

IV. The 'peace movement' and international terrorism

'Fighting together against MIK'

The events of "Autumn of Peace '84" revealed an unmistakable connection: As the "peace movement" against NATO, the "military-industrial complex" (in the new terrorist jargon, the MIK), and the SDI program, terrorist attacks escalated against military installations, defense and defense-research firms, and their personnel. The wave of attacks occurred at the same time as a hunger strike of imprisoned RAF terrorists. Some of the high points of the terrorist escalation are as follows:

- Attempted RAF attack on the NATO school in Oberammergau on Dec. 12, 1984.
- Attacks on NATO pipelines in Belgium and Spain.
- Attack on the military-technical department of the French embassy in Bonn.
- Murder of Gen. René Audran in Paris in January 1985.
- Murder of Ernst Zimmermann, member of the board of directors of the MTU firm in Munich in January 1985.
- Attack in April on a restaurant frequented by Americans, in the vicinity of the Torrejon air force base in Spain; 18 killed, 82 injured.
- Bomb attack in April on the office building of the North Atlantic Assembly in Brussels; about 100 kg. of TNT used.
- Failed assassination attempt in June on General Blandin in Paris.
- Bomb attack on the U.S. air base in Frankfurt in August 1985; 2 dead, 40 injured; murder of the American soldier Pimental.

Despite the obvious strategic purpose behind this wave of terror, only isolated individuals, apart from *EIR*, commented on the role of the Soviets and Eastern intelligence agencies in this terrorist irregular warfare. At the beginning of January, *Die Welt* wrote in a commentary "Bombs on Commission": "And the attacks by the people who see themselves as the red faction are precisely directed against installations of the Americans and the French. Their usefulness cannot be more clearly revealed." *Die Welt* also traced direct lines of connection between the attacks by the Combative Communist Cells (CCC) on the NATO pipelines in Belgium and the East Berlin Ministry of Security (Stasi). Werner Kahl, the author, referred to the fact that detailed location maps of the pipeline network could have reached the hands of the CCC group with the help of the Stasi.

The espionage activity of the former member of the West German

Ministry of Defense, Lothar Erwin Lutze, was advanced as the source for the secret location maps. Lutze passed on, among other things, the complete location map of the NATO pipeline to the East Berlin intelligence agency.

In January 1985, the left-extremist terrorists actually enjoyed official praise from East Berlin. The SED party newspaper, *Horizont*, published at that time—during the high point of the wave of terror—an article “Change and Continuity in Left-Radicalism in the 1980s.” The SED—in whose party jargon “left radical” means all autonomous, anarchistic, Trotskyist, and Maoist groupings that do not belong to the official communist parties—praised the terrorists for positively “modifying” their views. The “most important modification” is on the evaluation of the “peace question” and on a “more realistic” evaluation of the peace policy of the Soviet Union, East Germany, and the other states of the socialist community. In fact, there was during this period a clear swing toward friendship with the Soviets in the terrorist communiqués taking credit for various actions.

The balance of terror: 1985-86

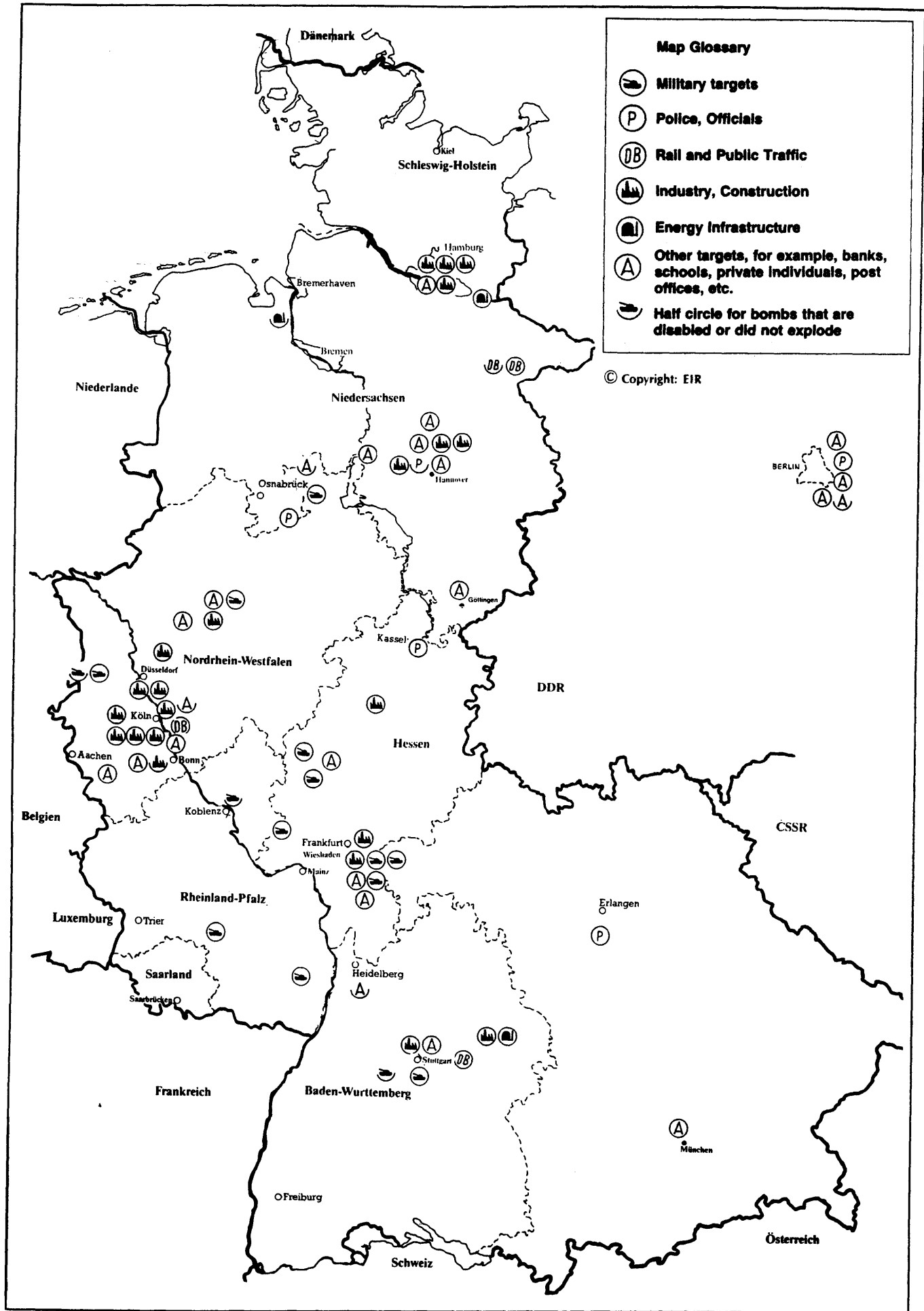
Since, in recent years, only the most brutal terrorist attacks are generally mentioned in the media, we wish to give the reader at least some idea of the magnitude of the everyday terror that has occurred, which only rarely causes deaths or injuries, but frequently causes massive property damage.

In the last year, almost every day somewhere in the Federal Republic of Germany, an attack with explosive or incendiary charges has been carried out; there have been a total of 331. Not included are innumerable other attacks carried out using other means, such as, for example, pulling down power lines of trains with grappling hooks, loosening screws on train lines, steel cables stretched over tracks, or simply blockage of roadways.

1985

The balance of terror last year can be briefly summarized:

- RAF shooting of MTU chairman Ernst Zimmermann in his home in January 1985;
- Three dead, including two children, and over 80 wounded, in a bombing of the Departure Terminal of the Frankfurt Airport on June 19, 1985;
- Murder of U.S. soldier Pimental on Aug. 7; using Pimental's service pass the next day, the RAF terrorists, according to their own statements, drove a car loaded with explosives into the U.S. air base at the Frankfurt Airport; this attack killed two more and injured 40, some critically;
- Almost 50 injured, some critically, in another bombing on an American shopping center in Frankfurt on Nov. 24, 1985;
- 40 bomb and incendiary attacks against German, U.S., and British military installations;
- A total of 45 such attacks against financial institutions and stores;
- 37 attacks against construction firms that participated in controversial projects;
- 35 attacks with explosive and incendiary charges against infrastructure such as the railroad or electrical plants; a total, however, of 47 attacks against railway installations alone;
- 42 attacks on security force installations, primarily the police.



1986

During this year, since the violent riots in Wackersdorf on Pentecost weekend (May 17-18), a massive increase in the number of attacks of every kind is obvious. For the most part, the letters acknowledging responsibility for the attacks have referred to Wackersdorf and other nuclear energy projects as the reason for the attacks.

May 18, Atting, Bavaria: Arson against a track-switching control center, on the track from Regensburg to Straubing, with damage of about 1 million deutschemarks (DM).

May 18, Altigsheim, Bavaria: Arson against the signal-service buildings on the track from Munich to Regensburg, with damage of 100,000 DM.

May 19, Stade: Arson against the army recruiting office.

May 19, Fritzlar: Attempted theft of explosives at the railway construction site at Hainbucht Tunnel.

May 19, Hamburg: Attempted arson against a railway site; the charge, however, did not ignite.

May 20, Swandorf: Heavy property damage from an attack on the local police station.

May 20, Regensburg: Attack on the track from Regensburg to Nuremberg and Regensburg to Munich, resulting in considerable property damage.

May 22, Wasserburg, Bavaria: Arson against a police car, with damage of 10,000 DM.

May 23, Neuenburg: Arson against police inspectorate, causing considerable property damage.

May 23, Hanover: Revolvers, automatic rifles, pistols, ammunition, and other objects stolen. A van was used for transporting the large quantity of stolen weapons.

May 23, Marl: Attempted break-in at a munitions storage silo in which 600 kg. of explosives were stored.

May 23, Bochum: Arson against a construction firm with heavy property damage.

May 23, Mönchengladbach: Attack on the headquarters of the supreme commander of the British Army of the Rhine; some property damage resulted.

May 24, Dreieich bei Frankfurt: Arson against the Pall company, a supplier of equipment for nuclear power plants. The damage amounted to 1.5 million DM.

May 24, Osnabrück: Arson against a publishing firm with damage of 750,000 DM.

May 25, Tübingen: Arson against the building of the French occupational forces, with heavy property damage.

May 27, Hanover: Arson against a hotel, with 3 million DM damage.

May 29, Hanover: Arson against an automobile business with 2 million DM damage.

May 29, Frankfurt: Arson against a lighting tower at the West Runway of the airport; 20,000 DM damage.

May 30, Nied: Police seize an auto with falsified license plates and registration papers in which revolvers, pistols, and other objects were found.

June 6, Stade: Damage done to an electrical tower of the Stade nuclear plant, with heavy property damage.

June 7, Dahlenburg, Lower Saxony: Arson of an power transformer; 500,000 DM damage.

June 7, Frankfurt: Arson at the AEG research center. The damage amounted to 10 million DM. The "Work Group for Abolition of the Ruling Class" took credit for the attack.

June 8, Göttingen: Arson at a railway tunnel on the track between Hanover and Würzburg. Property damage of 2 million DM.

June 8, Marburg: Property damage of 20,000 DM done to the buildings of the EAM electrical company.

June 9, Hamburg: Series of bomb attacks on Hamburg bank branches.

In the wake of Brokdorf

The following series of attacks are connected to the violent riots against the Brokdorf nuclear plant:

June 9, Hamburg: Arson against the Strüver firm;

June 9, Hamburg: Arson against the Penal Justice building;

June 9, Duisburg: Arson against the RWE electrical company service office;

June 9, Duisburg: Arson against the Duisburger Public Utilities building; damage of 70,000 DM.

June 9, Dortmund: A home-made short-circuit device was found on the railway line between Kamen and Nordbögge; limited property damage.

June 9, Tübingen: Power lines pulled down on the railway line from Ulm to Stuttgart; property damage, 10,000 DM.

June 9, Leipheim: Property damage of 50,000 DM to the take-off lights at the runway of the airport.

June 9, Hessisch-Lichtenau: Arson against the administrative headquarters of the Blücher army barracks.

June 10, Braunschweig: Arson against the Institute for Soil and Foundation Engineering.

June 10, Hanover: Attempted arson against a police building.

June 10, Berlin: Tires of police squad car punctured.

June 11, Frankfurt: Police arrest a man from Gross-Gerau carrying two bottles of inflammable liquid on the east side of the West Runway. The subsequent search of his residence revealed more such material. The arrested man's accomplices were able to escape.

June 11, Berlin: Tires of police squad car again punctured.

June 12, Heide, Schleswig-Holstein: Arson against the framework of an unfinished police building.

June 13, Rheinbach: Arson against police building.

June 13, Hanover: Property damage to a police training site.

June 14, Berlin: Bombing using remote detonation of a moving U.S. military caravan. No damage. Leaflets proclaimed further attacks of the same sort.

June 14, Frankfurt: Attack on a subway car by means of steel cable stretched crosswise above the tracks. The driver of the car narrowly escaped injury; heavy property damage.

June 14, Ratingen: Arson against a branch of the Babcock firm (nuclear-plant construction company).

June 15, Wiesbaden: Attempted arson against the Deutsche Bank.

June 15, Berlin: Arson against the Bank für Handel und Industrie (BHI).

June 15, Sigmaringen: Attempted murder of a German army soldier, who was seriously injured.

June 16, Lübeck: Arson against a dredger at a military construction site.

June 16, Wuppertal: Attack on the aerial tramway. Traffic completely stopped.

June 17, Tübingen: Arson at the Daimler-Benz office. Connection with South Africa possible.

June 18, Grube, Schleswig-Holstein: Property damage to a police squad car.

June 20, Gros-Gerau: Electrical tower of the RWE electric company partially sawed through; damage of over 100,000 DM.

June 21, Heidenheim: Armed robbery of a German Army patrol. The men escaped with two assault weapons and ammunition as well as the army passes of the two soldiers.

June 21, Mörfelden: Electrical tower is cut through and collapsed. Damage 1 million DM.

June 22, Stuttgart: Arson at the Yugoslavian general consulate.

June 22, Höchststadt/Aisch: Arson against a police vehicle; heavy property damage.

June 22, Berlin: Arson against a U.S. military vehicle.

June 22, Barnstorf, Lower Saxony: Arson against a private automobile.

June 22, Hamburg: Attempted arson against the Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft.

June 23, Heidelberg: Arson against the administrative building of Leimen Cement, Inc. "Proleterian Action Group" takes credit. Property damages, 150,000 DM.

June 23, Mainhausen, Hesse: Arson against Basalt, Inc. Estimated damages, 150,000 DM.

June 25, Dirnismaning, Bavaria: Arson against the construction equipment of Hochtief, Inc. Estimated damage, 350,000 DM.

(Source: Security Police Reports.)

Although the above list makes no claim to completeness and presents only conservative damage estimates, the total damages involved amount to almost **12 million DM**. This concerns attacks made during a mere five-week period following the Wackersdorf riots.

The Frankfurt conference

From Jan. 31 to Feb. 4, 1986, sympathizers of the Red Army Faction held a conference at Frankfurt University on the subject of "anti-imperialist and anti-capitalist resistance in Western Europe." The concentration of terrorist energies on military infrastructure and the issue of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative became more than clear.

The far-reaching strategy discussion was held with participation of at times up to 1,000 persons, and considerable international participation. Greetings at the meeting were extended to the following people and organizations:

- The Spanish terrorist organization ETA.
- The Irish Republican Army (IRA).
- George Habash's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP).
- The African National Congress (ANC).
- The Italian Red Brigades.
- The Libyan People's Office, Bonn.
- The Labor Party of Kurdistan (PKK).

Considerable attention at the meeting was devoted to the propaganda activity of the Dutch terrorist publication, *Knipselkrant*, whose "editor in chief," Paul Moussault, was later arrested in Holland (May 4). Mous-

sault, according to police reports, was the Dutch contact-man for the Japanese terrorist U. Kikumura, who had also just been arrested as he attempted to fly into Holland from the Schipol airport with one kilo of TNT and six fuses. Moussault was also thought to be the head of the Dutch terrorist group Red Resistance Front. Moussault was not the only participant at this meeting of "Western European comrades" with such sterling qualifications. When it seemed that the police might attempt to close the meeting down on the evening of January 31, a number of "West European comrades were evacuated just in time," as an internal information sheet proudly emphasized.

Other participants at the meeting came from Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Portugal, the United States, Puerto Rico, and Sri Lanka (the Tamils). Representatives of autonomous groups and the immediate milieu of the RAF had traveled to the meeting from nearly all major West German cities.

In addition to panel discussions on the Middle East, Central America, Ireland, Spain, and "Political Prisoners from the RAF and Resistance Groups," there were also a number of "working group" meetings. These were divided into subjects like "The Formation of the Imperialist Total System," "The Front Lines in International Class War," and "Front-Line West Europe."

SDI was the chief subject of discussion in these working groups. The "Conference Program" reads:

"In discussion of SDI and Eureka, we want to work out the determining tendencies in the project of restructuring—the tendency toward monopolization and the tendency toward war. The significance of the MIK (military-industrial complex) in this context for the most aggressive capitalist faction, is the determining factor of power. The dominance of the U.S.A. in the entire attempt at reconstruction and the function of the FRG: How the FRG wants to put itself at the top in Europe via a technology monopoly, and thus assure that Western Europe is bound to U.S. strategy."

A special "Working Paper on the Military-Strategic Dimensions of SDI" was presented at this working group. A few months later, the brutal assassination of Siemens board member Professor Karl-Heinz Beckurts demonstrated that the weight accorded this subject was not of a purely theoretical nature.

Additional evidence for how meetings such as that in Frankfurt are used aggressively to mobilize larger circles of the "scene" not only for "violence against things," but also against persons, is provided by a section from the paper titled "Direct Action," printed in the terrorist newspaper *Radikal*.

"Like NATO-pipelines, construction firms can be attacked with relatively minimal risk, because there are simply too many of them, and too many construction sites, for them to be guarded around the clock. So, they are rather simple targets. . . . On this subject, it is to be added that we think actions against *responsible persons* in all areas not only make sense, but are also crucial on the long-term perspective. We have often observed, that we have wrongly neglected the ladies and gentlemen in the upper levels in what we have done and not done, that we have disrupted the realization of their plans, but have seldom penetrated into their own private lives. Actions such as against R. Niedballe [the architect of the most modern prison in Europe, whose car was arsoned], or Ganschow [head of state security, whose apartment was burgled] in Berlin hit at points where our actions are not only clear and self-evident, but also represent a far greater degree of danger. Certain 'objects' can be

guarded, but hardly all functions essential to the state. After the shooting of Zimmermann—particularly after the awakening of the population to issues of armament which came out of the peace movement—there is a greater sympathy for such actions. The proper execution of this attack also had a positive effect against the slander campaign launched against the RAF.”

Are they really *spetsnaz*?

What the trained reader understands from this clear identification of targets is the extent to which the terrorists are assigned precisely those missions that Soviet military doctrine assigns to Soviet special forces (*spetsnaz*) shortly before the outbreak of war, i.e., sabotage of military and industrial capacities and the liquidation of leadership figures. (More than once, security personnel have thought out loud: Are not our little terrorists, then, really *spetsnaz*?)

The determination evident in the discussion of sabotage attacks, is also demonstrated in the following section of a paper by the Revolutionary Cells, published in the same issue of *Radikal*. Referring to an article by a military engineer in the military journal, *Wehrkunde*, on the NATO pipeline system, which *Radikal* also published, *Radikal* says:

“On the whole, this demonstrates the function, and the unlimited opportunities for sabotage of the NATO pipe-lines. We think it imperative that such actions continue, because there are real opportunities for small-group actions here to disrupt U.S. interventions from the territory of the FRG, or sabotage them entirely. . . . In times of crisis, military installations, because of their importance, have increased security, and become nearly impenetrable fortresses. But the situation of the network of military transport routes, or routes used by the military, is quite different, routes of all kinds, which are so spread-out that they cannot be guarded.

“● Roads, railway tracks, water routes for troop- and munitions-transport.

“● The NATO pipeline system for fuel supplies.

“● The NATO communications system, in some cases links via glass-fibre cables.

“In particular, the latter has hardly drawn any attention up to now, although NATO has had its own program in recent years for a forced development in this area, the NATO Integrated Communication System (NICS). Even if we do not have killer-satellites at our disposal, there are enough points at which we can effectively attack this developed communication system in a number of ways. Glass-fibre cables have to run somewhere, they are allegedly secured against EMP (electromagnetic pulse) and wire-tapping, but are by no means secured against destruction. Links already exist today between the territorial armies and the upper echelons of the post office, between ‘civilian’ communications equipment, switches, plans and trials, and the tests of the military—links which would be heavily relied on in case of war.

“Without going into details here, there are doubtless a number of points for attack in this complex, which presumes increased research in this area. . . . That means, ‘disrupt supplies, interrupt it in a targeted way,’ which is nothing else than to defeat NATO (or, more realistically: chew NATO up).”

It should be emphasized, that it was the Greens in the Frankfurt city council who gave this meeting all possible support and protection, a meeting which was known ahead of time, from a leaflet distributed, to be a gathering of the terrorist spectrum. The Green support for terrorist

activities in practice is fact, and the "Sunday sermons" on the subject of "non-violent protest" after such violent attacks have been successfully carried out is fiction.

The Green Frankfurt city-council faction issued a press release on Feb. 2, i.e., during the meeting, which said:

"In view of the incidents around the conference on the subject of 'Anti-Imperialist and Anti-Capitalist Resistance in Western Europe,' at the University of Frankfurt, we declare: The Greens in the City Council condemn the continuing practice of prohibiting meetings and demonstrations, a practice increasingly applied by Frankfurt Mayor Walter Wallmann in recent months. . . . If the office of the City Attorney is now trying to interpret the paragraphs of the law on assemblies to interrupt the conference, this points up the fact, that the Frankfurt City Attorney's office willingly and totally permits itself to be pulled into serving the Federal Criminal Office [Bundeskriminalamt: BKA] and the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution [BfS]. In so doing, that office is overstepping its mandate in an illicit fashion."

A tirade against the "continuing massive police formations in the inner-city of Frankfurt" follows. The authorities are denounced as "right wing reactionaries," and the Greens announce that they will no longer tolerate "an expansion of this police-state mobilization." A representative of the Greens also participated at a spontaneous demonstration held against the planned break-up of the meeting by the police.

Similar noises came from the Frankfurt University Student Association (AStA), which provided rooms for the conference: "The AStA of the university and all of the political groups represented in it, as well as all of the university organizations in the critical and left-wing spectrum reached in such a short time, do herewith protest the planned break-up of the conference. We are disappointed, that the 'left-liberal school authorities' are bowing to the pressure of ministries and the State Criminal Office.

"A prohibition against the use of the rooms, as far as we are concerned, is the first step toward a lock-out. Once a lock-out happens, the next step will be a criminalization. We ask: When will things have come so far that an anti-fascist meeting to commemorate the death of Günther Sare [an anti-nuclear demonstrator] is going to be prohibited here? Or that a conference on vocational discrimination can no longer take place at the university?"

"The AStA is therefore immediately convening a permanent meeting session in the Aula Building, in the central halls of the university, to make the conference possible and to act against such acts in the future. The AStA therefore extends an invitation to a discussion to follow this extraordinary session on the subject of 'Room Prohibition at the Frankfurt University,' to which the press is also invited."

The AStA consists of the following organizations: the Colored Undogmatic List, the DKP sub-organization MSB Spartakus, the DKP-influenced organization Socialist University Association (SHB), and other less organized groups. MSB and SHB account for 50% of the AStA, i.e., about half directly or indirectly controlled by the German Communist Party. The AStA not only provided the terrorist meeting with publicity support, but also essential logistical aid. "Later the AStA provided us some of their own office rooms with telephones," wrote the terrorists' own information bulletin.

The terrorists win a political showdown

After a long legal procedure, a police deployment to disband the meeting was finally prepared on the basis of the obvious evidentiary material, but the politicians performed a theatrical farce which graphically demon-

strates the extent to which the authority of the state has been undermined by the government of Social Democrats and Greens in the state of Hesse. After the police had already taken up position on the evening of Jan. 31, 1986, none of the politicians responsible could manage to make a decision, and the police were left standing in the ice-cold weather outside into the late hours of the night. According to some reports, the police commander then broke off the deployment, when it became obvious that neither the CDU-governed city nor, by any means, the red-green state government would provide them political backup. The police were then put in a position of having to take full political responsibility for breaking up the terrorist meeting themselves.

There were no such differences of opinion and absence of decision in the terrorist "scene" itself. Shortly before the meeting, the word was out:

"In this situation, the concrete point was a decision to seek the confrontation, to want it and to understand it as our political opportunity. On this basis, we decided once again to hold the meeting in Frankfurt, because it was there that we had the best prerequisites for the development of our initiative, far better than in other cities. From this point in time onward, the issue was to prepare an escalation of the confrontation."

The attitude of the political leadership was triumphantly described:

"The pigs were unable to extract a single tinge of legitimacy for a military solution. If they attempted to break us up, they would have to attack us from their own politically defensive position, which gives us the opportunity to assure that the conference takes place even in this situation. The government of Hesse and Wallmann [Mayor of Frankfurt] were weakened: One-half year after the murder of Günther Sare, they still had to digest the reaction which hit them then, or, expressed differently, the resistance actions recently, and the winter actions of 1984-85 have prepared the ground upon which we can push through a project of our own—the conference. The other side has to assume that breaking up the conference would lead to an escalation. Finally, we proceeded on the assumption of contradictory lines of opinion within the apparatus which would be very difficult to bring together against the conference. . . . The experience of recent weeks was that we could make it if we combined all levels of the fight together and designed our actions accordingly, and if we learn to act and react flexibly in this basically labile situation in order to develop the escalation on the one hand, and to keep the situation for us open for as long as possible, i.e., always to think anew how we can keep the initiative and determine developments—on the basis of our aim, the conference—and the determination to fight for it."

The perspective outlined in the internal review paper of the RAF was the following:

"That we can succeed, and the project can succeed, too, the organization of an international discussion, is the expression of a changed relationship of power since the Winter of 1984-85: the real steps toward the development of the Western European front and within that the offensive into which we had brought ourselves—the resistance—in this connection. The offensive moments, which are drawn like a red thread through all of the battles and campaigns since the winter, which are not separate from the experience of our own power—the actions during the World Economic Summit, the attacks in August against the infrastructure of the United States and NATO, the militant demonstrations and actions in reaction to the killing of Günther Sare, Hafenstrasse . . . up to the conference. . . . The conference was not a mobilization against a project of the pigs, but a project born out of the resistance, for the development

of the unity of combat here and in Western Europe, i.e., we have here determined the confrontation at a point where the issue was our aims and our conditions. The question for everyone was whether we need the conference or not. Whether we can determine the discussion directly on this terrain or not, or whether we would organize it differently. That allowed us to create conditions, to anchor them politically, and thus, we now have the conditions under which we can develop further."

Security measures

Noteworthy at the meeting itself were the strictly organized "security measures," which demonstrated, in addition to the growing militance, also a growing military discipline and military approach of the terrorist and autonomous scene. *JW-Dienst*, published in Wiesbaden, described in detail how the "security group" functioned:

"The organizers of the conference acted on the obvious assumption that the conference would be observed by all of the security forces. A plan was therefore worked out for the security of the conference. Its chief elements were:

- "● strict access control (careful scrutiny of participants, thorough searches, including use of metal detectors), seizure of suspicious objects,
- "● two-man observation teams in and around the conference location,
- "● surveillance of sleeping quarters and baggage,
- "● warning posts at the entrances and on the roof, with walkie-talkie radios,
- "● movements of participants outside the conference never alone or in twos, but only in 'blocks,'
- "● positioning of fire-extinguishers and hoses for defense purposes,
- "● set-up of barricades,
- "● preparation of catapults on the roof.

"Upon arrival, participants were advised to travel ahead of police controls, and not to drive in 'convoys.' Particularly 'endangered' persons were always masked, even within the university. Special escape routes were thought out for them, and secured, and these were used especially by foreign participants on the opening day. Such persons were screened from other participants during the conference. Many participants wore gloves. The watch-posts on the roof and at the entrance had blacked-smear faces, in addition to black leather clothes and masks."

Ironically, the terrorist "scene" leans strongly on the SA and SS traditions, not only in their ideology and *praxis*, but also in their choice of names. In the jargon of the scene, the security troops are called *Der Schutz* (SS = *Der Schutzstaffel* = protective staff or body-guard). The security forces of the Federal Republic they call the "SS Apparatus." The RAF information bulletin carries a few examples:

"At 21:00 hours [Jan. 31, the first day of the conference], we want to begin with the meeting on Portugal. A few minutes later, *der Schutz* announced that the inner ring of pigs around the university is beginning to close. A number of Western European comrades are evacuated just in time. Others also leave the building.

"In the university, we took positions between defense perimeters, and prepared for the attack 'within the next few minutes.' That was ultimately possible, because *der Schutz* had created the prerequisites for that with its advance positions at the barricades and alarm chains."

The "Schutz" also carried out executive missions: "Lawyers and university leadership are now pushing for our imminent retreat. They call upon the two comrades outside to communicate this to those within. At

the same time, they attempt to get into the university with the help of a janitor, and one of these is immediately arrested in the attempt by the Schutz.

"The subjective and political basis with which we have succeeded in this concrete confrontation, and have been able to act, were the collective structures, the connections in the cities, regional, national, self-determining collective cores, which have developed around a concrete goal, toward which we have developed an internal determination/unity, and thus are able to move outward with a political/practical force, and counter-power."

From Frankfurt to Strasslach

Just prior to the assassination of Karl-Heinz Beckurts, a leading figure in Germany's part of the American SDI, the RAF information bulletin *Fight Together* of April 1986 printed an interview with a member of the French *Action Directe*:

"Q: It is now one year since you published the joint text with the RAF which announces the generalization of the revolutionary offensive in Europe, concretized in the actions against Audran and Zimmermann. In this text, you develop the idea, that it is 'the central project in the immediate phase of imperialist strategy to weld the European nations together into a homogeneous structure, with a hard block completely integrated into the core of imperialist power, NATO—the most developed instrument of domination.' How do you evaluate the level of development of this project today?

"A: This development is linked more than ever before to the political, economic, and military orientation of the U.S.A. By various means—the installation of missiles in Western Europe, the MX missile in the U.S.A. and SDI—this global strategy is being developed to overcome the crisis of the entire capitalist world. SDI makes it possible to further develop and crystallize old projects into one comprehensive project: Eureka. This 'Eureka of technology' concretizes the Paris-Bonn axis in its function as the motor of Western European hegemonization and extends the concept of European security to the mobilization of the scientific and industrial potential of Western Europe, and integrates countries which are not European Community or NATO members (Switzerland, Austria, Sweden). . . .

"Summit and working meetings, bilateral agreements, trilateral and more. . . . The homogenization of Western Europe is developing toward preparation of war to overcome the crisis in the constellation of the European military-industrial complex, by means of projects of military and economic domination: SDI and Eureka. . . .

"With our action against General Audran—the connecting link between NATO and France; against General Blandin—the controller of the armed forces and responsible for the implementation of the defense conception within the armed forces; against the Air Base in Frankfurt—as a U.S. base, which is directly involved in the aggression and the war of U.S. imperialism against peoples and the international proletariat; now with all the other actions which have been launched since the beginning of our offensive—the bomb attacks against the World Bank, the Western European Union, and the European Space Agency . . . we have made a qualitative leap in development of the Western European guerrilla movement, and have demonstrated very clearly France's link with the strategy of U.S. imperialism—and the resulting necessity of a real strategy of heated political-military combat in this country, which is anti-imperialist and internationalist. . . .

"We want to open up a real strategy—out of the concept of this new

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situation—of anti-imperialist armed combat, which is part of the qualitative leap the Western European guerrilla movement, as a new phase in the development of authentic revolutionary strategy.”

These examples of the thinking in the French Direct Action document the new phase European and international terrorism entered in 1984. Experts in the West are increasingly beginning to recognize the actual aims and the real control over terrorism: undermining the military and political position of the U.S.A. worldwide and destroying the American-European alliance and common culture. “Anti-American imperialism,” NATO, and the “military-industrial complex” became the immediate targets of attack in this new phase of terrorism—in parallel to the programs and actions of the Greens.

In the Summer of 1984, the results of the planned re-grouping of international terrorist groups by the Soviet Union became evident: the emergence of “Euro-terrorism,” as it became popularly known, i.e., an even closer coordination between “Islamic terrorism” and what remained of the European terror gangs of the 1970s (RAF, Direct Action, Red Brigades, etc.).

The coordinated approach was designed for two forms of terrorist attacks: first, “blind terrorism,” i.e., random attacks against innocent persons, or against randomly selected American civilians and relatives of Americans in the armed forces in Europe. This form of terrorism is psychological warfare, and aims at evoking a mood in the American population in the direction of what the Soviet “Fifth Column” and the advocates of “decoupling” Western Europe from the United States want. The withdrawal of American troops from Western Europe, particularly out of the Federal Republic of Germany, would signify the ultimate success of the efforts toward decoupling.

In the second operational form of terrorism, the attacks are against selective targets of NATO, American military installations, and persons from the military forces, and from politics and industry who have to do with research work in areas of technology such as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The selective and highly refined operations technique of terrorism led Western experts to the recognition that European terrorism had more assistance from, and control by enemy intelligence services than ever before. Every competent Western military expert knows, that Soviet strategists have had plans for decades for the deployment of *spetsnaz*, to penetrate enemy territory prior to the onset of conflict. These *spetsnaz*-units cannot be compared with the Special Forces units of Western armies. They are trained in foreign languages and all forms of combat, and are often sent into their deployment area long before, where they stay as “sleepers,” years before their first operations. In the regrouping of Euro-terrorism and the selection of targets for terrorist attack since mid-1984, Soviet *spetsnaz* units were not necessarily directly involved. Nevertheless, if not, the ground was prepared and the conditions created for their future deployment.

One clear example of “selective terrorism” was on Dec. 11, 1984, with the bombing of the NATO pipeline in Belgium. Five explosive charges were used in the attack, and large fires developed in two places. The communiqué taking credit for the attack, from the “Combative Communist Cells,” used the military code names for the places attacked.

This was preceded by a campaign by the Greens and other “peace” groups, calling for “disrupting” NATO maneuvers in the Federal Republic of Germany.

According to reports from West German intelligence services, the

sabotage of the Belgian pipeline was inconceivable without the direct participation of East European intelligence services, particularly the East German Stasi.

One week later, on Dec. 18, there was a similar attack against an American NATO-pipeline in Spain. There were three attacks against the pipeline which connected the American submarine base at Rota with the air force base at Saragossa. On the same day, a heavy explosive charge was discovered near the NATO-school at Oberammergau in West Germany. This attack, foiled at the last minute, was credited to the RAF. In the subsequent letter taking credit for the action, the RAF stated: "The aim of the action was to directly knock out the military at that position." The explosive material used had already been observed in an attempted attack on the Paris offices of the Western European Union in August 1984, for which the French Direct Action had taken the credit; 815 kilograms of this explosive material had been stolen from a quarry in Ecaussine in Belgium in June.

The most intense wave of terror developed in Germany in the week before Christmas 1984. The signal was the announcement of a hunger strike by RAF prisoners. It began on Dec. 5 and lasted several weeks. The hunger-strike in the prison was organized via a network of pro-terrorist lawyers.

The demands of the prisoners were supported in the Federal Parliament by the Greens.

The existence of a "United Front" of the most diverse European terrorist groups was concluded not only from the fact that the attacks in various countries by various terrorist groups were carried out with the same explosive material. Such connections were also proven by a successful French police action. The arrest of 13 persons linked to Direct Action in mid-December 1984, turned up a number of pieces of written material dealing with attacks in Belgium and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Simultaneously, members of the Libyan Armed Revolutionary Faction (FARL) were arrested in France and Italy, and additional documents were discovered that threw light on the regrouping of European terrorist networks and the cementing of relations with Islamic terrorists. In fact, the various European terror groups are under the control of Near Eastern terrorist organizations, and are often directly deployed by those organizations. In short, the Soviet Union had control over the Western European terrorist scene through its Syrian and Libyan satrapies.

FARL, which originated in northern Lebanon, is infamous for its elaborate murders, and is directly under the supervision of the Syrian secret service. It was produced by a split between the Lebanese Communist Party and the fascist Popular Party of Syria, and functions especially as the armed wing of George Habash's PFLP.

Precisely during that time, between Dec. 16 and 18, an official delegation of Green parliamentary deputies visited Habash's PFLP, and met with representatives of other Near Eastern terrorist groups such as the PDFLP. The following were in the Green delegation: Brigitte Heinrich, Jürgen Reents, Ali Schmeissner, Gaby Gottwald, Ulrich Tilgner, and Mohammad Azazmah.

After the massacres of Dec. 27, 1985 at the Rome and Vienna airports, carried out by Abu Nidal's group under contract with the Syrian and Libyan governments, the connections between European and Arab terrorists again came into the public eye. Previously, on Dec. 30, 1985, Klaus Herbert Becker, then-head of the Federal Bureau for Criminal Investigations' (BKA) Division for Fighting Terrorism, had warned of a reactivation of the RAF in coordination with the Abu Nidal networks.

Becker told *Die Welt*: "It appears as if the RAF—through renewed approaches to left-extremist Palestinian groups, as at the beginning of the 1970s—were again intended to play a special role in the Federal Republic of Germany. For Abu Nidal . . . and the RAF have one primary enemy: America and its military installations on German soil."

Since these are the same goals that are represented by the Greens and the various environmentalist, anti-nuclear, and "peace" groups, it is hardly surprising that, following the massacres in Rome and Vienna—but before the American counterattack against Libya, which the Greens, who took the side of the criminal Qaddafi regime, officially condemned—the "madman of Tripoli" threatened the West with a deployment of the Green movement. In an interview with the American television network ABC, Qaddafi stated on Jan. 9, 1986: "I will unite with the Greens, to destroy the American bases in Europe and the Mediterranean . . . to remove the American military presence from Europe."

Target no. 1: the SDI

In January 1985 came the murder of Munich industrialist Ernst Zimmermann and the French Defense Ministry's Gen. René Audran. The murders were carried out in coordination by the RAF and Direct Action. Zimmermann and Audran were hardly known to the public, but both were crucial figures in advanced technology research programs. Their murder thus marked an escalation of the Soviet campaign against American and European research on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The Soviet role was even more clear in the background of a terrorist attack in Italy on Feb. 10, 1985, when Red Brigades' terrorists murdered the former mayor of Florence, Lando Conti, and wounded Antonia Da Empoli, a professor of economics. It was not generally known that Conti was a shareholder in the SMA firm, which is active in defense work. After his murder, the position paper of the RAF stated: "The SMA firm is participating through an Italian consortium for strategic technology directly in the most important weapon systems and, most importantly, in the American Star Wars Program SDI. . . . The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative undertaken by the Americans necessarily entails an arms race, which will not merely extend into outer space."

Professor Da Empoli was Italian Prime Minister Craxi's primary economic adviser. After the attempted murder, it was revealed that he had prepared a study on the importance of SDI research for the civilian economy.

The most recent addition to the list is the bomb attack in Munich/Strasslach on Professor Beckurts and his chauffeur. The document taking credit for the attack by the RAF is not in the least abstruse, but explains quite explicitly and precisely the reasons for the attack: "Beckurts represented precisely the direction of international capital in the current phase of political, economic, and military strategy of the entire imperialistic system, and carried that direction forward. . . .

"Siemens is the largest high-tech concern in Western Europe and, worldwide—as the KWU—is the third-largest nuclear firm. Hardly any other firm in German Federal Republic stands for the combined power and aggression of the most reactionary faction of the bourgeoisie organized into the MIK [military-industrial complex]. . . .

". . . [Beckurts represented] the increased military, political, and economic cooperation and interlocking of the West European core states—B.D.R., France, Great Britain, Italy—with the U.S.A. (and Japan)—as in the SDI, for which Beckurts participated in secret negotiations for Siemens. In that—oriented toward the U.S. military strategy—the structuring of the international MIKs, the new strategic organization of re-

search and production for the attainment of a technological monopoly is being forced, and a new attempt to bring the socialist states militarily to their knees. . . .”

These formulations correspond almost literally to the tirades against the SDI of Gorbachov, East German party chief Erich Honecker, and the Soviet Army's *Red Star*.

The bombing of EIR's Paris office

On Sunday, April 6, 1986, in the late evening, two incendiary charges exploded, one shortly after the other, at the building housing the offices of the European Labor Party of France (POE) and *EIR*, causing serious damage; fortunately, no one was injured. The first incendiary charge exploded at 11:05 p.m. in front of the door of the POE office on the second floor at Rue Nollet 19. The specially reinforced office door was blown off its hinges, the window panes in the office and in the adjoining residence were shattered, and a small fire started in the staircase. Approximately five minutes later, the second charge exploded on the fourth floor of the same building, in front of the door of the *EIR* office.

Experts reported the two incendiary charges were sufficiently powerful to have set fire to the entire building, which includes private residential apartments. Clearly, the terrorists were not just attempting to terrorize, but expected injuries or deaths in the bombing.

At 4:00 on the following afternoon, Reuter's press service received a letter in which a terrorist organization calling itself "Black War" took credit for the attack. Police consider the letter authentic.

"Black War" is one of the many names under which Direct Action operates. According to the unanimous evaluation of police and security experts, Black War, the so-called Geronimo Group, is simply a Paris offshoot of Direct Action. In this connection, it is revealing that, in the hideout in Lyon in which a leader of Direct Action, André Olivier, was arrested on March 28, 1986, written material on *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche was found.

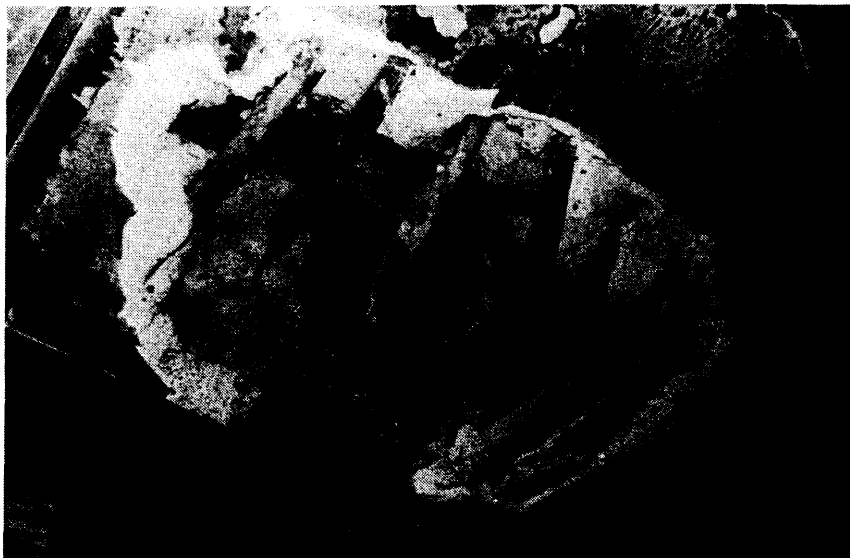
Press attacks and a letter from Libya

It is highly interesting just who had been saying threatening things against LaRouche and his associates before the bomb attack: the terrorist newspapers, of course, but also officials of Muammar Qaddafi's Libya, press outlets connected with the Iranian government, the Islamic Nazi-radical Ahmed Ben Bella, and the organization of the "Trotskyist" Comintern agent Michael Raptis, a.k.a. Michel Pablo.

The "central organ" of the European terrorist scene, *De Knispelkrant*, a rag which appears in Groningen in the Netherlands and regularly publishes communications of interest to the terrorist scene—ranging from letters taking credit for terrorist acts to "targets to go after"—began to concentrate on the POE's co-thinker, the European Labor Party in Germany (EAP), in 1984, and, following the attacks on the Paris offices, published a slanderous article on LaRouche.

Previously, on Jan. 9, 1984, the Libyan news agency Jana accused LaRouche of contributing to an international "campaign of hatred against Libya." On Feb. 1, 1986, the office of the Schiller Institute (whose chairman is Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the wife of Lyndon LaRouche) in Hanover received a threatening letter from the Libyan embassy ("People's Bureau") in Bonn. Security experts warned at that time that Libyan bomb attacks could be expected.

In the April 1986 edition of Ben Bella's newspaper, *El Badil*, which appears in France, an attack appeared on the POE, which had run a number of French Muslims as candidates in elections. It is well known



In April, 1986, the Paris offices of *Executive Intelligence Review* were bombed. The group that claimed responsibility was an off-shoot of Direct Action.

Anti-LaRouche activists in Germany

that Ben Bella and his newspaper are financed by Qaddafi's Libya, Khomeini's Iran, and the notorious Swiss Nazi-banker, François Genoud. A new connection was revealed by this aggressively slanderous article: The author, Maurice Nagman, is a member of the group International Revolutionary Marxist Tendency (IRMT) of Pablo.

The most active LaRouche opponents in the Federal Republic of Germany work with the same networks. In recent years, a group of "journalists" in recent years have joined together and, in close international cooperation, have actively carried out and publicized operations against the pro-SDI forces around LaRouche. At the core of this group is Leo Müller of Wiesbaden and Helmut Lorscheid of Bonn. The connection to the Pablo group and Libyan circles runs through, among other things, the Libyan-financed Viennese counter-culture newspaper, *Moderne Zeiten*.

Müller and Lorscheid plan to publish a book entitled, *The Married Couple LaRouche*, the primary focus of which is said to be the contacts

that LaRouche and his wife have in military and security circles, as well as their business connections; the book is to be published as part of the popular Rowohlt Publishing House paperback series, *Aktuell*, which is edited by the left Social Democrat Freimut Duve. Additionally, pre-publications of portions of the book are anticipated in *Der Spiegel* or *Der Stern*; additionally, a film is to be made, supposedly in cooperation with West German Radio (NDR).

Lorscheid and Müller both have extensive contacts to the left in the Federal Republic. Lorscheid works directly with the Green parliamentary faction in Bonn. Both Lorscheid and Müller coordinate their activities closely with the American slander apparatus against LaRouche, especially with the U.S. journalist Dennis King, who is linked to *High Times*, the magazine of the drug mafia.

As a so-called free-lance journalist, Müller works not only for the Rowohlt Publishing House, but also for the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) newspaper, *Vorwärts*, *Der Spiegel*, and NDR. He lives in a communal house in Wiesbaden, and maintains close relations to individuals in the SPD regional parliamentary faction in Wiesbaden who are active against LaRouche. For many years he has been in contact with Felix Kurz, the Heidelberg correspondent of the pro-terrorist *tageszeitung*, which itself has conducted "investigations" against the LaRouches since approximately 1983 and was a party in a long-drawn-out trial that involved, among others, EIR. Kurz is known for his pro-terrorist reporting in *tageszeitung*: In the winter of 1985-86, he strongly supported the Red Army Faction's prison hunger strike.

Leo Müller makes regular contributions to the Green-alternative scene newspaper, *Moderne Zeiten*. In an interview with that paper, Qaddafi stated: "We will support the Green movement, because it is our movement." *Moderne Zeiten* is financed by means of full-page ads from Libyan firms, such as General Arab Sahara Corp. and the Libyan Motor Corp. The newspaper is also said to have received money directly from the Libyan People's Bureau in Vienna. A member of the *Moderne Zeiten* editorial staff was the Libyan Abdul Ghani Elmani. Müller's article in this Libyan publication interestingly concerned itself with "right-wing" organizations and generally with the "military-industrial complex." Another writer for *Moderne Zeit* was Ali Gronner, an activist for the Viennese Alternative List who is also the contact person for Michel Pablo's group IRMT. Thyra Quensel, a Green from Berlin and always present in Green-Libyan exchange visits, also wrote for this newspaper in Vienna. Quensel has supposedly since gone underground.

Leo Müller is also regularly active in the Bonn office of the organization Action Group in Service of Peace (AGDF). At least 2 of the 18 sub-organizations of this coordinating council, which is financed by the Evangelical (Lutheran) Church, are said to have direct connections to East Germany. The AGDF is a sort of super-coordinating channel for Evangelical Church financed groupings, and itself belongs to the "coordinating committee" of the peace movement.

The second of the two West German "LaRouche specialists," Helmut Lorscheid, writes regularly for *tageszeitung*, and is simultaneously a regular contributor to the small newspaper purchased in 1984 by the SPD national committee, *Blick nach Rechts* (*Spotlight on the Right*). This paper has already published many slanderous articles against Patriots for Germany, an organization of which Helga Zepp-LaRouche is a co-founder. Klaus Henning Rosen, Willy Brandt's secretary, purchased the services of Kurt Hirsch for the SPD in 1984. Hirsch, who is well known for his close connections to the DKP and its front group, the VVN, the Organization of Those Persecuted by the Nazi Regime, continues to provide his services. Rosen

himself is one of the more important European contacts of the U.S. Anti-Defamation League, one of the coordinating agencies for the slander campaign against LaRouche in the United States.

Lorscheid maintains close relations with the Greens in Bonn. Over two years ago, he was recommended to a caller as a man with special background knowledge about LaRouche and his co-workers. In the past, he was a co-founder of the left-wing Berlin rag *Die Neue*, and worked with the DKP-connected news service Progress Presse Agentur. Additionally—and here the circle is closed—Lorscheid apparently has direct personal contact with the Iranian press service IRNA in Bonn.