

# Schiller Institute mobilizes against the rise of a new fascism in Germany

by Rainer Apel in Wiesbaden

On Oct. 17, the Schiller Institute in Western Europe, Ibero-America, and the United States will have a “day of reckoning” against the rise of a new fascism centered in Germany, and the growing influence of those who would “decouple” Europe from the United States. Millions of leaflets will be gotten out to the populations in all countries where the campaign takes place, and the message will be to mobilize for the survival of freedom: “Do now what you failed to do in 1932: Stop the New Fascism!”

The New Fascism, which has added a couple more colors to its traditional brown and red, is engaged in a campaign to throw the Americans out of Europe, and to move West Germany, the strategic keystone of Europe, out of NATO and hand it over to the Soviet sphere of influence. If these forces have their way, all of Europe will be lost to the East in a replay of the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact, called “decoupling” today.

The New Fascism is best exhibited in the political alliance between the German Social Democrats, the Socialist International at large, and the Green Party of West Germany, who have combined to effect a dramatic change in the political climate of West Germany, gaining an unprecedentedly strong influence over foreign, military, and domestic affairs. The official support the Greens have received from the side of the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD) in recent weeks has encouraged acts of mass violence against the Autumn Forge maneuvers of NATO in Germany. This SPD-Green bloc is working toward paralyzing NATO’s functions in Germany, getting American troops withdrawn, and overthrowing the current Bonn government of Helmut Kohl after a period of worsening ungovernability.

This SPD-Green alliance is working on the principle of division of labor: The “Greenies,” like Hitler’s 1920s stormtroopers on which the Green movement is modeled, are engaged in sabotage and terror against the institutions of the West German state and forces opposing their actions; the SPD intervenes to prevent the authorities from acting against them. This is a replay of the last days of the Weimar Republic, when Nazi and Communist stormtroopers crushed the remaining democratic institutions, in the certainty that they had

influential protection from sympathizers inside the institutions.

The campaign of terror has produced sufficient political appeasement of the Greens by official institutions to raise the Greens’ political credibility in the eyes of a growing portion of the voters, even as these voters lose confidence in the traditional parties. The feeling is spreading that the Greens will stop at nothing, that no one is able to stop them, and that it might be better to accommodate to the new movement. This explains the shocking vote totals of between 9 and 11% the Green Party received in local elections in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia on Sept. 30. The importance of this rise in Green votes—regardless of whether the vote was real or a result of fraud—must be appreciated in light of the fact that North Rhine-Westphalia is the Ruhr region, the industrial heartland of Germany and Europe—the state with the highest concentration of industrial labor and heavy industry. That despite their obscenely flaunted hatred for industry and technology the Greens succeeded *here* in gaining their greatest vote total ever—more than 8%!—is the real shock.

## ‘Conservative support’

The ruling conservative Christian Democrats, whom many voters have considered the main barrier to the new SPD-Green fascist tide, have betrayed all hopes entrusted in them by the population. They have failed to stop the Green violence, refused to attack the basic anti-growth austerity aspect of the Green ideology, and worst of all, refused to even consider a motion to outlaw the Greens for their all-too-visible enmity to parliamentary democracy. But the Christian Democrats have not only failed; prominent members of the party are supporting the cause of the Greens as a “just one.”

The most shocking example of such “conservative support for the Greens” came from one of the Christian Democratic leaders in North Rhine-Westphalia, Prof. Kurt Biedenkopf, who chose the pages of *Der Spiegel* weekly to augment the post-election impact of the Green votes by claiming that the Greens appealed to the average voter because they “have not yet been corrupted. This will have a healing effect upon the traditional parties.” He added: “Wherever a city parliament includes a delegation of Greens, it means that they have

been voted in there by free citizens. We have to work on the basis of this decision." He even hinted that in some local situations, Christian Democrats might ally with Greens in coalition-like agreements, imitating the present alliance of Social Democrats and Greens in many city councils.

As a matter of fact, the Christian Democrats repeatedly negotiated agreements with Greens at the local level long before the elections of Sept. 30. In Langenhagen near Hanover, the capital city of the state of Lower Saxony, a Christian Democrat was elected mayor with Green support in 1981. In Holzminden, south of Hanover, the current president of the Lower Saxony state parliament, Christian Democrat Bruno Brandes, was elected mayor under the same type of deal.

Considerable support for the Green cause from the Christian Democracy has also come through the channels of the Pax Christi organization of the Catholic Church, with a strong emphasis on liberation theologians and left-wing Jesuits, who happen to have some strongholds in North Rhine-Westphalia. Several of Green Party delegation in the federal parliament in Bonn actually emerged from these nominally Catholic organizations.

### **A coming coup in Bonn?**

Political shifts in North Rhine-Westphalia have always signaled coming changes on the federal level. The fact that the SPD and Green Party together have a solid majority over all other parties here means that the elections of Sept. 30 are a prelude to power in Bonn. This requires that the current coalition government of Christian Democrats and Liberals under Chancellor Helmut Kohl be overthrown. The recent successes fielded by the SPD-Green alliance have elevated to greater influence such a Khomeini-like demagogue as the head of the Saar state section of the SPD, Oskar Lafontaine, the most outspoken proponent of decoupling and the SPD-Green alliance, and one of the most-favored candidates of SPD head Willy Brandt to be his successor.

The planned change of government in Bonn is also being foreshadowed by developments in the state of Hesse, which is ruled by a minority SPD government backed up by a coalition-like agreement with the Green Party. Hesse was the site of the largest number of terrorist incidents and civil disobedience verging on terrorism during the autumn NATO maneuvers. Of the 150 officially-listed acts of terror against NATO installations, vehicles, and soldiers since Sept. 1, most of them took place in Hesse.

The Hessian police did not intervene, obviously following restraint orders from the the Hesse government, and this compelled the U.S. military commander in Hesse, Gen. Robert Wetzel of the Fifth Army Corps in Frankfurt, to publicly criticize the government and demand action against "these anarchists and terrorists." SPD Interior Minister Norbert Winterstein responded with insults: First of all, he lied, "the people demonstrating against the maneuvers represent the views of the vast majority of the population of this country."

He added that the Americans and General Wetzel should "not believe that we are following their orders. After all, we are not vassals of the U.S.A."

The new sense of their freedom of action was picked up by the Greens outside Hesse. On Oct. 4, a foreign policy debate in the Bonn parliament featured the Greens endorsing revolutionary struggle against the U.S.A. in Europe and in Central America, the dissolution of NATO, withdrawal of U.S. troops from Germany and Europe, and the replacement of military services by what they termed "social services." On the same day, in a debate in the state parliament of Baden-Württemberg the New Fascists aired the strongest calls for anti-American violence yet issued in public, when deputies of the Green Party proudly announced: "We are here to break the law."

The leader of the Green delegation in that state parliament, Thilo Weichert, slandered the American troops stationed on West German territory as "forces of occupation against the population . . . which don't respect German law and plan the extermination of the population." Weichert accused the Baden-Württemberg state government of "open collaboration with the occupying forces of NATO and of the U.S.A.," and called for revolutionary violence to drive the military out of the country. Count Bernstorff, another Green deputy, justified terrorism against NATO installations and maneuvers by alleging that "most of our basic democratic rights of today emerged from resistance, some even from revolutionary violence."

The SPD has officially paid lip-service to opposing the use of violence, but has always defended what it termed "the understandable and justified protest of the population against further militarization and the presence of U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe." The SPD leadership has issued circulars to its members calling on them to join the protests and anti-American actions. Rumors in Bonn have it that larger sums of money have been channeled into the movement from SPD "action funds."

### **The backfire potential**

But the shocking advances of the SPD-Green alliance have also awakened some people to the depth of the danger West Germany faces. During the aforementioned debate in the Baden-Württemberg state parliament, the spokesmen of the Christian and Social Democrats united in a first, though still weak and fearful, alliance of harsh protest against the scandalous Green endorsements of violence and terror. A prominent Christian Democrat in North Rhine-Westphalia, a former member of the Bonn parliament, admitted to a spokesman of the Schiller Institute that the situation in his own party was "far worse than you imagine." "The Red and Green coalition is rising fast . . . but still, there is room for change," adding, "you need leadership, culture and politics. I understand that is what your Schiller Institute is about."

A retired banker, also prominent in the German Christian

Democracy, said, "It is like 1932—the country's fate is at stake." And Hermann von Schaubert, the director of the Free Democratic think tank, the Thomas Dehler Foundation, even went public with the remarkable statement: "The Greens are the new fascists!"

His own party chairman, Foreign Minister Genscher, treacherously went to the press the day after to downplay von Schaubert's statements.

### The decoupling threat

Even at NATO headquarters in Brussels, people have exhibited some courage and started to break the regime of silence imposed by the appeasement-minded Secretary-General Peter Carrington, an advocate of "Europeanizing" (i.e., decoupling) NATO. Worried military officials "leaked" their concern to journalists over the "change of the general political climate in West Germany against NATO and the presence of U.S. troops." According to these leaks, "traditionalist" circles at NATO worry that if the West German authorities and the Bonn government continue to fail to guarantee the free military exercise and daily functioning of NATO, the Americans might be compelled by their own decouplers to withdraw troops from West Germany. If the country's institutions fail to guarantee the lives of U.S. soldiers and the safety of U.S. installations, these sources warn, certain political forces in the United States might soon be all too willing to pull out of West Germany, if not from all of Western Europe. Moscow, which is encouraging and funding the movement against the Americans, would earn the optimum profit from such a development.

The campaign of anti-American hatred promoted by the SPD-Green bloc reached a nadir in the Sept. 29 issue of the SPD party weekly, *Vorwaerts*, which ran a full page review of a new anti-American play, "Judith," by the infamous Jacobin, Rolf Hochhuth. Here is how *Vorwaerts* reviews it:

"Judith, a drama, discusses the question of whether it wouldn't be better to assassinate American President Ronald Reagan before he can launch World War III. . . ."

Portraying the recent protest actions against the NATO maneuvers as most inefficient, *Vorwaerts* adds the revealing statement: "Deeds alone will be recognized and taken seriously by the powerful." The article, authorized by *Vorwaerts* editor Egon Bahr (co-architect with Henry Kissinger of the early 1970s "opening to the East" diplomacy) and thus by the SPD leadership, concludes with the cynical remark that the author of this new play, which will be read by the "movement" over the coming weeks, Rolf Hochhuth, "has not tried to get into the White House to assassinate the American President."

These formulations need no further comment: Resembling the political mind-set and the criminal methods of the Nazis and Communists of the Weimar period, the SPD-Green alliance will not hesitate to eliminate any politician who stands in their way. Even if it is the U.S. President.

## Egypt tells Reagan to dump Kissinger

by Thierry Lalevée

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak sent a private letter to President Reagan at the beginning of October, urging him to "break with Kissinger's [Middle East] policies, the London-based Saudi newspaper *As Sharq al Awsat* reports. Sources linked to Egyptian intelligence services tell us that one of the key topics of discussion at the Oct. 9 meeting between Mubarak and Jordan's King Hussein was how to convince the U.S. President not to bring Kissinger back into Mideast shuttle diplomacy in a second Reagan administration. Mubarak and Hussein are reported to be drafting a new peace formula for recommendation to the United States, including their conditions for negotiations with Israel and how they could get the Palestine Liberation Organization to join in.

Kissinger, of course, has never been much appreciated in the Arab world or in Israel either; it was he who committed the United States never to negotiate with the PLO, and the Israelis remember the dirty tricks he has played on them. But when the issue of Kissinger's role becomes a number one topic of negotiations between Washington and Mideastern heads of state, it signifies major moves afoot. Not only in Egypt are top officials worried that Kissinger may stage a spectacular comeback after the U.S. elections. The governments of Egypt, Jordan, and other countries of the region are trying to influence Reagan's decision while there is still time, and are determined not to be sacrificed on the altar of Kissinger's "New Yalta" negotiations between Washington and Moscow.

### Crackdown against the Cairo mafia

Mubarak's unprecedented intervention on the Kissinger question can only be understood by looking at the ferocious battle now underway in Cairo between the government and the forces out to destabilize it, described by one observer as "the biggest mafia Egypt ever had." This consists of the old private banking families from Alexandria and Cairo who have resurfaced since 1976, and the Egyptian agents of the International Monetary Fund who, if they had their way, would stop all industrial projects and kill off half the population. This mafia includes many of Kissinger's friends, with his local representative, U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Velyotes, serving as the point-man for State Department destabilization of the Mubarak government.

The IMF and its Egyptian agents are demanding that all