

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

with the burning problems of an economic and social order that would deal justly with nature.”

## Mystics, Anthroposophists, and Nazis

For many Green leaders, like **Gen. Gert Bastian**, the pathway to ecological fascism led through the Anthroposophist movement. Rudolf Steiner, the founder of Anthroposophy, was a member of the elite Anglo-Nordic devil-worshipping circle around 19th-century mystic Madame Blavatsky. Her closest associate, Edward Bulwer-Lytton, authored the major cult documents picked up by Richard Wagner and Friedrich Nietzsche, then taught to Adolf Hitler during his tutorship by the Thule Society. The Thule Society was linked through the Anthroposophists to the British-based Isis-Urania Order of the Golden Dawn, the cult of Aleister Crowley and Sir Julian Huxley.

In 1979, when **Petra Kelly** founded the Green party and launched its campaign for election to the European Parliament, she received strong backing from the Anthroposophist **Achberg Institute** in Baden-Württemberg.

Among the first executive committee members of the Greens was **August Haussleiter**, who had been identified by the German courts in the early 1960s as a dangerous figure whose sect, the Deutsche Gemeinschaft, was banned under anti-Nazi laws. In 1976, Haussleiter made a comeback on the basis of an environmentalist program. He resigned from the leadership of the Greens in 1980 when press exposés of his Nazi past made his role too much of a liability for the party.

Haussleiter is by no means the only example of a Nazi turned green; West Germany's neo-Nazi sects share an overlapping membership with various “left-wing” environmentalist organizations. This should come as no surprise to the student of Weimar Germany: The Nazi youth gangs of the 1920s and '30s had a radical anti-capitalist ideology, sought a return to a primitive, pre-capitalist economic form, to primitive exchange of agricultural goods and handicrafts—exactly the Green program. The Greens and neo-Nazis today also share a burning hatred of the United States and a longing for an accommodation with the Soviet Union that will allow German reunification—on Moscow's terms.

A leading neo-Nazi with ties to the Greens is **Michael Kühnen**, one of the heads of the **Aktion Neue Rechte** (New Right Action) group. “I see the leftists,” he said, “—or now we say the ‘alternatives,’ the peace movement, the anti-nuclear movement—as people who are against certain aspects of this system for quite honorable motives. And I believe that joint actions are possible. . . . When I think about the peace movement, the question arises once again of national neutralism. Proceeding from a basic enmity to the system, there are also political issues raised by the destruction of the environment; sooner or later one must come to the issue of race. . . . We have always said, after all, that we too are socialists.”

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## The Greens in parliament

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# Nazis, communists, terrorists, and thugs

*These are among the Greens elected to the parliament of the Federal Republic of Germany in March 1983.*

## Petra Kelly

After completing her studies in the United States, Kelly was employed by such people as Hubert Humphrey and Robert Kennedy, before arriving in Amsterdam, where she joined the European federalist movement. The personal interest of Dr. Sicco Mansholt, then president of the European Commission, led to her appointment to the EC staff in Brussels, a post which she still formally holds. It was Mansholt, Aurelio Peccei, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, and Prince Philip of Great Britain who launched the “green” movement from the top.

In Brussels she took up with the Young European Federalists (YEF), along with other future Greens Jo Leinen and Roland Vogt. Kelly became a federal board member of the Citizens' Environmental Initiative (BBU) and the Greens. She also participated in the Humanist Union and is an editorial board member of Forum Europa, the publication of the YEF.

## Gen. Gert Bastian

Since his resignation from the German Army in 1982, out of protest over NATO's decision to deploy U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in Germany, General Bastian has been a member of the “Generals for Peace” group, a co-initiator of the communist-supported “Krefeld Appeal,” and a close collaborator of Petra Kelly, with whom he frequently travels. He now sits in parliament as an independent deputy, having given up his mandate from the Greens.

## Werner Vogel

In 1982, Vogel was not permitted to take his seat in parliament, after certain facts about his Nazi past became known. A member of Hitler's National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), Vogel held the rank of “Sturmführer” in the SA, the Brownshirts, from 1939 onward, and was an assistant in the Reich Interior Ministry under Interior Minister Wilhelm Frick and State Secretary Stuckart. Frick was hanged for crimes against humanity after the Nuremberg trials; Stuckart, whom Vogel accompanied everywhere, was