

Green party hails Hitler, as Moscow media applauds

by Rainer Apel

West Germany's Greens, the so-called environmentalist and peace group whose top leaders were invited in 1984 to tour the United States by George Shultz's State Department, have just let the cat out of the bag at their convention in Hamburg. To the unabashed applause of the official Moscow media, two prominent figures of the Greens avowed that their movement is modeled on the methods by which Adolf Hitler brought the Weimar Republic to an end in 1933 and instituted the Nazi regime.

Rudolf Bahro, who gave the keynote address to the federal gathering of the Greens, pronounced the scandalous sentence, "The Greens are rising to power in a way quite similar to the pattern of the Nazi party." And Rainer Langhans, a veteran of the 1960s student unrest and today a member of the Greens, even said, "All of us want total war against the system. In this respect, we can still learn something from our brother Hitler."

These blatant statements totally prove the published warnings of the European Labor Party (EAP) Nazi, unconstitutional character of the "Green movement" and its parliamentary arm. Concerned that the growing influence of the Greens poses an acute danger to the second German democracy, the EAP in a nationwide action on Oct. 17 distributed a total of one million leaflets warning of the danger of a "new Green 1933." The federal chairman of the EAP, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, warned a few days later on a widely viewed U.S. television broadcast over CBS-TV about the Green danger. Now the EAP has renewed its call to

declare the Moscow-beloved Greens against the law and constitution of West Germany (see box).

Two days before the national convention of the German Green Party began, Radio Moscow ran prominent coverage of the event, and one prominent Greenie was singled out for special praise: Rudolf Bahro, whom the Soviets portrayed as "the Green politician with probably the best intellectual capacities." Bahro had been commissioned by the Green Party executive to give the keynote address to the convention on Saturday, Dec. 8.

Bahro's address, which had received Radio Moscow's ovations before it was even given, provoked a turmoil among the Green delegates. He drew comparisons between the Nazi movement and the Green movement: "If I had an additional half hour of speaking time, I would speak for another half hour about the relationship between the peace movement and fascism. . . . Seen from a formal, structural point of view, [Green] movement, state and society stand against each other like in the Weimar Republic, and the Greens rise to power in a way quite similar to the pattern the Nazi Party did."

Bahro kept on ranting against the "system" which had to be "brought down by an insurrection of the masses," and stressed that "the Greens have to be on top of this wave." He told the delegates that their movement was one of fundamentalist rebellion, and that it was just the beginning wave of a "millennial movement" which would "completely change the world."

Many delegates erupted over this keynote address, and

the turmoil which emerged prevented Bahro from continuing his speech. Most of the delegates who got upset belonged to the so-called moderate faction, while Bahro appeared as the spokesman of the “fundamentalists,” but even some of the “fundamentalists” were unhinged because Bahro’s speech had lifted the veil over the inner secret of the movement. For weeks and weeks, the Green Party leadership had been sparing no efforts to keep the spreading public debate on the Nazi character of their movement contained; but now, Bahro’s speech had delivered new, and striking arguments to all those who insisted on an investigation into the Nazi character of the Greens.

Bahro’s speech produced additional chagrin among the other Green Party leaders because it triggered off more statements in favor of fascism at the convention—the most shocking one being delivered by the Green delegate Rainer Langhans, who addressed the convention with the cited words: “brother Hitler!”

Langhans has always been a pioneer in fomenting destabilization movements: In the late 1950s and early 1960s, he was one of the founders of the German branch of the Situationist International, a movement for brainwashing intellectuals with surrealism. In the mid-sixties, Langhans joined the student rebellion movement where he brought in the hedonistic counterculture through the “Kommune-Bewegung.” This “Bewegung” was the German equivalent of the American “Yippie” phenomenon, and it became a mass brainwashing operation which produced most of the terrorists of the late 1960s and early 1970s. It also produced the basis of the later Green movement.

In the mid-seventies, Langhans became interested in other projects and went into meditation. After a short interlude of encounters with Buddhism and Eastern cults, he studied the rise of the Nazi mass movement, which fascinated him, so much that he wrote a book in 1982 which carried the title *Brother Hitler* and propagated the line that “the fascist movement was a social-revolutionary movement” which “unleashed immense social energies in the minds of the people.”

The message of this scandalous book was also Langhans’s message to the Green Party convention, which agreed—in spite of its superficial opposition to the message—to the spirit of it: The delegates passed a resolution which calls on the Green Party to “link up with the extra-parliamentary movement of alternatives against the system.” This was what Bahro had actually called for in his speech, too, and it was what the Soviet media listed among the main results of the Green convention in their coverage of the event. The Hamburg convention marked the transformation of the movement into a fundamentalist mob, and this means more obstructionism, violence, and terrorism.

The Green platform—German Khomeinism

The turmoil Bahro’s speech set into motion polarized the convention into “moderates” and “fundamentalists,” or, in

the Green Party’s own terminology, into “realos” and “fundamentalos.” The “realos” are Greens who want to join hands with the Social Democrats to transform the republic, and the “fundamentalists” are people like Bahro who are committed to destroy the republic. The faction fight between these two currents absorbed the Hamburg convention so much that there was no time left to discuss the Green Party’s new policy platform. But the “fundamentalos” who are gaining the upper hand in the party don’t give a damn to the program anyway, they are content with being just “the movement.”

But even if the platform had been passed by the convention, it would boil down to the same fundamentalist obstructionism:

- The Greens call for an end to all “pollution industries,” which means that all chemical, pharmaceutical, atomic, and heavy industries are to be closed down.

- The Greens want an end to all car traffic and airflight, and call for the bicycle to become the main means of transportation.

- The Green position on defense is that there should not be any defense at all: “We want neither nuclear nor conventional defense. All defense is suicide. . . . We want unilateral disarmament, and the Soviets shall be confronted with the biggest political challenge that can be imagined—total withdrawal of U.S. troops from West German territory.”

- West Germany’s energy supply is to come from gas, oil, and light import coal, and the country’s own coal is to be dumped because of alleged “pollution factors.”

The latter point brought up the mining workers’ union immediately; their spokesman Horst Niggemeier said the Green program meant “an end to German mining and to the German mining worker. It would be the end to industry at the rivers Rhine and Ruhr.” The party manager of the Christian Democrats, Heiner Geissler, commented that “the Green program would destroy millions of jobs” and characterized the Greens as “political Neanderthal men.” Also the economic policy spokesman of the Liberals, Dieter Cronenberg, said that the Green platform, if ever turned into realization, would “kill at least 3 million jobs.”

Will labor fight the Greens

The main battlefield of the struggle against the Greens will not be the political parties, but the labor movement. Hermann Rappe, the national chairman of the chemical workers’ union, commented after the Green convention: “The labor movement must become the chief bulwark against the Green movement now!”

Rappe’s chemical workers are backed by the leadership of the mining, the textile, and construction workers. But the majority of the labor-crats, especially in the leftwing metal workers’ union, have followed the Social Democratic leadership in selling out to the alliance with the Greens. Also the leadership of the National Federation of German Labor (DGB) has sold out, as was proven once again in a letter the DGB

sent to the address of the Bavarian Christian Democrat Franz-Josef Strauss, which rejected any move against the Greens.

Anticipating the scandal at the Green Party convention, Strauss had sent an open letter to Ernst Breit, the national chairman of the DGB, urging him to mobilize the labor movement against the Greens. The German labor movement, being "one of the main pillars carrying our post-war democracy, should not sit down with people who want to destroy this democracy." The program of the Greens, wrote Strauss, meant disaster for the country and for its population.

Breit's answering letter which arrived on Dec. 12 was more than a scandal—it was treason against the building potential among workers to fight the Greens. Breit wrote that "it is not some spectacular action or the unconventional posture of the Greens which poses a threat to our society, but rather the mass-unemployment which does. . . . We think that the Greens have brought up many issues which are also important for labor, though we don't share their methods. . . . The Greens as a party are too young to be judged." Breit and the DGB leadership advised against any "move against the Greens."

At the same time, industrial shop-stewards who met Green leaders for one of the DGB-sponsored "dialogue meetings between labor and ecologism" attacked the Greens for their "anti-parliamentarism," accused them of "trying to make this republic ungovernable" and of "wanting to get rid of all industry and thus of all jobs." The meeting, which was supposed to result in some kind of harmonizing communiqué ended in an uproar—proving that at the membership base, the labor movement wants to move against the Greens.

Even if the labor-crats who want to work with the Greens still hold the majority in the DGB apparatus, it is quite questionable whether they will succeed in containing the ferment of resistance much longer. With the leaders of the mining, textile, chemical, and construction workers rejecting any contact with the Greens, almost one-third of Germany's organized labor movement can be rallied against the Green movement.

The Hamburg convention of the Green Party made clear where labor's enemy stands: It is the Green Brownshirts who not only threaten the country's industry, but the system of the republic as such.

European Labor Party renews call to ban Greens

Adapted from a statement issued Dec. 11 by the European Labor Party (EAP) from its headquarters in Wiesbaden, Federal Republic of Germany:

In March 1983 the EAP first released thorough documentation of its charges against the Greens under the title, "The Greens Do Not Belong in the Tenth Federal Parliament—Greens Are Unconstitutional!" Revised versions came out in late spring 1983 and in June 1984. This documentation was made public in press conferences in Bonn.

The EAP at that time, after thorough investigation, issued the following conclusions and warnings, which have been more than confirmed by subsequent developments:

- The Greens reject the parliamentary democratic system of the Federal Republic of Germany and promote a model of political rule which is contrary to the principles of the Federal Republic's Basic Law.
- The Greens as a movement and as a parliamentary delegation reject modern, technological-scientific industrial society, and thereby the material basis of life of the Federal German republic. Due to the growing influence

of the Greens on political decisions at the federal, state, and community level, this creates an acute danger for millions of jobs.

- The Green movement overlaps tightly with the "pro-terrorist scene," and by its methods of political force and violence stand in the direct historical tradition of the Nazi movement of the Weimar Republic.

Moreover, there are now indications that from 1979 on, the Greens took millions of deutschemarks of West German taxpayers' money under false pretenses for reimbursement of campaign costs, in violation of the Basic Law and the laws governing political parties. This is all the more serious since the Greens have used this money, among other purposes, to make trips to visit known international terrorist groups such as the PFLP and PDFLP, and to Libyan dictator Qaddafi—one of the biggest funders of international terrorism.

Meanwhile prominent voices from France, Israel, Belgium, Italy, and several Latin American countries have been raised, sharing the concern of the EAP. Even on the part of the Christian Democrats, the leading party in the Bonn government, and the West German trade unions, numerous courageous stands have been taken against the Greens.

The known facts about the character, ideology, and methods of the Greens must be finally laid openly on the table. The Basic Law of the Federal Republic of Germany demands the outlawing of the Greens!