

## Nazis discovered in the Green Party

Since the founding of the Greens in 1979, *EIR* has documented in detail that party's ideological kinship to the Strasser wing of the Nazi party (NSDAP), y's new fascist stormtroopers.

Consider the case of Werner Vogel, who was elected to the federal parliament in March 1983 on the Green slate in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia. During the Hitler regime, Vogel had a leading position in the NSDAP and in the Reich interior ministry, where he worked as an assistant to State Secretary Stuckart. (Stuckart was a participant in the infamous Wannsee Conference, where the Nazis' mass extermination policies were formulated.)

umented to have visited the Dachau concentration camp in 1938 on an official mission. To this day, he has never distanced himself from his past. Following the parliamentary elections, he told the *Süddeutsche Zeitung* that, as concerns the Nazi state, "It has always been my state; it was just poorly managed."

When the scandal about Vogel broke into the open, the Greens were determined to prevent his resignation. The tug-of-war reached a climax at an extraordinary party congress on April 23-24 in Düsseldorf, when those who demanded action against Vogel were reviled as "puritanical anti-fascists." One older member, who himself had been condemned to death during the Nazi period, was hissed off the podium

when he demanded Vogel's resignation. National chairman Wilhelm Knabe, who was once a member of the Hitler Youth, rejected the resignation demand, asking sarcastically, "Should we, then, shoot down all leader-figures?" Green parliamentarian Luise Beck-Oberdorf likewise spoke against Vogel's resignation, arguing that one should not be too hard on senior citizens.

Look also at the case of Gustine Johannsen, former member of the Green national executive committee. Once active within the NSDAP, Hitler represented for her a "glimmer of hope on the horizon." She, too, has not distanced herself from Hitler fascism; on the contrary, she told the pro-Green newspaper *taz* that its "positive impulses" were ruined by the war.

The Greens also immediately moved to back her when her past became known. Green leader Manon Maren-Griebach, for example, described attacks against Johannsen as a "hybrid witch-hunt against a worthy old lady." Rudolf Bahro thought he spied "the spirit of Robespierre" in the attacks.

Also noteworthy is the case of Luise Rinser, who in 1984 ran for the post of President of the Federal Republic. In 1937 Rinser had composed the following hymn to Hitler: "We, the Führer's select devotees. . . . We are Germany's burning blood. . . ."

The Greens now no longer bother to deny their brown origins. On Dec. 9, 1984, Rudolf Bahro told the Seventh National Congress that "the Greens, from a formal point of view, are structured according to a model quite similar to that of the Nazis."

distributed by the Greens (Niekisch Group) and Bahro are right to demand that 'we must learn the total warfare of our brother Hitler.'"

## Greens seek to spark anti-American explosion

As befits their Soviet tutelage, the Greens have vowed to expel American influence—and especially American military power—from Western Europe. To this end, they participate in regular demonstrations and sabotage actions against American military facilities in West Germany.

A Green member of parliament from Baden-Württemberg, Thilo Weichert, put it this way: "We live in an occupied land and the occupiers are the U.S. and NATO armed forces. The victims are the children, homeowners, car drivers. Our occupiers do not usually even know the German language, let alone German law. For these occupiers, our environment is a huge garbage can."

The neo-Nazis could not have expressed it more bluntly. Michael Kühnen, a neo-Nazi who works closely with the Green movement, says: "I think less of the U.S.A. than I do of the U.S.S.R.," and Nazi terrorists such as Odfried Höpp have gone on hunting forays to bomb American GIs in their automobiles. Neo-Nazi leader Karl-Heinz Hoffman declares: "The Greens would have to embrace me if they knew how Green I am."

The Greens in Baden-Württemberg are seeking to appeal to the more backward instincts of the rural population, to incite them against "the occupiers." A spokesman for the Green regional office declared: "Farmers have enormous rage in their gut. Especially in the area of Reutlingen, Canadian troops have destroyed entire crops with their tank treads, without regard to protests from the farmers. The next maneuvers could end in real farm riots against the soldiers. Many people think that. The population has become politically more conscious."

## 'A deadly threat to the republic'

*Allgemeine Jüdische Wochenzeitung, the leading Jewish weekly in the Federal Republic of Germany, issued the following attack on the Greens on Oct. 19, 1984:*

When at the end of the 1960s the NPD [neo-Nazi party] received a frightening surge of support from the voters, we sounded the alarm. . . . The emergence of the Greens, and their successes especially, put us on guard because they shed light on conditions within the established parties. . . . The impression persists, that the parties now holding office are not yet frightened enough. Our warnings are still hitting up against their armor of self-complacency.

*Westdeutsche Zeitung, Dec. 13, 1984:*

Israel's ambassador in Bonn, Ben Ari, has accused some sections of the Greens of practicing anti-Semitism and a "Jews out!" policy. Commenting on a policy paper released by the Greens just before their visit to Israel, he said that "we

The Greens in Hesse recently announced in a press release that the American forces stationed there serve the goal of "the destruction of Hesse and its population." They have demanded that the regional government of Hesse "initiate criminal proceedings against the U.S. troops." Hesse's Social Democratic interior minister has been remarkably open to this sort of proposal: He was the first to condemn the United States when the commanding general of the Fifth Corps of the U.S. Army lodged a complaint about the state authorities' lax attitude toward terror attacks against American military installations.

Last fall's NATO maneuvers provided a pretext for a new explosion of terror and sabotage actions. In September, the Frankfurt Greens cemented up the explosive chambers of a Frankfurt bridge (intended for use by retreating NATO troops in case of a Soviet invasion). Green parliamentarians Manfred Zieran and Jutta Ditfurth from Frankfurt took part in the action.

are living under the illusion that racism and anti-Semitism within the Federal Republic are insignificant. This so-called strategy paper teaches us otherwise."

*Süddeutsche Zeitung, Dec. 30, 1984:*

Jürgen Todenhöfer, a Christian Democratic parliamentarian, said that unfortunately, over 90 percent of German voters are completely ignorant of the fact that many leading positions in the Green party are held by anarchists, communists, and terrorists. As long as the Greens do not break with these, he said, this represents a deadly threat to the continued existence of the Federal Republic.

*Bayernkurier, Dec. 1, 1984:*

The cultural commission of the city of Munich, along with the Bertelsmann publishing group, jointly sponsored a lecture series on the theme: "Talks On Our Own Country: Germany," at which the Bavarian Minister President Franz-Josef Strauss said on Nov. 24:

"Susceptibility to romanticism is not typically German; it was mainly power-hungry politicians who utilized romanticism to their own ends," Strauss said, emphasizing that the Nazis particularly made use of "all irrationalist currents."

Although irrationalist currents were suppressed following 1945, they reemerged with new strength in the course of the unrest in the 1960s, as a "revolution in values" was consciously promoted during the 1970s by the media and political forces. . . .

This movement is controlled and run by forces of a completely different nature. These forces are concerned not with protecting our forests or with peace, but desire another kind of state. There is no alternative, still in keeping with a state under law, to the power-sharing parliamentary democracy. Whoever gets into bed with communists or with forces preaching fundamental opposition to representative parliamentary democracy, who instead demands grassroots democracy and imperative mandates, and who even openly advocates violation of the law and use of violence . . . is sinning against democracy and against the state under law.