Wim J Klaassen, Bruninklaan 40, 7544 RP Enschede, telephone 053 767693; Carel Ernest Friedrich Lemoine, Indigostraat 242, 1503 NH Zaandam, telephone 075 312114; Jan Schoonderbeek, Lierstraat 105, 9742 DC Groningen, telephone 050 779594; and Adriaan Smit, Roelofstraat 10, 2421 GC Nieuwkoop, telephone 01725 71744.

Also still pursuing the race war is Albert Katers, Volkerakstraat 22, 2nd floor, 1078 XS Amsterdam, telephone 020 6764037. Katers is a former secretary of the Jan Hartman Foundation, an organisation of Dutch SS members who betrayed their country by not only collaborating with the nazi invaders, but also actually taking up arms on their behalf.

Jan Schoonderbeek, another specimen of treachery, sits of the board of the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner and has also played his part in organising gatherings of the Jan Hartman Foundation.

But it is Carel Lemoine who has the most wide ranging fascist pedigree. Lemoine remains one of the top neo-nazis in The Netherlands but does not have a high profile. *Searchlight* can reveal that Lemoine has been active in the Northern League, a neo-nazi international cultural front organisation, and the Nederlandse Volks Unie, an organisation whose secretary was Et Wolsink, a former SS war criminal and now an international paramilitary link man between violent neo-nazi groups in Germany, The Netherlands and Britain. Currently Lemoine is active in the Centrumdemokraten, the political party of the lone Dutch fascist member of parliament, Hans Janmaat.

Also on the list, but now dead, was one Johan Sopar, who like Wolsink was active in the Viking Jeugd and the Nederlandse Volks Unie. It is interesting to observe the frequency with which Korps Steiner involvement is overlaid with parallel involvement in the Viking Youth.

Denmark 010 45

Though the Kameradenwerk Steiner list contains 158 names and addresses in Denmark, it is interesting to note that more than a third of the addresses are to be found in the area of southern Jutland, or as it is known by German nationalists, Northern Schleswig. For instance the small town of Aabenraa has an enclave of no fewer than 20 SS veterans – not surprising in a district with a large German minority.

As part of the investigation *Searchlight's* Danish correspondent traced several of the SS men and asked them about their background. One, Marius Braune, who was found at Jørgensgård 57, 6200 Aabenraa, telephone 746 21419, was pleased to volunteer that he was in the Soviet Union, and though he claimed that he did not join the Waffen SS because he was a nazi, said "it was our damned duty to join forces in the war with our Vaterland".

Another Dane, Hans Bonniksen, who lives at Ringgade 93, 6400 Sønderborg, telephone 744 29535, freely admitted to membership of the Kameradenwerk and to participation in Austrian meetings "at some mountain near Klagenfurt".

According to Bonniksen he fought in Russia and "all the way back to Berlin" but did not do anything wrong. "We were", he said, "comrades in the Waffen SS and the way we survived after the war was by helping each other." Bonniksen had no regrets

"Foreigners, people who do not belong in Europe, demonstrate against the SS."

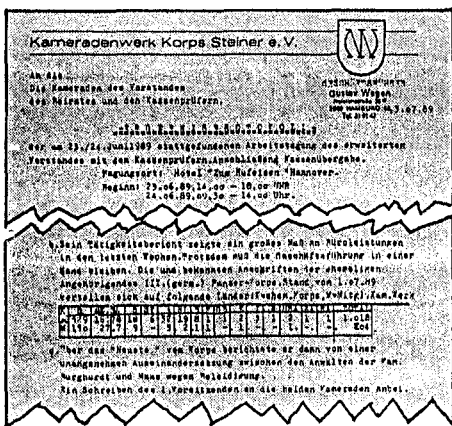
whatsoever and attacked "foreigners – people who do not belong in Europe – who demonstrate" against the Waffen SS. "But in Austria we can meet."

His comrade, Christian Dall, of Ø Snogbæk, also in Sønderborg, telephone 744 67168, is a leading figure in the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner.

Dall was with the SS in Russia and Croatia, and claimed that he and his fellow Danish traitors "did not fight for Germany, but for Europe against the danger from the east". Dall has not lost any of his lust for 'order' since then, and he complained to our correspondent that "the problem today is the lack of discipline".

Norway 010 47

Further north, in Norway, the man responsible for handling the Kameradenwerk's affairs is Arild Elsodd, resident at Frydenlund 32A, 3200 Sandefjord, telephone 34 77667. Almost all the old nazis belong to the Institutt for Norsk Okkupasjonshistorie (INO), a post-war aid organisation set up to support those who betrayed Norway by fighting on the side of its nazi occupiers. INO is said to have more than 400 members and White Aryan Resistance leader Jan Holthe has been one of its members.



The table shows former SS men in Britain and the USA.

It appears, however, that the Kameradenwerk keeps its own structures strictly separate. A figure with a long record of nazi involvement is Ole Darbu of Utsikten 14, 0196 Oslo 1, telephone 02 195232. As early as 1947 he was trying to establish a front-line fighters veterans' organisation. In the 1970s he took part in a failed bid by fascists to take over another party on the political fringes, the Ensliges Parti. In 1979 he enlisted in the fascist Norges Demokratiske Parti and also was a founder of the Nasjonalt Folkeparti (NF), where he clashed with longtime nazi Erik Blücher after Blücher attempted to give the NF a more 'moderate' strategy. Darbu is an inveterate racist who said in a fascist newspaper article: "I love my race so much that I would rather see it unmixed for ever".

Most of the Norwegian members on the list served with the SS after the wartime nazi collaborator Vidkun Quisling agreed to recruit regiments for the multinational Viking division, commanded by Felix Steiner. More than 6,000 Norwegians threw in their lot with the nazis during the second world war and, of these, 5,000 faced criminal proceedings for their treachery. The hard core of the Norwegians on the German side were convinced nazis, either members or active supporters of Quisling's nazi party, the Nasjonal Samling (NS).

The Nordland regiment of the SS was directly engaged in the surprise attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941. Another regiment with Norwegian participation, the Regiment Norge, was in Croatia and later Leningrad. The most fanatical, however, belong neither to the Viking nor the Nordland divisions, but to the Ski Battalions, who after fleeing Finland came home to fight ruthlessly against the Norwegian resistance.

Today many of the Waffen SS men are comfortably ensconced in the business world and still have connections with the fascist magazine *Folk Og Land*, which was established in 1952 and appears to derive most of its funds from old nazi circles. In the 1960s it was an important meeting place and recruiting ground for those like Erik Blücher, who later gained international nazi notoriety.

INO is the publisher of *Folk Og Land*. Its printer is the Viking Boktrykkeri, which has printed pro-nazi material since the end of the war. Though the magazine appears infrequently, it contains advertisements from



Der Freiwillige reveals war criminal SS General Mohnke at reunion.

the right-wing extremist *Norsk Blad* and the violent nazi Erik Rune Hansen is a regular contributor. Through *Folk Og Land* the traitors still try to clear their names.

Recently some of the Norwegian names on the list have crept out of the darkness to give their support to a strange edifice in the woods at Bamble, about 50km south of Oslo, where they have built a monument made of rocks with the inscription: "to the fallen front-line fighters and sisters in world war two, from us who came home to salute you". Every September between 100 and 150 old nazis take part in a remembrance ceremony and at the end of last year they demanded a publicly recognised memorial to their perfidy.

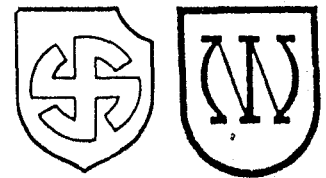
It is clear that in a climate where racism has become widespread in Norway, the old nazis feel they can become more open. Thus another Waffen SS veteran, Eivind Saxlund, Uranienborgveien 17, 0351 Oslo 3, telephone 02 692249, declared himself on 5 January this year as chairman of the aid organisation for wounded front-line fighters: a synonym for the hated Waffen SS.

Germany

On 1 February 1992 telephones rang all over Germany in the homes of former SS men whose names appeared on the top secret Kameradenwerk Steiner list. Each caller, posing as an academic researcher, asked the old nazis a series of questions starting with "Is it correct that you were in the first European army, the Waffen SS?" They went on to ask a further 16 questions to elicit their personal histories and current attitudes: questions like "the Waffen SS has been labelled criminal. What do you think history will say of it? Do you keep in contact with your old comrades" and "do you consider the formation of a new European army possible?"

Herbert Poller, Gravenreutherstraße 35, 8580 Bayreuth, told the *Searchlight* investigator that he considered the formation of a new European army necessary. He went on to commend the cooperation between the German SS and the volunteer groups from the Nordic countries. Poller had served as a Untersturmführer, Nordland division, 3rd Germanic Panzer Corps, but had also served in the notorious Das Reich division of the SS.

He went on to say that he often gets together with his old comrades at reunions in Ulrichsberg, in Austria.



We are not naming some of those interviewed at this stage of our investigations. One of them, a former Oberscharführer, said the aim of the SS had now been fulfilled with the destruction of Bolshevism. He went on to say that there needs to be a new arrangement in Europe with the German language as the dominant one. "We Germans are 70 million. With the Austrians and the Swiss, and so on, 80 million German speakers, yet we are totally suppressed. We must be recognised." He ended by saying that if he had the opportunity to join the SS again he would do so immediately.

Another SS veteran, who had served as an Oberscharführer first in the SS Wiking division and later in the Nordland SS division, said that he attended rallies of former SS members all over Europe at least once a year. He complained bitterly that Germany was restricted by international law from waging war like any of its neighbours could.

Oberscharführer Heinz Mellenthin, Schulenburg Landstraße 334, 3000 Hannover 21, telephone 0511 789707, was very explicit in his views. But this is not surprising as he is the number two in the Kameradenwerk Steiner. He said he could only speak well of his experiences in the SS. "They were good times, the best. Among the European volunteers the togetherness was so good we keep it up today. It is about time we ceased to be regarded as a criminal organisation."

Asked about the status of the Waffen SS in post-war Germany, he said: "They viciously attacked us then. We were such bad boys. Now they want us back."

On his relationship with the allies after the war he said: "Not a day goes by without a hate film against Germany. Yet at the same time the Americans acknowledge our officers and we even visit one another."

After boasting about his military exploits against the Russian and Yugoslav people, he indicated an ongoing military role after the war, when he said he had discussed during military studies the question of the creation of a new European army.

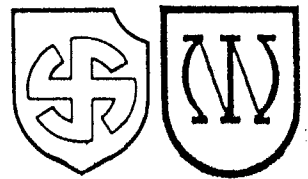
The comments of these men are sure to make us all sleep comfortably in our beds.

The Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner is an integral part of the Waffen SS veterans organisation HIAG. To this very day its members regard themselves as bound by their personal oath of allegiance to Adolf Hitler, who, to them, is no criminal but a legend.

They stand in the tradition of national socialism, they venture no self criticism for the bloody war record of the Waffen SS, they defame the victims of national socialism and deny the responsibility of Germany for the crimes of nazi terror. The cover of their magazine, *Der Freiwillige*, continues to be printed in the red, black and white colours of the nazi regime.

The motto "their honour was loyalty" is the most frequently used quotation in its pages, always when former SS members have died.

NATO boss and SS



It is no wonder that the Kameradenwerk Korps Steiner has become the mentor and model for the hordes of neo-nazi youths who assembled in the forest last November at Halbe. Nor should it be any surprise that the wreath laid to honour its war dead took pride of place above that of the German state on the war memorial.

It is also a fact that the elite section of the neo-nazi youth movement, the Wiking-Jugend, takes its name directly from the Wiking division of the Waffen SS, whose veterans, like those of the Nordland division, are one of the two main components of the Kameradenwerk.

What a terrible and bloody example they have set for the youth of Germany by endowing them with the name Wiking-Jugend. For among the SS's many other crimes the Wiking division is burned into the memory of the Jewish and Polish people for

as one of the two contact addresses for this criminal organisation in North Rhine Westfalia.

Wolfgang himself is a member of the pagan Artgemeinschaft, which has links with senior British National Party members like James Mottram and with top neo-nazis in Germany like the movement's lawyer, Jürgen Rieger. He also belongs to the Nordische Ring, an Odinist nazi outfit.

Reviewing the troops like a Reichsmarschall at Halbe was the 79-year-old Dr Ursula Schaffer, the moving spirit behind the Deutsche Kulturgemeinschaft (DKG). She can be found at Prinz Friedrich-Leopold Straße 52, W 1000 Berlin 38, telephone 030 803 2852. Though old, Schaffer commands enormous respect from the violent young louts and hooligans who gathered under the trees in Halbe.

Her organisation, the DKG, is yet another

and defence ministry officials in laying wreaths next to those of the Waffen SS and their disciples.

Whilst the spiritual, ideological and political needs of the unified Germany's young nazis are watched over by the veterans of Hitler's SS, their day to day security appears to be safeguarded by friends in the highest echelons of government.

And this is nothing new. SS murderer Wilhelm Mohnke still receives his full pension from the German government and can attend SS reunions with impunity. Maybe some of this can be explained by the role of men like Dr Manfred Wörner, who as a CDU opposition defence spokesman and a reserve major in the Bundeswehr could happily address a gathering of the Waffen SS veterans' association HIAG in Stuttgart in 1975 on the theme: how secure is the Federal Republic? As far as SS veterans and neo-



Above: Wolfgang Nahrath. Above right: Wolfram and Inge Nahrath. Below: Ursula Schaffer.



Dr Manfred Wörner, NATO Secretary-General: 1975 (above) with the SS; 1990 (below) with Margaret Thatcher.



its slaughter of 600 Jewish civilians in Galicia in 1942. Its sister organisation, the Nordland division, terrorised the people of Yugoslavia during that country's occupation.

Presiding over the pagan death ritual enacted in the forest of Halbe were the top leaders of the Wiking-Jugend, old nazi fanatics of the Nahrath family: Wolfgang, Wolfram and Inge. Wolfgang Nahrath, of Brockenberg 5A, 5190 Stolberg 4, telephone 02402 25508, has been a member of the Wiking-Jugend since 1953 and has always had firm connections with the Waffen SS veterans' organisation HIAG.

His entire family are members of the Wiking-Jugend and some hold dual membership with the violent Freiheitliche Arbeiter Partei (FAP). His son, Ulf, who can be found at the same address as his father, has been in the leadership of the FAP since 1989 and is listed

one of David Irving's neo-nazi fan clubs and in April 1980 the revisionist writer was guest of honour at its "Norddeutschen Kulturtag" on the Lüneburg Heath. The DKG was the nominal organiser of the display at Halbe.

Also on show was a selection of other leading fascists: Oliver Schweigert, the gauleiter for Greater Berlin of Gottfried Küssel's Bewegung. Schweigert operates out of Weskammstraße 26, Berlin 48, telephone 030 711 6194. Schweigert's role in the whole performance was as one of the chief stewards.

Another prominent participant was Arnulf-Winfried Priem, leader of the heathen Wotans Volk. Priem lives at Osloerstraße 15, Berlin 65, and can be reached on the telephone on 030 494 6253. Priem's group laid its own wreath and he was representing the leadership of the Bewegung, because other leading members were taking part in a ceremony in Madrid to honour the memory of fascist dictator General Franco and the nazi Condor Legion.

Many second rank neo-nazi leaders were there to lay wreaths and hear speeches and poems honouring the SS, including the nazi terrorist Uwe Rohwer, Frank Hübner from Cottbus and Raj Träger from Dresden.

The events in Halbe violated German federal laws forbidding the use of nazi symbols, including SS runes; laws against the wearing of political uniforms; laws against sedition and incitement to criminal acts and race hatred. No police were present, no nazis were subsequently charged and no questions were asked about the role of the Bundeswehr



nazis are concerned, the answer would appear to be very secure.

Germany is engaged in a debate as to whether it should alter its constitution so that its armed forces can engage in overseas adventures. With the Soviet system gone, the former Red Army going home and isolationist pressures building up in the United States, the officers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation, NATO, are actively discussing a change in its role to an all-European defence force, with Germany at its head. Today the secretary-general of NATO is Dr Manfred Wörner.

In November 1991 the Bundeswehr followed where Wörner led.