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 tugof-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-Griesebach, 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."

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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-Würtemberg 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."