

Report from Bonn by Rainer Apel

German Greens hoist Soviet red flag

Green Party radicals get most-favored status at the Kremlin.

Turning more and more anti-American in recent years, leaders of the German Green Party have tried, though, to keep a certain distance from the Soviet Union. This has definitely changed with the visit to Moscow (Nov. 2-8) by two leading members of the pro-terrorist faction of the Greens, Jutta Ditfurth and Jürgen Maier. Formally invited to the "Red October" festivities there, they met, among other senior officials, with Mikhail Gorbachov, who endorsed the Greens' activities in Germany.

With Jutta Ditfurth, who came out of the German "new left" of the early 1970s, these high-level contacts to the Kremlin go back to at least 1983. At all turning points in German-Soviet relations (usually accompanied by massive Soviet black propaganda attacks on the Bonn government) in recent years, Miss Ditfurth was in Moscow. Her discussion partners there usually were senior officials like Vadim Zagladin, Anatolyi Dobrynin, Georgi Arbatov, and Gorbachov.

Usually, Soviet officials and the media expressed unspecific "sympathy" with the Green movement on these occasions. This time, however, the "mutual intent to intensify practical cooperation" was expressed by Soviets and Greens alike, and a special department for contact to the Green movement in Germany was set up in Moscow.

Intelligence insiders in Bonn evaluated this as "a sign that Moscow gave the German Greens the status of a liberation movement"—implying relations like those between the Kremlin and armed insurrectionists or guerrilla

movements in the West and in the Third World. The Soviets may have offered "advisers" (i.e., irregular warfare specialists), to the Green movement in Germany. This recalls traditions of Soviet support for the armed upsurges of the German Communists in the 1920s and early 1930s, in the context of the Comintern's "Third Period." Indeed, a closer look at the Nov. 4 speech Jutta Ditfurth gave before a gathering of liberation movements in Moscow, drew political parallels.

"With joy," she said, "we have accepted the invitation to the October Revolution [sic]. We consider this date one of the most crucial events of history. We enjoy this international conference, which brings together many political friends from Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador, from the PLO and the ANC, and many other liberation movements on this globe.

"While the U.S. attack on Libya was launched from German territory," she charged, "and armed forces of the German Army become a substitute for NATO strike forces in the Gulf, sentiments for a cancellation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, which will expire by 1995, are being created in West Germany."

This was kind of a marching order to the pro-terrorist faction of the Green movement, to step up sabotage of NATO infrastructure, the electric power grid, and the military-industrial complex in Germany. Jutta Ditfurth herself was one of the very first to begin sabotage, in 1983, of military installations in Frankfurt.

She plays a direct role in fomenting riots and insurrection in Germany.

Her diatribes against the so-called "Bonn nuclear-bomb project" on May 17-18, 1986, provided a propaganda framework for extremists to turn a protest rally by radical ecologists at Wackersdorf into an armed attack on the police. Close to 200 policemen were injured there over the Pentecost weekend of 1986, which also marked the beginning of a tide of sabotage and destruction against nuclear-related companies all over Germany. Shortly before these inflammatory speeches, Jutta Ditfurth had been in Moscow.

Her talks in Moscow this time overlapped with the gunfire ambush in police at the Frankfurt airport runway, which killed two and injured another 10 policemen on Nov. 2, 1987. From Moscow, she decided to issue a cynical statement characterizing the ambush as "an incident most welcome to certain circles in this country." This was probably an unintended slip of the tongue, meaning that "circles in Moscow" welcomed the ambush. Her statement was in line, indeed, with strategic considerations in Moscow to step up irregular warfare in Germany. This apparently includes a streamlining of the Green movement.

Promptly after her return from Moscow on Nov. 9, Ditfurth launched an attack on the moderates inside the Green Party, as "traitors to the Green cause." This is to force the moderates to either quit, or turn over the party machine to her "fundamentalist" faction.

A striking example of what lies in store for Germany, was given in Hamburg Nov. 14, when police caught the party manager of that city's Green Party section, Rosita Timm, red-handed trying to smuggle riot material and explosives into the Hafenstrasse district, which is currently occupied by a mob of insurrectionary "squatters."