

with the burning problems of an economic and social order that would deal justly with nature.”

## Mystics, Anthroposophists, and Nazis

For many Green leaders, like **Gen. Gert Bastian**, the pathway to ecological fascism led through the Anthroposophist movement. Rudolf Steiner, the founder of Anthroposophy, was a member of the elite Anglo-Nordic devil-worshipping circle around 19th-century mystic Madame Blavatsky. Her closest associate, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, authored the major cult documents picked up by Richard Wagner and Friedrich Nietzsche, then taught to Adolf Hitler during his tutorship by the Thule Society. The Thule Society was linked through the Anthroposophists to the British-based Isis-Urania Order of the Golden Dawn, the cult of Aleister Crowley and Sir Julian Huxley.

In 1979, when **Petra Kelly** founded the Green party and launched its campaign for election to the European Parliament, she received strong backing from the Anthroposophist **Achberg Institute** in Baden-Württemberg.

Among the first executive committee members of the Greens was **August Haussleiter**, who had been identified by the German courts in the early 1960s as a dangerous figure whose sect, the Deutsche Gemeinschaft, was banned under anti-Nazi laws. In 1976, Haussleiter made a comeback on the basis of an environmentalist program. He resigned from the leadership of the Greens in 1980 when press exposés of his Nazi past made his role too much of a liability for the party.

Haussleiter is by no means the only example of a Nazi turned green; West Germany's neo-Nazi sects share an overlapping membership with various “left-wing” environmentalist organizations. This should come as no surprise to the student of Weimar Germany: The Nazi youth gangs of the 1920s and '30s had a radical anti-capitalist ideology, sought a return to a primitive, pre-capitalist economic form, to primitive exchange of agricultural goods and handicrafts—exactly the Green program. The Greens and neo-Nazis today also share a burning hatred of the United States and a longing for an accommodation with the Soviet Union that will allow German reunification—on Moscow's terms.

A leading neo-Nazi with ties to the Greens is **Michael Kühnen**, one of the heads of the **Aktion Neue Rechte** (New Right Action) group. “I see the leftists,” he said, “—or now we say the ‘alternatives,’ the peace movement, the anti-nuclear movement—as people who are against certain aspects of this system for quite honorable motives. And I believe that joint actions are possible. . . . When I think about the peace movement, the question arises once again of national neutralism. Proceeding from a basic enmity to the system, there are also political issues raised by the destruction of the environment; sooner or later one must come to the issue of race. . . . We have always said, after all, that we too are socialists.”

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## The Greens in parliament

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# Nazis, communists, terrorists, and thugs

*These are among the Greens elected to the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1983.*

### Petra Kelly

After completing her studies in the United States, Kelly was employed by such people as Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy, before arriving in Amsterdam, where she joined the European federalist movement. The personal interest of Dr. Sicco Mansholt, then president of the European Commission, led to her appointment to the EC staff in Brussels, a post which she still formally holds. It was Mansholt, Aurelio Peccei, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip of Great Britain who launched the “green” movement from the top.

In Brussels she took up with the Young European Federalists (YEF), along with other future Greens Jo Leinen and Roland Vogt. Kelly became a federal board member of the Citizens' Environmental Initiative (BBU) and the Greens. She also participated in the Humanist Union and is an editorial board member of Forum Europa, the publication of the YEF.

### Gen. Gert Bastian

Since his resignation from the German Army in 1982, out of protest over NATO's decision to deploy U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Germany, General Bastian has been a member of the “Generals for Peace” group, a co-initiator of the communist-supported “Krefeld Appeal,” and a close collaborator of Petra Kelly, with whom he frequently travels. He now sits in parliament as an independent deputy, having given up his mandate from the Greens.

### Werner Vogel

In 1982, Vogel was not permitted to take his seat in parliament, after certain facts about his Nazi past became known. A member of Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), Vogel held the rank of “Sturmführer” in the SA, the Brownshirts, from 1939 onward, and was an assistant in the Reich Interior Ministry under Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick and State Secretary Stuckart. Frick was hanged for crimes against humanity after the Nuremberg trials; Stuckart, whom Vogel accompanied everywhere, was

one of the participants in the 1942 Wannsee Conference, where the "Final Solution to the Jewish Question" was decreed. Stuckart was also deeply involved in working out the details of the Nazi euthanasia program. Vogel has described his former boss as a man "with whom one could speak openly and critically."

### Otto Schily

A member of the executive board of the Humanist Union, which specializes in nationwide coordination of "anti-police actions," Otto Schily was a defense attorney for the Baader-Meinhof Gang, the terrorists who blazed a trail of death across West Germany in the 1970s.

Schily belongs to circles which support the "Self-Help Network" which serves as a coordination center for the violent "squatters' movement" in Berlin. He was twice a member of Green delegations which visited Libyan dictator Qaddafi. Until April 1984 he was one of the three official Green Party spokesmen in parliament, and has said that the Greens have the right to do "everything" to stop the stationing of U.S. Pershing II missiles in West Germany.

### Dirk Schneider

Since the "extra-parliamentary opposition" riots in 1968, he has often appeared in the literature of the terrorist-communist scene. Since 1976 he has been an editor of *radikal*, a newspaper in Berlin which prints the declarations of the terrorist "Revolutionary Cells" glorifying their bombing attacks.

In 1982, the Berlin Cameral Court granted the federal attorney general permission to investigate Schneider for suspicion of actively recruiting into a terrorist association. The inquiry was directed against twelve authors, producers, and distributors of *radikal*. The police conducted a search of all editorial rooms, printing facilities, and homes of *radikal's* publishers.

### Roland Vogt

Vogt has always urged the integration of the peace movement and the environmentalist movement, and was an initiator of the drawing up of a "nuclear-site map" for attacks and demonstrations. At a "peace conference" in Frankfurt on June 17, 1982, he called for "concrete blockage of the arms buildup" instead of endless discussions and "auto-analyses." "If you really want to destabilize the blocs, you will have to make the Federal Republic ungovernable," he said on that occasion.

After a meeting with Qaddafi, Vogt described the dictator as a "person of philosophical substance." Vogt also has connections with Algeria's ex-President Ahmed Ben Bella, whose house in France has long been used as a way-station for arms smuggling.

The ethnic separatist movements constitute another main focus of Vogt's activities. Vogt customarily describes the Greens as a "regionalist tendency," and in this spirit has

sought cooperation with other regionalist movements. One of his most frequent formulations is his call for a "Europe of the regions"—a formulation which comes directly from the vocabulary of the oligarchical leader of the Pan-European Movement, Otto von Hapsburg.

### Dieter Burgmann

Burgmann was formerly a member of the right-wing "Action Community of Independent Germans" (AUD), whose head is August Haussleiter. In 1980, Haussleiter had to resign from the executive of the Greens when too much came out about his "brown" past, and he was replaced by Burgmann, who had been the AUD's Bavarian chairman. Burgmann had also been active in the "extraparliamentary opposition." From 1980 to 1982, he was one of the spokesmen for the Greens' federal executive.

### Jürgen Reents

Reents was a long-time leader of the pro-terrorist Communist Union (Kommunistische Bund, or KB) in Hamburg, and publisher of the KB newspaper *Arbeiterkampf*. He became a co-founder of the Greens in Hamburg.

The Communist Union was a leading participant in all the violent confrontations of recent years. It described its bloody 1981 demonstration against the Brokdorf nuclear power project as "the greatest decisive battle since the founding of the Federal Republic." The KB influences organizations like the Citizens' Environmental Initiative of the Lower Elbe, the Political Ecology Working Group, and other violence-oriented groupings.

Reents was a leader of the split in the KB, in which the Group-Z faction differentiated itself from the rest of the Union by demanding the integration of KB cadre into the Green movement.

### Joschka Fischer

Is the editor of Daniel Cohn-Bendit's Frankfurt counter-culture rag *Pflasterstrand*. Cohn-Bendit declared at the Frankfurt Peace Congress in June 1982: "We do not want a world of peace. We want a world of constant confrontations. We want more chaos." *Pflasterstrand* supported the Greens' election campaign, and made no secret of its sympathy for terrorist attacks, especially around the campaign against the Frankfurt airport. *Pflasterstrand*, along with the Communist Union's paper *Arbeiterkampf*, the Berlin paper *taz*, and *radikal*, form the coordination center for the ecology and "peace" movement.

A *Pflasterstrand* cover story showed industrialist Hanns Martin Schleyer, kidnapped and murdered by the Red Army Fraction, with Hesse state governor Holger Börner and the headline, "Holger, the struggle continues." Investigations into this obvious threat against Börner were abruptly terminated, and Cohn-Bendit explained in a subsequent edition that no threat to Börner had been intended.