

Germany's 'non-violent' Greens: the support apparatus for terrorism

Green Party leaders who have gained seats in parliament or city councils claim that they are "non-violent." When a Green legislator in the state of Hesse poured blood over an American general stationed in Germany last year, the Greens' national executive hailed the action as a model of non-violent protest. When military transport trains are derailed and military facilities sabotaged—this too, of course, is "non-violent."

Petra Kelly, formerly the Greens' national chairman, expressed her views on the subject of terrorism a little more honestly in 1982: "I can't simply dismiss certain groups that will eventually become violent, and lock them away somewhere."

While civilized society believes that terrorists and other criminals should precisely be "locked away somewhere," the Greens provide the cover, public relations, and support apparatus for the hard-core terrorists of the Red Army Fraction (RAF), Revolutionary Cells, and similar outlaw groups. The typical pattern is that the Greens organize a protest demonstration with other "peace movement" forces or with the Citizens' Initiative environmentalist groups, and then profess astonishment when the demonstration explodes into violence.

What a fraud this is can be seen immediately by anyone who examines the background and current activities of the Greens. Damning information came to light, for example, during this summer's election campaign for the European Parliament, in which the Greens scored major victories. The Green slate included **Brigitte Heinrich**, **Benno Härlin**, and **Michael Kloeckner**, all of whom were elected, and all of whom have flamboyant histories of terrorist activity.

Brigitte Heinrich, during the student unrest of the late-1960s, was arrested repeatedly and numerous investigations of her were carried out. She spent 16 months in prison, from the end of 1979 to the middle of 1980, because she had been a courier for the Red Army Fraction (Baader-Meinhof Gang), supplying and transporting explosives. In April 1983, the Greens issued a declaration in the Bundestag, the Hesse legislature, and the Frankfurt city council, calling for "Amnesty for Brigitte Heinrich."

Kloeckner and Härlin were sentenced in March of this year to two years and six months in prison for inciting illegal acts and advertising for a terrorist group in the anarcho-terrorist Berlin rag *radikal*, of which they were the publish-

ers. *Radikal* has been one of the most aggressive and unabashed platforms for the Red Army Fraction/Revolutionary Cells and "autonomist" terrorists. Under the rubric of "Heart Attacks," every issue would list the latest bombings and arson attacks, along with those taking credit for them, and would call for further militant actions. Despite the legal ban against *radikal*, it has continued to be published and distributed under the auspices of the Swiss *Wochenzeitung*, which is linked to the Berlin pro-terrorist newspaper *taz*.

Another representative of the pro-terrorist "old guard" is the West Berlin "Alternative List" deputy **Dieter Kunzelmann** who, understandably enough, considers himself an expert on questions of domestic security and criminal punishment. The Alternative List is the Berlin equivalent of the Greens. Kunzelmann described his illustrious career in June 1983 as follows:

I was already active in the 1962 confrontations in Schwabing. And then in 1966 I went from Munich to Berlin and was very active in the SDS and the anti-authoritarian movement. From '70 to '75 I was in prison because of alleged terrorist attacks. Of the five years I spent in prison, the court had to admit that I was not guilty for three of those years. And I got out in 1975 and fell in with one of the communist groups, the KPD. I was active in the Red Help, and then in the summer of 1978 I co-founded the Alternative List, in which I have been active since, particularly in the field of democratic law, where we have to deal with the justice ministries, the police, computerized data files, and thus the restriction of our democratic rights.

Said Kunzelmann of his friends in the terrorist underground:

It is my view that the extra-parliamentary movement must have a certain esteem for militance! Not that we take part in it, but each one of us who is for passive resistance must be clear that he himself is drawn into the corner of terrorism, through the passive means of resistance! And I would also like to bring to passive resistance those who now believe that only militant resistance can succeed.

Another well-known Green parliamentarian is the airline pilot Keppel of the Hesse Greens, who in September 1979 had tried to hijack a Lufthansa plane and was sentenced to three-and-a-half years in prison.

'Amis go home!'

The Greens are of course rabidly anti-American (except, perhaps, when being wined and dined by members of the New York Council on Foreign Relations), and have participated in numerous demonstrations and sabotage actions against American military facilities in 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.," while Nazi terrorists such as Odfried Hepp have gone hunting for American GIs in their automobiles, with bombs. Neo-Nazi leader Karl-Heinz Hoffman declares: "The Greens would have to embrace me if they know how Green I am."

The Greens in Baden-Württemberg are deliberately 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 an enormous rage in their gut. Especially in the area of Reuttlinger, Canadian troops have destroyed entire crops with their tank treads, without regard to the protests of 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.

The Greens in Hesse recently announced in a press release that the American forces stationed there serve the goal of "the destruction of Hesse and its population." They have demanded that the regional government of Hesse "initiate

Terror and sabotage hit military bases in Germany

Aug. 31: Arson is carried out against an excavator which was to be used to dig a shaft for a road-explosive structure—intended for use by retreating NATO forces to blow up roads in case of a Soviet invasion. In the region of Malente-Neversfelde, quick-setting concrete is poured over the cover of a similar road-explosive structure.

Sept. 8: A road-explosive structure is completely sealed with quick-setting concrete.

Sept. 9: The fence of a U.S. army depot in Mutlangen is cut. In Kalletal-Bavenhausen in Lower Saxony, copper wires are forced into the keyholes of the doors of a pump building of a NATO pipeline. In Gütersloh, U.S. military vehicles are painted with RAF (Red Army Fraction) emblems and signs reading "No NATO War." The vehicles' tires are punctured.

Sept. 10: A British Army railroad engineer in Gütersloh determines that a switch has been jammed with iron staples and steel rods.

Sept. 11: In Oldenburg, four Molotov cocktails are thrown

over the wall of a German army barracks, between some military vehicles. In Warendorf, the warning lights on a landing strip are destroyed.

Sept. 13: A freight train smashes into a blockade on the tracks at Eberbach/Hesse, constructed of wooden blocks, steel rods, and large stones. The track was used exclusively by military trains at this time.

Sept. 14: A U.S. armored transport is blockaded in the train station in Büdingen by 12 persons armed with wooden spars and pavement stones.

Sept. 15: The Greens issue a leaflet calling on the population to disrupt NATO's air and land maneuvers with "flying dragon kites."

Sept. 19: In Hamburg, a telephone cable to a divisional observation post is cut. In Steinau, Hesse, a telephone cable to a maneuver-command observation post is cut. A British soldier is injured by a shot from an air-gun near Dassel, Lower Saxony. German and American military police inves-

criminal prosecution of the U.S. troops." Hesse's Social Democratic interior minister is quite open to this sort of proposal, since he had himself publicly attacked the United States when the commanding general of the Fifth Corps of the U.S. Army complained about the lax attitude of the state authorities toward attacks against American military installations.

The Greens do much more than issue fulminating press releases, however. This fall's NATO maneuvers have provided the pretext for a new explosion of terror and sabotage actions, and the Greens are right in the thick of it. In mid-September, the Frankfurt Greens cemented up the explosive chambers of a Frankfurt bridge (intended for use by retreating NATO troops in case of a Soviet invasion). Bundestag members Manfred Zieran and Jutta Ditfurth from Frankfurt took part in the protest action.

The Greens declared afterward that they were fully in favor of violations of the law in order to prevent military maneuvers. Said parliamentarian Gertrud Schilling: "We do it quite consciously."

Among the participants in various actions against military installations, Green activists Rudolf Bahro, Schubart,

Luise Rinser, and Kerschgens were arrested and charged with illegal entry of military bases and disturbing the peace. The original planning group for the protests against the maneuvers, the "Working Group for the Fulda Gap Fall '84 Action," worked with the "Peace Committee" of the Hessian Greens and the "Peace, Inc." of the national Green organization right from the start.

Support for imprisoned terrorists

Another case of direct support of pro-terrorist activities came to light in the city of Dortmund in April of this year, where the Greens participated in a "Salute action in support of political prisoners." The "salute action" on behalf of jailed members of the Red Army Fraction (RAF) and other terrorist groups was launched jointly by the Greens, the "Urban Indians," the "War on War" group, the autonomist women's group, the Prison Initiative, the Investigative Committee, and the radical-terrorist newspaper *Klüngelkerl* (*The Gang Member*).

The "salute action" group demanded, among other things, the integration of hard-core terrorists in the prisons with other inmates—an obvious security breach:

tigate an incident involving the draining of 10,000 liters of fuel from three American tank trucks.

Sept. 20: At Eddinghausen, Lower Saxony, the wind screen of a German army vehicle is destroyed.

Sept. 21: Rocks are thrown at a helicopter of the border defense troops as it begins take-off. In Ampleben, Lower Saxony, a German army guard is shot at with firecracker rockets. An armored unit of the German army near Detmold is fired upon. A revolver is found at the scene of the crime.

Sept. 22: At a search of a "peace camp" near Edinhausen, clubs, knives, axes, and spike cutters, among other weapons, are discovered. In the area of Hildesheim-Hamel-Hanover, civilian and military traffic is stopped by groups of 15-20 persons. Bags of paint are thrown against military vehicles. Near Copenbrügge, street blockades are set up and then set on fire, and tires destroyed.

Sept. 24: At the border troops' (BGS) firing range at Alsfeld, the fence is cut and signs painted such as "BGS and BW [Bundeswehr—the army] practice for war." In the Hanau area, individuals from the "peace camp" at Maintal tear out directional signs at a U.S. practice landing field. At a bridge

over the Main River near Hanau, six covers from the mine chambers are removed and two plastic tubes filled with concrete. The words "Sabotage is a necessity" are spray-painted onto the bridge.

Sept. 25: Demonstrators force their way onto the U.S. airbase at Finkenberg and cover the sensors of three Hawk rockets with paint. In the Wildflecken train station, 40 German military cars have their brake cords cut, and the slogans "Americans Go Home" and "Resistance Now—War against War" are sprayed on. At Orie, Lower Saxony, a German army armored personnel carrier is attacked by 50 demonstrators armed with clubs and knives. The soldiers have to barricade themselves in the vehicle, whose exterior is severely damaged. Near the Alkem nuclear plant in Hanau, a police official has his service revolver stolen as he attempts to secure identification from a protestor, during a demonstration by 50 individuals from the Maintal "peace camp." A patrol car is surrounded and attacked by 20 masked demonstrators.

Sept. 26: In a U.S. supply depot in the Berlin region of Grunewald, a guard is attacked and forced at gunpoint to give up his weapon and radio. Approximately 300 demonstrators succeed in penetrating the U.S. army base at Grebenhain. Forty-five are arrested. Sixty demonstrators force their way onto the U.S. helicopter base at Fulda-Sickels.

Since the first prisoners from the RAF have been imprisoned under "maximum security arrangements," these prison conditions have been the object of a public political controversy. . . . In the recent past, the perspective of integration has come to the fore. Many prisoners want to live together in groups "capable of interaction," and thus can achieve living conditions which will ensure their physical and psychological survival.

The coalition circulated 130 "information packets," which among other things contained the *Klüngelkerl* and the *Regenbogen—Neue Folge* (*Rainbow—New Results*), a newspaper sympathetic to the terrorist Revolutionary Cells. Packages were to have been sent to RAF leaders Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt; but here the federal attorney general's office intervened and an official inquiry was launched.

Support activities of this type are by no means limited to the Dortmund Greens; for example, the West Berlin Greens sent the lawyer Golzem, well known to the radical counterculture in Frankfurt, as an observer to the trial of Toni Negri, the mastermind of Italian terrorism.

The 'Day X' action

At the end of September, the regional deputies of the Lower Saxony Greens launched a campaign of sabotage and blockade against the transport of radioactive wastes in the region of Lüchow-Dannenberg. The slogan was, "Day X—Stop the Nuclear Waste Transports."

In that region, over 4 million marks of damage had been done by 1983 through terrorist attacks against trucks, construction machines, offices, and railway lines. In July, the radical newspaper *taz* devoted a full page to the work of two anonymous terrorists of the "Wendland Resistance," in which they quite freely spoke of their tactics and their relations to the "official" environmentalist Citizens' Initiative, which the Greens worked with. (Wendland is an old name for this part of Germany, which the ethnic separatists are trying to revive.)

There is no point to further symbolic actions, nor to militant mass actions. So you shift quickly to the most concrete point of attack: construction first and infrastructure, because it's the simplest there and there are no direct confrontations with the cops.

The newspaper then asks about the sabotage actions themselves. "What about setting fires? Is that really fun?" The answer:

Afterward, I would say. At the time, you're always scared shitless. To set fire to digging equipment, that really gets to your nerves. In a larger group, as with the train, there it's looser. It doesn't get you down so much and in the forest you can feel even safer. For us it's not the fun of setting things on fire, super-secret pleasure doesn't come from that; but rather thoughts like: Have we done wrong? Made some sort of mistake?

Question: "How does that work concretely, are there big technical preparations?" Answer:

With burning, there's no big deal, and technically the preparation is really simple. Every car had gas in it. And the so-called fire accelerator, well, that's gasoline, that you can get at any filling station. Herbicide and powdered sugar in a ratio of one to one as tinder, and a fuse that burns down in 30 minutes, then in a half hour there is a nice flash flame. But people do that differently, with more electronics and a clock, according to their talents.

On the motivation:

We have no crazy theoretical superstructure, stuff like introducing the world revolution or the anti-imperialistic struggle. It's more out of our shock that the word 'home' has become spoiled for us, it is more a matter of defending our turn, since the swine want to wreck another piece of *living space* [*Lebensraum*] (emphasis added).

On the relation to the Citizens' Initiative (BI), environmentalist umbrella group that works closely with the Greens:

On principle, it's my opinion that the BI do their thing and we do ours. So long as the BI doesn't try to distance themselves from us, there is no problem. . . . It is understandable, if they distance themselves for tactical reasons. The BI is after all a registered organization.

In our circles, everybody is secretly overjoyed if something happens. If there weren't 500 people who would half-publicly say that, then we would certainly have problems personally.

A franker characterization of the relations between the Greens and the underground terrorists cannot be found. At the end of September, the courts of Göttingen and Dannenberg suppressed, on a nationwide basis, the distribution of leaflets and placards for "Day X," since the printed material was clear incitement to criminal actions. Following that, the regional office of the Greens in Hanover was searched by the police. Searches also took place of the rooms of the Citizens' Initiative of Lüchow-Dannenberg and of the Lüneburg Work Group against Nuclear Plants. Despite this, Green deputies Manfred Mombaur and Charlotte Garbe announced that they would defy the court order, and the national board of directors of the Greens took responsibility for the new editions. Further, speakers of the Lower Saxony parliamentary fraction of the Greens called for support of the blockade actions.

The Lüneburger Work Group against Nuclear Plants, which is known for its open support of violent actions, behaved even more arrogantly, disseminating on a national

scale a "Sabatoge Plan," which included advice such as the following:

Technical Advice: When tearing up the street, always begin on the side and undercut the tar layer. Important for our "street construction locations": pick-hammer, sledge hammer, trowls . . . whatever your heart desires.

For disruption of rail traffic:

Chainsaws to lay logs and wood blocks across the track; socket wrenches with long-armed levers, foldable spades to dig away rocks—this can be done without expense and quite quickly; attention must be paid that many rail ties be dug under on one side of the track consecutively, otherwise the interrupting sloping will not be achieved. Quick-setting concrete for crossings. There are even people who cut the tracks through welding. . . .

Numerous brochures of similar content were distributed from Lüneburg, in which "attacks, including with explosives," and measures such as putting up smokescreens to block transport of atomic waste, were encouraged.

On "Day X," 400 activists were mobilized within an hour by means of a telephone chain. They immediately set up street blockades and barricades. At the beginning of October, the attempt was to be made to directly block two transports. The first missed the blockade, despite the fact that 14 blockades were set up on streets, and quite a lot of damage was caused by the fires that were set. For the second transport, 30 larger blockades were set up and a dozen larger fires set and hundreds of smaller street barriers were erected. In two locations, the police had to intervene en masse in order to clear the streets.

As expected, "Day X" erupted into violence. In the office of a trucking company in Dannenberg, a fire extinguisher was found that had been fitted with an ignition charge. In the area of Lüchow-Dannenberg, five instances of sabotage were discovered against railway lines which corresponded exactly, according to the police, to the intentions of the previously confiscated "sabotoge plans." Railroad ties were dismantled, rocks taken from under ties, and ties taken out of their mountings. All this, however, didn't satisfy the Berlin *taz*, which wrote on Oct. 11:

Even if construction and torching of barricades is a lot of fun, creates disorder, and eliminates the feeling of boredom, it ultimately lacks perspective. It seems as though heavier guns have to be set off. But is it worth the risk, if the remainder of Germany is indifferent to the district of Lüchow-Dannenberg? Only the interplay of purposeful actions against nuclear-industry firms outside Wendland, as well as the continuation and increase of the activities in the district, seem currently to make an effective resistance possible.

The Nazi roots of the Green Party

The Green party, like the Nazi party before it, is no spontaneous excrescence, but a project launched by an international oligarchy. Its sponsors include the Swiss-based Nazi International, British and continental theoreticians of "race science," the Anthroposophist cult, financier networks of Britain, the United States, and Old Feudal Europe, and Soviet operatives committed to the destruction of Western civilization.

It was a group of "world federalist" organizations that launched the Greens by advancing ecological arguments against industry and technology, among them the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), World Union for the Protection of Life, the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Young European Federalists (where Green leader Petra Kelly got her start).

The founder of the IUCN and the WWF, Britain's Sir Julian Huxley, was as racist as Adolf Hitler. He believed that, "In the long run, the *population problem* is more important than war and peace . . . for man is beginning to overrun the entire planet like a cancerous tumor. . . . In all developed countries, the level of inborn intelligence is falling. . . . Quality is threatened by quantity. . . . We are diminishing natural selection through our modern medical knowledge and social-service programs, which will result in degeneration . . . a positive population policy makes necessary birth control of men of low quality by men of superior quality. . . ."

Working closely with Huxley's IUCN and the WWF were two men who later co-founded the German Green movement, **Bernhard Grzimek** and **Herbert Gruhl**. Gruhl, once a theoretician of the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party, wrote the book *A Planet Is Looted*, in which he demanded "a dictatorship tougher than Stalin's" to ration scarce resources.

Frankfurt Zoo Director Bernhard Grzimek was a high official in Hitler's Reichs Food Ministry and a member of the Nazi Party. Later his journal, *Green Action for the Future (GAZ)*, exerted a magnetic attraction on old and new Nazis. Among his collaborators was former Goebbels aide Wilfried von Oven, who wrote in old-Nazi Dr. Gerhard Frey's *Deutscher Nationalzeitung* that "despite the general condemnation and vilification of Hitler and his worldview, the notion is beginning to gain ground that it was he who, according to Gruhl and many others, recognized and sought to grapple