

## EIR Special Report

# New fascist threat: the 'Green-Red' assault on Germany

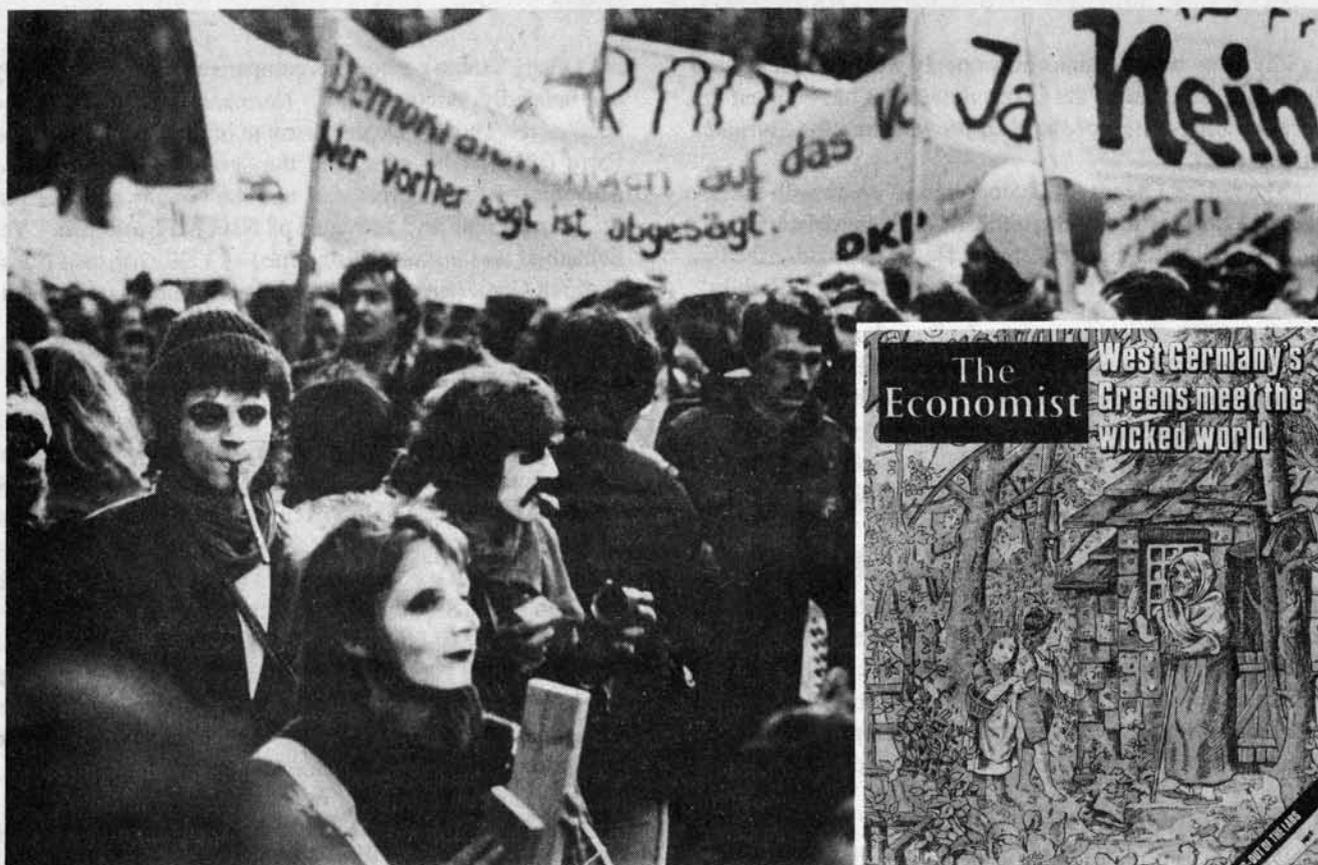
by EIR's Wiesbaden staff

In the Sept. 30 municipal elections in the German state of North Rhine-Westphalia, the Green Party received more than 8% of the vote and 1,300 elected positions. Euphoric representatives of the Greens are already anticipating double-digit results in the coming spring elections in Berlin and Baden-Württemberg. This movement, made up of "former" terrorists, communist activists, old Nazis, Qaddafi supporters, ethnic separatists, East bloc agents, and others hostile to the republic, is now positioned to join in a federal "Red-Green" coalition with the Social Democrats, to destroy the Federal Republic of Germany and deliver it into the hands of the Soviet Union.

While the international press boosts the Greens as the 1980s version of innocent "flower children" who have "raised legitimate concerns about the environment and the arms race," we will document here that they are *fascists* in the tradition of Gregor Strasser, and that they further constitute the support apparatus for the hard core of terrorists who are currently carrying out acts of violence and sabotage against German and American military facilities and personnel, at Soviet behest.

Like their Nazi forebears, the Greens are no indigenous German phenomenon, but are being promoted by an international oligarchy—from both East and West—that is committed to the destruction of Germany and its alliance with the United States. While the Soviet Union is funding the German Green and "peace" movement to the tune of 60 million deutschemarks (about \$23 million) a year, the U.S. State Department and Ambassador Arthur Burns invite Green leaders to tour the United States on a regular basis.

Germany is now set for a repeat of the tragedy of the Weimar Republic, with the rapid expansion of an irrationalist, anti-republican movement, the discrediting of existing political institutions under conditions of international crisis and growing unemployment, and the rampant appeasement of the fascists by other leading political forces. The German government and security institutions have shown no determination to protect the republic from the Green menace. Instead, the number of those who advocate appeasement is increasing; the Greens, many argue, have gained the "respectability" of a parliamentary party; perhaps they can be "co-opted and controlled" over time.



*The news media are promoting the Greens as idealistic young innocents on a moral crusade. These are the Soviet-backed descendents of the Nazi stormtroopers, who are sabotaging German and American military facilities, seeking the break-up of the Western alliance, and are committed to the destruction of republican government.*

This attitude—which also typified the treatment of the Nazi Party during the Weimar Republic—is no longer exhibited merely by Social Democratic Party (SPD) leaders such as Hesse state Governor Holger Börner, who capitulated to the Greens in 1982 after a bitter and bloody fight against them. The same is now increasingly true of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), one of whose parliamentary leaders, Kurt Biedenkopf, now praises them as acceptable parliamentary partners.

### **The fascist belief-structure**

The Greens are a fascist movement, an irrationalist cult masquerading behind a thin public-relations veneer of “non-violence.” The blood-and-soil mystical worship of nature and “the people,” the romantic flight from the modern industrial world back to pre-industrial times, the Dionysian character of the rock-drug-counterculture—all these are hallmarks of a fascist mass movement and the Gnostic belief structure.

Rudolf Bahro, the East German “emigrée” who was one of the founders of the Greens, described his rejection of the Western Judeo-Christian tradition in terms which Adolf Hitler would have readily endorsed:

I am interested in the forces for cultural revolution

that lie, in no small way, in Christ, Buddha, and Lao Tse. 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.

Bahro insists that the world would be better off had the agricultural and industrial revolutions never occurred, and advocates the following program:

The only real alternative can be the construction of basic communities, consisting of a proposed maximum of 3,000 human beings. . . . These communities will unify themselves around a simple, “steady state” mode of reproduction of their material foundations. They will produce their basic needs in nutrition, clothing, housing, education, and health care largely through their own work, deciding on specialized production for barter primarily to surrounding areas. . . .

While not every Green sympathizer is a hard-core fascist, each potentially tends in that direction, and under conditions of increasing political and economic crisis, the bad will

rapidly grow worse. Punks now openly wear swastikas, and the radicalized part of the Green movement has adopted the street-fighting tactics of the Nazi brownshirts, the *Sturmabteilung* (SA).

The radical Greens, or “autonomists,” share with the SA man the glorification of the nihilistic and anarchistic world-view of a Nietzsche or a Hermann Hesse, who described in his book *Steppenwolf* the mental state of the “street fighter”:

A wild desire for strong feelings burned in me, for sensations, a rage against this colorless, flat, normal, sterilized life, a mad rage to smash something, perhaps a warehouse or a cathedral or even myself, to commit daring stupidities. . . . To seduce a young girl or to smash some representatives of the bourgeois order in the face.

Here one is reminded of those modern figures such as anti-nuclear activist Michael Duffke who attempted “to smash some representatives of the bourgeois order in the face,” beating an unarmed policeman with a club. Duffke was sentenced to five-and-a-half years in prison, was released early and then arrested again when he attempted to sexually abuse a 10-year-old girl in a swimming pool.

### A repetition of 1933?

Political and trade-union leaders who spoke out, albeit timidly, against the Greens as “eco-fascists” in 1982 and 1983 have now been cowed into silence. A well-known conservative journalist and historian recently commented on results of the North Rhine-Westphalian elections:

It looks very bad. The government has done and said nothing. Some are beginning to realize that they are being overtaken by events. Imagine Lafontaine [ultra-leftist Saarland SPD chief Oskar Lafontaine, who publicly demands West Germany’s withdrawal from NATO—ed.] ministers! It is exactly like 1933! We are involuntarily reminded of von Papen: “Take in Hitler and control him.”

Chancellor Kohl is soft, as soft as butter. The government is so naive; they are nothing but honest Christians who stand opposed to a cunning Lafontaine who believes he can invite the Greens to a coalition meeting and the Greens will behave like nice children.

And yet the single issue in German politics seems to be that the forest is dying! What a farce! That shows the political level of the population—they have become susceptible to a Green revolutionary demagogue. As in 1933, the Greens appeal to the lowest instincts. And it works. Step by step, they can establish themselves more. They can increase their following and the means at their disposal.

Others too have made this comparison, even if hesitantly and belatedly. Among them is Hermann von Schaubert, the head of the Thomas Dehler Institute of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), who compared the “political intentions and activities of the ‘alternatives’ and the Greens with the political intentions and activities of National Socialism.” Yet Schaubert was instantly disciplined by FDP chairman Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who charged that this criticism was neither factually justified nor “in the style of the FDP.”

### Hitler and the Greens

A look at the history of the Weimar Republic reveals shocking comparisons with the rise of the Greens today. The historian and U.S. prosecuting attorney at the Nuremberg Trials, Prof. Robert Kempner, who had been a member of the Reichsbanner resistance organization, writes penetratingly in his book *Lost Opportunity to Stop the Nazis* on the situation in 1928-30, when votes for Hitler dramatically increased from 810,000 to 6,400,000. The legal and illegal activities of the Nazis threatened public order. Yet it would still have been possible in 1930 to smash Hitler’s organization with legal prohibitions and dramatic police actions. In the interior ministry, the law enforcement agencies, and the army, there were still groups that were powerful enough to effectively defend the republic. Kempner, who during the Nazi rise was a legal counsel for the police division of the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, shows how a memo drafted by security officials, which characterized the Nazi party (NSDAP) as “a highly treasonous organization, subversive to the state and the republic,” was undermined by the miserable figure of Chancellor Hermann von Brüning.

The 1930 document, written by Berlin Police President Weiss, Criminal Commissioner Stumm, and Assistant Federal Judge Schoch, is an excellent study of the NSDAP and provides the modern reader with the basis for comparison to today’s rapidly expanding Green movement. The document also recommends appropriate legal means for defense of the nation and the republic—excellent reading material for today’s ministerial officials and federal attorneys who faint at the first sign of political pressure when fighting begins against the unconstitutional activities of the Greens.

The essential points of this memo, which we summarize here with added commentary, can be applied to the current situation without alteration:

● **The NSDAP cannot be viewed as a party in the classical sense, but as a “movement.”**

Contrary to the illusion of Weimar parliamentarians, the Nazis had no intention of playing by the rules; they used the “game” of party politics as a stepping stone on their way to absolute power, to impose their mystical world-view on the nation as a whole. A brochure issued by the NSDAP put it this way:

Yes, fighters! Not the party member of just any political party, which is pursuing some political party-like goal or other and then attempts, to keep some small number of their election promises from some sort of political horse-trading.

These formulations fit perfectly with the Greens' insistence that they are, as Petra Kelly would say, an "anti-party party."

● **The Nazis move the masses through a tightly-organized cell structure.**

The SA shocktroops operated through small gangs of 5-10 people that would build into "storms" of 100 or more. As a circular of the NSDAP Rhineland district insisted in November 1929:

The final decision—on this we have to all be clear—does not fall to the masses voting, but rather to a stern, well-disciplined minority which intervenes properly at the right moment.

Green parliamentarian Otto Schily, formerly the lawyer for the Red Army Fraction, said in June 1983:

Precisely when it is a matter of questions of existence, this qualitative minority has perhaps even a stronger weight than the quantitative majority.

● **The Nazis have no interest in obeying the laws of the state.**

In the 1930 memo, in a chapter titled, "The Party as an Organization Hostile to the State in the Sense of Paragraph 129 of the Penal Code," there are many documented examples of the *will to illegality*, such as the following, from an NSDAP meeting in Breslau, July 1930:

Until the present, we have carried out the struggle legally and do not wish to deviate from that. If you force us, however, then we will carry it out illegally. And then you will see! For us there is a higher duty, a thousand times higher than the edict of a minister, a thousand higher than a police official, a duty to go to the bitter end to change the fate of Germany. From that, no man can beat us back.

The Browns and the Greens have the identical logic, which is today expressed in the present-day slogan, "Legal, illegal, who gives a f—k?" Said Petra Kelly in November 1983:

If we violate civil disobedience regulations and laws with our non-violent resistance, that is because we follow a higher law, the law of conscience, and because we also know that the power of the state is not absolute.

● **The Nazis intend to undermine the constitutional order.**

In the chapter, "The Party as an Organization Hostile to the Republic," the memo examines the Nazis' moves aimed at "undercutting the republican form of government." At that time, there existed a "Law for Protection of the Republic," which prohibited "abuse, slander, and degradation of the German Republic, its representatives, symbols, and characteristic institutions." The actions of the Nazis, according to the memo, represented deliberate activity against the foundation of public order:

The total activity of the NSDAP in its press, in its meetings, in its propaganda, in the activities of its parliamentary representatives in the national, regional, and city parliaments is consciously, systematically, and stubbornly aimed at this goal. And thus this activity defines itself as *undermining* in the sense of the Law for Protection of the Republic. Undermining requires systematic, not hasty activities, that gradually shake the foundations of legal order and its means of defense in such a way that an increased danger arises for the success of the final attack. . . . That it is a matter of conduct which—self-evidently—is not expressly stated in the charter as an endeavor of the party, plays as little a role as the fact that it is also not the sole and not the final goal of the party.

The formulation here could not be more relevant to the current situation. Key provisions of this law, against "abuse of the state and its symbols" and "unconstitutional abuse of institutions of the constitution," remain in effect today, although they are virtually never applied. Yet there are ample grounds not only to apply this law, but to broaden its scope to make possible terrorist press organs as the Berlin *taz*.

The memo documents Nazi slogans which advocate this undermining of the constitutional order:

The right of the people is opposed to the right of the state.

Every weakening of the system is an opportunity for us.

National Socialist letters, March 1930

Our participation in parliament does not mean strengthening, but undercutting the parliamentary system, not renouncing our anti-parliamentary position but rather fighting against our enemy with his own weapons . . . from the parliamentary tribunal itself.

Dr. Wilhelm Frick, 1927

And today the Greens demand "the right of resistance

to the state's attorney" and vow to "make the Federal Republic ungovernable."

• **The NSDAP seeks the violent overthrow of the state.**

The final chapter of the memo, "The Party as a Highly Treasonous Organization," documents that the Nazis' goal is the "preparation of violent overthrow through undermining and disruption of political and economic public life," "breaking up of the means of power of the state," and "creation of a proper revolutionary fighting force."

As for the Greens' manifold professions of non-violence, other sections of this *Special Report* will show this to be a patent fraud. Let us mention here just the case of Brigitte Heinrich, the "non-violent" Green member of the European Parliament, who was sentenced to 16 months in prison in 1979 for supplying and transporting explosives to the terrorist Red Army Fraction (Baader-Meinhof Gang). Perhaps her "non-violent" convictions prevented her from being the one to light the fuse!

Despite the urgent warnings and all the legal measures available which would have allowed an energetic fight against the NSDAP, Chancellor Brüning rejected the recommendations of this memo, and in December 1930 took the following position:

The Chancellor maintains that the cabinet cannot yet take a final position on the question of the legality or illegality of the NSDAP. In any case, the government must guard against using the same wrong methods against the National Socialists that were used against the Social Democrats in the pre-war years.

Thus the fate of the Weimar Republic was sealed. If a prohibition of the NSDAP and criminal proceedings against Hitler and the leading Nazis had been begun at that time, it is highly probable that the reign of terror and the Second World War could have been prevented. Hitler, according to historian Kempner, would have been convicted because of his treasonous projects, his perjury, and because he founded an unconstitutional organization, and deported from Germany as an undesirable alien. Instead, Brüning made secret contacts with Hitler and other Nazi leaders. Like Governor Börner today, Brüning thought he could pacify the political climate with such appeasement.

**Red-Green government in the wings?**

The mistakes of the Weimar period are being repeated today with terrifying precision. No vigorous political, legal, or police measures have been taken to stop the new brown-green menace. Despite new outbreaks of violence in which the Greens participated, such as the attempts to sabotage NATO's fall maneuvers, the leaders of the Social Democrats are more and more advocating cooperation with the Greens.

The same attitude—"the Börner-Biedenkopf philosophy," as the newspaper commentaries now call it—pervades the Christian Democratic Union. Right after the North Rhine-Westphalia elections, Kurt Biedenkopf, a CDU parliamentarian and "Aquarian" booster of the "post-industrial society," paid court to the Greens in an interview with *Der Spiegel* magazine. They are "likeable to a certain extent," he said; they have taken "important initiatives," and it is quite conceivable that CDU legislators should discuss major issues with them; nor is it to be excluded that a CDU mayor could be elected with votes from the Greens.

This is by no means a solitary opinion; a well-known social scientist commented that much of the CDU electorate is growing more and more ambivalent toward industrial civilization in general, and does not want to remain at the center of the Soviet-American conflict. These people are seeking distance from *both* superpowers, and therefore the Greens are exerting an increasing attraction upon them. According to one polling institute, as many as 267,000 CDU voters went over to the Greens in the North Rhine-Westphalia elections.

This phenomenon has operated on the local level for some time. It reaches the absurd extent that in some municipalities like Kiedrich, in the state of Hesse, the CDU mayor joined the SPD and the Green peace movement in declaring Kiedrich a "nuclear-free zone." Public funds were spent to erect permanent signs announcing this at the city limits.

Similar contacts on a local level between the Greens and the CDU also exist in towns like Remscheid, Monheim, and Schwelm in North Rhine-Westphalia, Langenhagen and Holzminden in Lower Saxony, Boppard and Sprendlingen in Rhineland-Palatinate, and several cities in the Saarland.

Also indicative is the shift of State Secretary Benno Erhard (CDU) of the federal Justice Ministry, hitherto a staunch upholder of the law, who recently discussed the action by the Frankfurt Greens to seal up the explosive chambers of a bridge [intended for wartime use by retreating NATO forces to destroy bridges in advance of a Soviet invasion—ed.]. Erhard, in the report of the federal government, advanced the outrageous notion that the sealing of the explosive chambers in peacetime is not legally "sabotage," but rather "deliberate destruction." It would be hard to imagine a more inappropriate position to take just after the mass riots against NATO's fall maneuvers.

Up until now it has been left to a few organizations like the European Labor Party, the Reichsbanner, and isolated courageous individuals—journalists and professors—to call this brown-green danger what it is. But the legal and political means are still at hand for decisive action by the government. Since 1982, the European Labor Party has circulated a call for banning the Greens as unconstitutional, under the Basic Law of the Federal Republic. The time is running out, but such a move could still succeed, if supporters of German republicanism move quickly.