

leader Fred Hiersemann and his energy policy spokesman Hans Kolo, one of the leading anti-nuclear voices in the Bavarian SPD, were in East Berlin the day after the bloody clashes of Wackersdorf. They were shaking hands with Socialist Unity Party chairman Erich Honecker and discussing "ecology issues" with him. This meeting was a public gesture from both sides, but certainly an encouragement of the Bavarian SPD's anti-nuclear policy by the political leader of the East German regime.

### Requirements for the security forces

Very few political leaders in Germany have responded adequately to the new escalation of violence. The CDU/CSU federal parliamentary faction chief, Alfred Dregger, commented on the Wackersdorf riots: "For the first time after the Hitler dictatorship, the threat is not coming from the outside, but from within." He added that under red-green alliances, democratic rule would be abolished. "The right of the fist would take over more and more, as it did under the rule of the brown power."

State Attorney General Kurt Rebmann also issued a harsh warning: The rioters of Wackersdorf represent a possible pool of personnel for the terrorist Red Army Faction, Revolutionary Cells, and other autonomous terror-groups. The spokesman for the conservative police union came out with similar statements.

For years, competent security and police specialists have demanded effective measures against the escalation of street violence. The first measure must be the creation of a federally effective special file on violent rioters and the terrorist support apparatus, which would allow effective police measures *before* violence breaks out. This measure was constantly sabotaged by former interior minister Gerhard Baum, a Free Democrat, until 1983. Since then, SPD- and SPD/Green-governed states have kept up such sabotage of internal security. Anti-police groups controlled by Greens, Communist Party specialists, or even "former" terrorists have gained influence.

A second urgent measure is the reinstatement of the anti-riot law which was thrown out in 1970, when the Willy Brandt government took over and started a vast sweep against the German security apparatus. This law guaranteed efficient crowd control, since if violence were committed, the police could issue three warnings, and if unheeded, then the whole crowd, violent or "nonviolent," could be subject to arrest or other measures. Today violent criminals can always hide behind the human wall of "nonviolent" demonstrators, preventing police measures and resulting in almost no arrests.

Another requirement is the introduction of police shotguns and pistols designed for anti-riot ammunition, which could keep attacking crowds at a distance of 50 meters.

These minimal measures will have to be implemented immediately, in order to demonstrate that the state is not willing to compromise with the kind of mob rule which destroyed the Weimar Republic in the early 1930s.

## State Department courts the Greens

by Scott Thompson

Since the founding of the fascist Green Party in 1979, a dialogue has been underway with these modern "Brown-shirts," which is reminiscent of the U.S. Eastern Establishment's attempts in the 1920s and 1930s to coopt Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini. This traitorous *pas de deux* with the Green fascists, one of the greatest U.S. foreign-policy blunders since World War II, has been coordinated by the New York-based Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Eastern Establishment's flagship institution, through its members in the U.S. State Department.

The State Department's "dialogue" with the Green fascists was the secret backdrop against which Greens staged violent demonstrations against U.S. bases in West Germany. When Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger protested against the State Department's policy of turning a blind eye to these actions, sources report that he was overruled by an irate Secretary of State George Shultz.

Since CFR member Shultz has held office, the State Department has had an "open door" policy of talking to all opposition forces within allied nations, including those linked to that Soviet-backed, "state-sponsored terrorism" which Shultz publicly decries. So the State Department meets with West Germany's Green fascists, and organizes tours for them in the United States, although it is well known that Green leader Petra Kelly knew terrorist leader Muammar Qaddafi before co-founding the Green Party, which has received covert Libyan funds to stage violent demonstrations against U.S. bases in Europe.

### Ambassadors or traitors?

Even after the "low-intensity warfare" staged by the Greens and the German Communist Party (DKP) at the construction site of the Wackersdorf nuclear reprocessing facility in Bavaria, Arthur Burns, former Federal Reserve Board chairman (1970-78) and U.S. ambassador to West Germany (1981-85), believes that reports of Green Party ties to terrorism are "exaggerated."

It was Burns, an influential CFR member, who initiated the State Department's dialogue with the Green Party, taking its leaders Petra Kelly, Gen. (ret.) Gert Bastian, and terrorist

attorney Otto Schily under his wing. The Austrian-born Burns admits that he would invite these three Green fascists for private discussions at his home every two or three months, becoming "somewhat friendly with them."

This policy has been continued by Burns's successor, CFR member Richard Burt. When Burt was being confirmed as assistant secretary of state for European affairs, the post he held before being named ambassador to Bonn, a respected member of Congress called for Burt to be tried for violation of the national security act, when it was revealed that Burt had leaked highly classified "signals intelligence" as a *New York Times* reporter. One of Burt's first steps after his confirmation, was to recruit Soviet-fixer Armand Hammer—identified in earlier State Department documents as a Soviet intelligence agent—to act as Burt's "back channel" to the Kremlin.

It should not be surprising that Burt leaped at the possibility of a dialogue with the Soviets' Green fascist assets. On March 16, 1986, Burt's former employers at the *New York Times* described a Tex-Mex dinner that the new ambassador threw for "a delegation from the anti-NATO Green Party. . . . Petra Kelly, a party leader, said he was 'so charming that hardly anyone was able to make an argument against him.'" In the same article, the *New York Times* adds that the *tageszeitung*, a West Berlin-based counterculture newspaper which is part of the support group for the Red Army Faction, Communist Alliance, Red Cells, and other terrorist groups, has nicknamed the ambassador "Bad Boy Burt," for his well-publicized practice of singing Rolling Stones songs with a rock band in West Berlin.

### The 'charming' Green Party

Burns said recently that he found General Bastian, the constant companion of Petra Kelly, a "charming" person. Since the ouster of Kelly from her post in the Bundestag (parliament) and as Green Party national chairman, Burns has staked his hopes upon Otto Schily, whom Burns believes to be "more pragmatic."

Yet Otto Schily is the most pro-terrorist Green in the Bundestag. He became infamous as an attorney for the terrorist Baader-Meinhof gang (Red Army Faction) in the 1970s, when Schily was investigated for smuggling information from the jailed terrorist leaders to their followers. Schily and his friend Christian Stroebele, the founder of the pro-terrorist *tageszeitung*, were then also close associates of East German agent Dr. Kaul. Schily was twice a member of Green Party delegations that met with Muammar Qaddafi, to discuss violent demonstrations against U.S. bases in Europe. Raised as a member of the Anthroposophic cult, Schily advocates German adoption of a *Mittleuropa* stance—a Europe supposedly independent of the two superpowers, but actually in the Soviet "sphere of influence."

It was Schily who, on Oct. 18, 1984, introduced scurrilous charges to "watergate" Christian Democratic Union Chancellor Helmut Kohl—an ally of the Reagan administra-

tion. Schily claimed that Kohl became head of the CDU in 1973 through bribes paid to his predecessor, Rainer Barzel, by the Friedrich Flick concern.

In contrast to Burns's praise of Schily, CDU General Manager Heiner Geissler went to the heart of the matter, writing an open letter on Oct. 19, 1984, that called upon CDU members "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."

### Three U.S. tours

During the month of October 1984, when Schily was seeking to topple West Germany's democratic institutions, Petra Kelly and General Bastian were completing their third tour of the United States since the Greens first entered the Bundestag. These U.S. tours had been facilitated by Ambassador Burns and the State Department.

On Oct. 21, 1984, Kelly appeared at a forum on "The Nuclear Crisis," sponsored by the University of California at Berkeley. Appearing with her was the newly appointed NATO secretary general, Lord Peter Carrington, who has been known as a proponent of an "independent Europe," identified by spokesmen for the CFR and the Trilateral Commission as "a global New Yalta." Also speaking at the forum was Kelly's friend Paul Warnke, who had been the chief negotiator of the SALT II treaty.

CFR member Warnke was reportedly a co-sponsor of a standing invitation for Petra Kelly to address the Council on Foreign Relations; this she did on a Sept. 15-28, 1983 tour of the United States, with Bastian. To this day, the Council on Foreign Relations will not reveal who attended this meeting with Kelly, nor what transpired. The only indication of what was said appears in a Nov. 23, 1983 article in the *New York Times*, which paraphrased Kelly's report on the CFR meeting to the Bundestag. At the height of a Soviet effort to "decouple" the Western alliance by revving up protests against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, CFR leaders had adopted the Soviet line with Kelly, saying "that the United States was not ready to sacrifice Chicago for Hamburg in a nuclear exchange." "'And we,' intoned Miss Kelly heatedly, 'are not ready to sacrifice Hamburg for Chicago.'"

This second U.S. tour for Kelly was advanced by Green Party leader Rudolf Bahro, an East German agent, who has publicly praised "Brother Hitler." While Bahro held public speaking engagements throughout the United States that month, Kelly and Bastian visited the CFR and State Department. On Sept. 21, 1983, Kelly and Bastian attended a closed-door session at the National War College in Washington, D.C.

Throughout the previous month of August, Kelly had led demonstrations against the deployment of U.S. Pershing II and cruise "Euromissiles" in West Germany. Kelly admitted in an interview with *Le Figaro* newspaper that during the course of these demonstrations she had consulted as many as

three times a day with a KGB agent, Smagin, operating from the Soviet embassy in Bonn.

These demonstrations followed Kelly's attempt, on her first U.S. tour in July 1983, to enlist the State Department as an ally in blocking the "Euromissile" deployment. During that first tour, Kelly was scheduled to meet with Undersecretary of State Thomas Niles, director of the State Department office of U.N. affairs Edward Dillery, and former arms-negotiator Paul Warnke to protest the deployment.

Kelly went almost directly from these State Department meetings to demonstrate with U.S. "peace movement" figure Philip Berrigan in front of the White House against President Ronald Reagan, whom the Greens proclaimed "a new Hitler."

The CFR and State Department's strategic insanity, shown in this courtship of the Soviets' Green fascists, is largely responsible for the attack upon West German democracy that occurred at the Wackersdorf construction site in May.

## Arthur Burns and the 'charming' Greens

*The interview with former U.S. Ambassador to West Germany Arthur Burns that we excerpt here, was conducted on May 30, and made available to EIR:*

**Q:** I understand you initiated the State Department's dialogue with the Green Party. Did you have any influence upon them?

**Burns:** I had good contacts with members of the Green Party. I invited them to my residence every two to three months, particularly General Bastian, Petra Kelly, and Otto Schily. I invited them to special functions. I became somewhat friendly with them. I don't know whether it had any effect, but, as human beings, I found these people quite likeable.

**Q:** After Chernobyl there is talk of the Greens doing very well in Lower Saxony. This has renewed the SPD's interest in a "Red-Green" coalition.

**Burns:** I have heard from my friends in Germany that the election there would be very close. Of course, I deplore such a result as a "Red-Green" coalition. But it's my judgment that it will be close there.

... By the time I left West Germany, I thought the Green Party had changed. The Greens may be confused and quarreling among themselves, but I thought they had become less anti-American. Kelly and Bastian repudiated the Krefeld Appeal [a Communist Party-sponsored disarmament call—ed.]. I thought they had become increasingly critical of the Soviet Union. I would have said they were about equally critical of the Soviet Union and the United States by the time I left.

**Q:** Who would you see as the new leadership of the Green Party?

**Burns:** I think Otto Schily is very smart and pragmatic. General Bastian is very charming. Schily is much less of an ideologue. I found him very likeable. He brought me a little gift when I left Germany, which I found touching.



Carlos de Hoyos

*Burns (left) with Henry Kissinger.*

**Q:** Yes, but it is Schily who is trying to topple Chancellor Kohl through the Flick Affair.

**Burns:** That is because he is a very shrewd and hard-working attorney. I know he worked very hard on that case. He is very capable. I think he is more interested in turning the Greens into a conventional party. He is more pragmatic than the others.

Now to get back to your question about my influence upon the Greens. You know, one can reason with these people. I respect other people even when they are half-demented. I was always honest with these people. The United States is not perfect, and I told them when I thought we had made a mistake. That is why they listened to me.