

be dug deep into the salt domes for this purpose.

The project was to be built by the DWK company (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Wiederaufarbeitung von Kernbrennstoffen, a firm owned by 12 utility companies), which planned in addition to put up 200 million deutschemarks over ten years to finance infrastructure projects such as roadbuilding in the area around the site.

The facility was to include:

- * A reprocessing plant capable of treating 1,500 tons of light-water reactor fuel a year.
- * Storage capacity for 3,000 tons of spent fuel.
- * Fuel fabrication facilities for about 14 tons of plutonium a year.
- * Underground storage facilities for 30-40 tons of high-active waste a year.
- * Underground storage capacity for 1,600 drums of medium-active waste and 50,000 drums of low-active waste a year.

If construction started in 1982, experts estimate that the entire project would be finished only by 1995—a three to four year delay over original plans. Cost estimates were about \$5.5 billion before the September “compromise” was reached.

from nuclear power station and reactor contracts of KWU, in which AEG held 50 percent ownership with Siemens. Only export contracts with such countries as Saudi Arabia have kept AEG's nonnuclear power station divisions operating. The firm is now anticipating layoffs of between 13,000 and 20,000 personnel.

AEG was directed by Jürgen Ponto until his assassination in 1977. Ponto was one of the principal architects of the European “Grand Design” policy for a new gold-backed monetary system to be channeled toward Third World Development projects and East-West detente. A close collaborator of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Ponto's plan became partly realized after his death as the European Monetary System.

AEG may now be bought up by the largest French electrical and electronics firm Thompson & Brandt. This move is supported by Ponto's successor at the head of the Dresdner Bank, Dr. Hans Friedrichs, who has just been named to head up the AEG supervisory board and oversee the restructuring of the ailing firm.

How aristocrats created Europe's greenies

Ever since Social Democrat Willy Brandt came to power in that country in the late 1960s, politics in the West German industrial republic has been under attack from a well-financed terrorist movement, and an equally well-financed environmentalist movement. Outright terrorists such as the late Baader-Meinhof gang have assassinated a Federal Attorney General, Siegfried Buback, banker Juergen Ponto, and Employers Association president Hanns-Martin Schleyer. The environmentalist movement has killed construction permits for almost every nuclear construction site in the country, destroyed thousands of nuclear-related jobs, and organized a series of anti-nuclear riots across the country that have left at least one person dead.

A pamphlet recently issued by the European Labor Party, “The Green Danger,” denies that there is any difference between these two movements. They are complimentary branches of the same drug-infested counterculture in West Germany, a counterculture that is guided from Great Britain and that relies on Willy Brandt's network inside the Social Democracy to protect it from serious investigation.

A history of German environmentalism

The pamphlet asserts that environmentalism is, quite literally, feudalism. The political struggle in Germany between environmentalists and advocates of industrial progress is a continuation of the historic war between feudal lords and the city building Emperor Friedrich II Hohenstaufen in the 12th and 13th centuries, the pamphlet says. A modern expression of the same fight is the polemic 19th century German economist Friedrich List delivered against Parson Thomas Malthus's ideology of “overpopulation.” List, the father of the European railroad system, an industrial feat that in its day was attacked in the same way that nuclear energy is attacked today, wrote in his *National Economy*:

... although it appears to us that the tendency of the Malthusian theory is limited, it presents itself in its means as one contrary to nature, as one that kills morality and strength, as something horrible. ... what can be expected ... other than the entire collapse of all morality, and with this the collapse of all productive forces and of all the wealth and civilization and power of a nation.

Against the List tradition upheld in the industrial centers along the Rhine and Ruhr rivers, during the 20th century there has been a strong back-to-nature movement in the countryside—supported by the “black” nobility during the period of Kaiser Wilhelm II, and backed by both the Nazis and the nobility during the Third Reich.

Although World War II crushed the Nazis, the old nobility of Germany survived, and with them, the “back-to-nature” movement. With aid from such people as Sir Julian Huxley and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, they set up the “International Union for the Protection of Nature” (IUPN) in 1948. The Pan-European Union joined forces with the IUPN, first under PEU founder Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, and then under its present leader, Archduke Otto von Hapsburg. By the late 1950s, British intelligence executive Huxley, who had become the Secretary-General of UNESCO, had expanded the IUPN into a semi-official U.N. agency, the “International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources” (IUCN). The IUCN linked members in 48 governments, 109 institutions, and 267 private organizations together with its own staff of 700 scientists. It was this network, controlled by British intelligence and the Hapsburg-led aristocracy of Europe, that created today’s “environmentalist movement.”

In 1961, after consultations between Huxley, Coudenhove-Kalergi, and Prince Bernhard, the World Wildlife Fund was launched. The World Wildlife Fund quickly became the nodal point between the British-oriented think tanks like the IUCN on the command level, and “action” oriented foot soldiers like the Friends of the Earth and various Maoist and Nazi groups in West Germany. In Huxley’s words, the organization was intended:

“for ... actions, that go beyond the bounds of more or less successful rearguard actions ... experts with financial, legal, organizational and technical recruiting experience must be drawn in...”

The “experts” included Royal Dutch Shell’s John Hugo Loudon, German Christian Democratic politician Prince von Bismarck zu Sayn-Wittgenstein, Club of Rome founder Aurelio Peccei, and economist Gunnar Myrdal. By 1968, Swedish zero-growth spokesman Myrdal was predicting the environmental riots of the 1970s:

I have no doubt, that in the next five to ten years we will have a popular movement in the rich countries that will force the Administration to do much for solving the environmental problem.

Myrdal knew of what he spoke. By the late 1960s, British think tanks had taken the decision to create a

“spontaneous” popular movement to oppose to the amazing economic and scientific boom in continental Europe. France and Germany were both outproducing and outselling the moribund British economy in every field, especially in the vital nuclear power sector, and Italy was not far behind.

The European “popular movement” that would attack these industrial gains was created through a variety of sources. First and foremost was the German Social Democracy faction headed by then-Chancellor Willy Brandt. Under Brandt, the party was taken away from its orientation toward a labor-industry alliance for an expanding West German economy and steered toward “quality of life” and zero-growth issues. Brandt’s faction, which based itself on attacking authority figures from parents to scientists, consciously alienated working class support, and relied on the university communities, liberal layers, and young white collar professionals.

Brandt’s lieutenants, such as Lower Saxon Social Democratic chairman, aristocrat Peter von Oertzen, and Baden-Württemberg chairman Erhard Eppler, extended support to such British intelligence groups as the World Wildlife Fund and the Friends of the Earth. Those students who were more “action oriented” were funneled into various Maoist grouplets such as the KPD/ML that gloried in violence. And, if the monthly anti-nuclear riot staged by the Maoist gangs was not satisfying enough, recruits were steered toward the outright terrorist counter-gangs such as the Baader-Meinhof.

The drug-infested counterculture was the spawning ground for this entire operation, according to IUCM functionary Raymond F. Dasmann:

... the positive element of psychedelic drugs ... is that they ... open up the sense for various levels of reality, in contrast to the world view that is mediated through science and manipulated by technology...

But the counterculture and Maoist terrorists were not the only ones forming the various Citizens’ Groups for Environmental Protection throughout West Germany. The far right, represented by the neo-Nazi NPD, and the equally suspect far left, represented by Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the Israeli intelligence leader of the 1968 Paris student riots, have sat at the same green table.

The “green” electoral slate in the West German state of Rheinland-Pfalz for 1979 is almost identical to the state leadership of the NDP. On June 15, 1979, Cohn-Bendit confirmed this connection by demanding, in addition to “no nukes,” freedom for Rudolph Hess, Hitler’s Nazi deputy who is still serving his sentence in prison.