

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 drag-on 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.