

Mondale backers build fascist Green party in the United States

by Mark Burdman

On a nationally televised prime-time broadcast Oct. 23, Independent Democratic candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., charged that the backers of Walter Mondale's presidential campaign were planning to create a U.S. version of the Nazi-Communist Green Party of West Germany by splitting out the ultra-liberal wings of the Democratic Party.

Within 48 hours of the broadcast, Mondale had neither confirmed, denied, nor challenged LaRouche's contentions. This silence only tended to confirm in the minds of millions of viewers that the charges were right on target.

For Mondale's backers in the Hubert Humphrey Institute in Minnesota, in the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, and in the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the problems posed by LaRouche's broadcast are of a greater order of magnitude. His exposure threatens to jeopardize millions of dollars and hundreds of hours of effort that have gone into building the infrastructure of a Green Party apparatus in the United States.

These efforts have most recently included an Oct. 22-26 tour of California by West German Green Party leader Petra Kelly and her travelling controller, Gen. Gert Bastian. Kelly's sponsorship by the California branch of the Liberal Establishment is reminiscent of the tour of the United States by Nazi-organizer Hjalmar Schacht in the early 1930s, prior to Adolf Hitler's accession to power.

The nature of the beast

"I am interested in the forces for cultural revolution that lie, in no small way, in Christ, Buddha, and Lao Tsu. Forces that have made history. We need the Gnostic tradition. . . . Taken realistically, mysticism, at least clear-headed mysticism, means a profound mobilization of emancipatory forces in the human psyche."

"We of the peace movement must examine the growth of alternative movements and ask ourselves how they achieved such dramatic success. For example, who would have predicted that Adolf Hitler's movement, once the exclusive concern of a tiny minority, would rise to answer the needs, real or imagined, of the people and become so successful? The same is true of Zionism and Khomeinism. These are the models we must have present in our mind."

These citations are exemplary of the state of mind of the Green Party that Mondale's backers are seeking to create in

the United States. The first of the two citations, printed in a recently issued manifesto entitled, *Green Politics: The Global Promise*, is from Rudolf Bahro, a "defector" from the German Democratic Republic who has become the main ideological spokesman for the West German Green Party's program for returning the human race to pre-industrial times. The second citation is from Richard Falk, the Princeton professor of international law and guru of the U.S. environmentalist and "nuclear freeze" movements who was instrumental in bringing Ayatollah Khomeini to power in Iran.

Much of the intrigue concerning the building of a U.S. Green Party converges on the Humphrey Institute, one of whose directors and fundraisers since its inception in the late 1970s has been Henry Kissinger. Following the defeat of Carter-Mondale in 1980, Mondale was at the institute as a visiting scholar.

In May 1983, the institute sponsored meetings in the United States of leading Soviet intelligence officials, including one at Minneapolis discreetly attended by Mondale, which planned refocusing the "nuclear freeze" movement against the U.S. beam-defense program.

In September 1984, the institute's director, Harlan Cleveland, former U.S. NATO ambassador, made a private visit to Bonn, West Germany, to discuss "exchanges" of political personalities between the United States and the Federal Republic involving officials of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, the think-tank for the West German Social Democratic Party now angling for a national alliance in the Federal Republic with the Greens.

One Humphrey Institute underling of Cleveland's, resident scholar Karen Lehman, had attended a conference one month earlier at Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the theme of how a Green movement could be built in the United States. Following that event, Lehman told a caller: "The values which the Greens organized around in Germany are an underlying theme in America. Our job is to provide a vehicle for reaching that." Noting that the German Greens were very much influenced by the ideologies of the American Indians and their attachment to the land, she stressed developing a "culture rooted in place," that is, in the blood and soil where one lives.

The Macalester event was catalyzed by the recent book, *Green Politics: The Global Promise*, by Charlene Spretnak

and Fritjof Capra. Capra is an Austrian-born professor of physics at Berkeley, whose book *The Tao of Physics* claims that the universe is irrational and random.

Spretnak is one of the insiders in the so-called Aquarian Conspiracy that produced the New Left and the rock-drug counterculture. She has helped form an organization called "New Options," which is trying to merge various of the components of the "Aquarian Conspiracy" into a national network whose centerpiece would be some kind of Green Party formation.

In June 1984, Spretnak appeared at the Washington, D.C., meeting of the World Futures Society to make a speech calling for expanding the "Green" perspective into the United States. An international director of the World Futures Society, former secretary of agriculture and ex-governor of Minnesota Orville Freeman, is the main agricultural adviser to the Mondale campaign.

At the Futures Society event, Spretnak had shared the podium with Austria's Robert Jungk, one of the individuals who launched the environmentalist movement in Europe in cooperation with assorted "ex"-Nazis. Jungk extolled the European "green-peace movement" for having weakened, over the past decade, the belief of the European population in science and technological progress.

The Macalester event resolved to build a U.S. green movement "from the bottom up" by creating political momentum on the "grassroots" level, which would later merge to become a national movement. Organizers expressed fear that, were a national green party to be surfaced prematurely, it would be crushed or isolated before getting far off the ground. They decided to avoid using the word "green" in any of their activities, out of fear of negative political reactions, and instead to use the label of "Committees of Correspondence" used by the Americans in the years of the American Revolution!

The Macalester College meeting was followed by a Sept. 19-23 Second Biennial Conference on the Fate of the Earth sponsored by that organization and the Global Tomorrow Coalition, both derivatives of the Aspen Institute and the Club of Rome.

This was the meeting at which Falk made the shocking pro-Hitler and pro-Khomeini statements cited in the introduction. One feature of the Fate of the Earth event was the attendance of a delegation of 17 members of the West German Green Party touring the United States, including Marie-Luise Beck-Oberdorf, the Green Party speaker and member of parliament; Albert Statz, of the Greens' National Peace and Disarmament Committee; Eva Quistorp, leading organizer of the "Hot Autumn" demonstrations against NATO maneuvers in West Germany; and Ronald Matseheroph and Ulrike Bettina, two East German "defectors" from the Roman Catholic Peace Movement. Later, the pro-Hitler Falk told a caller, "there is a fair receptivity to the ideals of the Greens, but in the United States it will need some kind of breakdown or economic crisis to really get off the ground."

Humphrey Institute director Cleveland is also a leader of the Aspen Institute, under whose auspices the "greening of America" is being directed as part of Aspen's "East-West Project" for a global deal with the Soviet Union.

Aspen's work on Germany is being coordinated through the Washington, D.C.-based Institute for Contemporary German Studies, directed by former German Marshall Fund-U.S.A. director Gerald Livingston. The ICGS is planning a series of seminars on the German Green Party for later this year, and has established its connections into the Green Party through Green Party parliament members Otto Schily and Joschka Fischer.

Schily gained notoriety in mid-1982 for embracing Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi at a Tripoli, Libya conference on the "peace movement." He is Qaddafi's "green" connection in West Germany.

Fischer has gained another kind of notoriety more recently. During a debate in the West German Parliament Oct. 18, Fischer called a leading Christian Democratic Union parliamentarian an "asshole" and triggered a series of destabilizations in the parliament that left many West German observers thinking of the Weimar period leading up to Adolf Hitler's accession to power.

The most recent outrage of the Liberal Establishment advisers behind Mondale was sponsoring Green Party leader Petra Kelly's speaking engagements in California.

Kelly's connections to the Mondale camp run deep. In 1973, she was a co-signer with Walter Mondale's brother, Lester Mondale, of the *Humanist Manifesto #2*, a document composed by the American Humanist Association favoring one-world government and various of the ideas that have since become part of the Green Party program in Germany. Walter Mondale has stated on more than one occasion that he regards himself as a "humanist" in that tradition.

On Oct. 22, Kelly appeared with Gen. Gert Bastian before the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, essentially the West Coast branch of the New York Council on Foreign Relations. When asked why she had been invited to speak, World Affairs Council head Edmond Haddad said: "Our feeling is that the Green Party is a party to be reckoned with. . . . After the elections here, you will see a coalescing of all the feelings pent up in the peace movement. We will all be looking for ways to end the arms race if Reagan is re-elected, and I see Petra Kelly and her group playing a major role in that. I think they'd *love* to gain a foothold here and this will help them."

In both cases, however, her "foothold" became very slippery, as her audiences were saturated with leaflets from the International Caucus of Labor Committees warning of the "red-green offensive" in Europe and of the plot to set up a similar red-green operation on American shores.

Judging from the intense response garnered by LaRouche's Oct. 23 broadcast, the future of Operation Green Project and of the Mondale campaign looks none too bright in the days ahead.