

Christian Democrats take up fight vs. Green fascists

by Rainer Apel

The ruling Christian Democratic (CDU) party of West Germany has finally realized what *EIR* has been saying for more than two years: The Green Party, which after its recent electoral victories stands a strong chance of becoming West Germany's third-largest party and the "swing" factor in future governments, is a fascist formation out to subject Germany to a new Nazi regime under Soviet control.

On Oct. 18, the Greens brought up charges of bribery against CDU Chancellor Helmut Kohl and provoked a riot in the parliament such as has not occurred since the last days of the Weimar Republic, before it succumbed to the Nazi dictatorship in January 1933. The Greens claimed that the change in leadership in the CDU in May 1973, which made today's Chancellor Kohl the head of the party, had been facilitated by hefty bribery checks from the Flick Company.

The man who handed over the top post to Kohl in 1973 was Rainer Barzel, who later became president of the national assembly. A smell of "big corruption" was spread, and the assembly exploded into turmoil when the Greens started to accompany their bribery charges with a battery of insults.

But to their great surprise, the Greens, whose attempt was backed up by the opposition Social Democrats, met resistance. Christian Democratic deputy Rudolf Seiters expressed the overriding sentiment in his delegation when he shouted at the Greens: "The methods you are employing have already been used in the destruction of a democracy in earlier years—namely of the Weimar Republic!" The chairman of the assembly, Christian Democrat Richard Stücklen, moved to exclude two of the Green deputies from the rest of the session. Since the Social Democrats defended the Greens, the disciplinary action had to be voted through the parliament with the majority of the Christian and Liberal Democrats on the morning of Oct. 19.

Just one day before the clash in the Bonn parliament, on Oct. 17, the Schiller Institute, a new institution founded by European Labor Party chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche to

rescue the Western alliance, had broken the spell of impotence that has blocked the traditional West German institutions from fighting the Green menace. Institute supporters handed out more than 1 million leaflets in West Germany alone, warning that the Greens would bring another 1933 if it was not stopped. The leaflets of the "Day of Resistance" reached the membership base of the CDU-CSU coalition and sent an anti-Green shock wave through the republic.

Nazi-style behavior

On Oct. 19, the CDU's general party manager, Heiner Geissler, wrote an open letter calling on all Christian Democratic Party sections to "resist the attempts of the Greens to damage and humiliate the honor and reputation of the Chancellor by slanders and vicious allegations in the same style the Nazis and Communists of the Weimar Republic employed." Another ranking conservative parliamentarian, Theodor Waigel, at the convention of the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU), called for "an end to toleration of the enemies of democracy," and warned that "our parliament must not be turned into a Punch and Judy show by the Greens."

The chairman of the CSU, Franz-Josef Strauss, used even stronger words in his speech to the convention on Oct. 20, warning that "the implementation of the Green program would bring the third big catastrophe in this century down on our country."

A Christian Democratic deputy in the European Parliament, Stefan Schnell, issued a statement that the "rude conduct of the Greens in the parliament" reminded him of "the destruction of the Weimar Republic in 1933 by totalitarian adventurists, the Nazis and Communists."

On Sunday, Oct. 20, *Bild am Sonntag*, the country's largest Sunday tabloid with a printed edition of 4.5 million, amplified these warnings in its lead editorial. Klaus Besser, the paper's Sunday columnist, echoed the Schiller Institute's leaflet in writing that if the Greens have their way, "domestic

policy in Germany re-enters the phase which it was in before 1933." Besser denounced the plot to overthrow the Kohl government by the SPD and the Greens. He added that with this conspiracy turning real, the country was "not far away from the same kind of legal coups d'état which the Communists in today's socialist-ruled countries of the East bloc have carried out before so successfully."

On Oct. 22, the Christian Democratic deputy in the European Parliament, Heinrich Aigner, issued a hard-hitting statement against the Greens, warning that the Green riots in the parliament were "leading the dangerous way back into the National Socialist policy of the 1930s." Aigner added that "whoever paves the way into the parliaments for the Greens today, makes himself as guilty as those voters who decided to have a try with Hitler in 1933." While the Weimar Republic was destroyed by the Nazi-communist alliance of Red-shirts and Brown-shirts, said Aigner, people today are "facing the threat of an alliance between Red-shirts and Greenshirts. There must be no compromise with fascism."

Green corruption

On Sunday evening, West German television's Channel 2 aired a report which revealed facts on the Green Party's finances: According to the Federal Accounting Bureau's records, the Greens have flagrantly violated party funding laws. German party laws recommend that at least 50% of the income of political parties be based on membership dues. The Green Party members, however, can only provide one-third of the party income, while the rest is secured from the state in the form of reimbursement of campaign expenditures. This system, which works differently from the U.S. matching funds model, pays 5 deutschemarks per voter once a party surpasses the 0.5% threshold—provided that the party funding laws are strictly observed!

The Greens did not observe the laws, no one ever brought up the issue, and they have been receiving a total of about 60-70 million deutschemarks from taxpayers over the last three years. Moreover, the Green movement is funded by an estimated DM 50 million or more from East German foreign subversion agencies—money channeled into the movement via the German Communist Party. Most of this huge war chest of about DM 100 million has been put into destabilizing actions against the West German Republic.

Obstruction of parliament

More and more citizens in West Germany feel that it is 1932 again, when they witness the head of the Green Party delegation in the European Parliament in Strasbourg, Graefe zu Baringdorf, point his fist at the nose of the president of the assembly and threaten him: "I will punch you in the face if you don't let me speak!" Like the Nazis more than 50 years ago, the Greens usurp the right to insult the traditional parties and institutions, to discredit politicians by allegation and slanders, and where such verbiage fails to get the message across, to deploy their fists to do the job.

According to conservative deputies in the West German national assembly, orderly parliamentary activity has been made virtually impossible by the Greens, who block all legislative work which does not fit their destructive interests. Ninety-eight drafts for bills have been put on ice in the Interior Committee of the parliament alone, because the Greens disrupt procedures by ever-new agenda motions. Outside parliament, the Green movement is mobilizing the mob against the traditional institutions with slanders, allegations, and revelations. While on one day, they would terrorize Bonn with demands for debates on the alleged "threat to the forests from industrial pollution," on the next they would call for a debate on "the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe," and one day later, they would bring up "state repression against homosexuals."

During the mass protest actions of the "movement" against the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles in fall 1983, the Green movement targeted more than 200 conservative, pro-American deputies with threatening letters, death threats, and nighttime phone calls. There were calls for prosecution of these operations, but the leadership of the traditional political parties insisted that appeasement of the movement would prove to be greater wisdom. They were wrong, and the Greens who assumed they would meet little resistance to their march to power were largely right—until the Schiller Institute's "Day of Resistance" mobilized the latent moral resistance of citizens against the new Green Nazis.

Now the Greens feel compelled to go to the media and threaten "action against this falsification of history." Again, Green spokesmen proved their Nazi character by hinting they might "not move legally, but by other means." Indeed, the Greens posed an ultimatum to the Christian Democrats: Either the president of the parliamentary assembly, Rainer Barzel, would resign over the bribery charges immediately, or they would turn the whole Flick case against Chancellor Kohl himself.

Kohl, whose personal testimony on the Flick bribery scandal comes up for hearings in the parliamentary investigation committee on Nov. 7, stepped into the trap. Pressure was put on Barzel to resign from his post before the scandal reached "greater dimensions," and he quit on Oct. 25. Otto Schily, the Green deputy and terrorist lawyer who had drafted the motion for Barzel's resignation, appreciated this move with the comment that "now, we have Kohl much better on target."

The only strategy for Kohl now is the offensive. The strong statements of leading Christian Democrats must be followed by action such as a move to the constitutional court for an outlawing of the Greens as an obvious successor-party to the Nazis. All the dossiers available on the background and activities of leading Greens must be published immediately. Provided the pace of activities within the first five days after the "Day of Resistance" on Oct. 17 is maintained, there is good hope that the Green threat to the West German Republic can be defeated.