

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!