

International War Against Terror; Economic Cooperation To Follow?

The highly efficient West German commando raid at the Mogadishu Airport in Somalia against the British-controlled Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang was the result of a carefully coordinated counterterror offensive planned by the French and West German governments with the full backing of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European governments. Despite the contrary press accounts in the *Washington Post* and *New York Times*, it was this de facto international alliance, forged during the intense period of the hijacking, which enabled Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's hardline policy against the terrorist

This hardline policy represents a virtual declaration of war against the British-controlled forces of terrorism — a necessary war in which some have been killed. By not capitulating to any of the terrorist demands, the pilot of the Lufthansa airliner in Mogadishu was killed, and within hours of the successful commando operation, French police found the body of West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer in Mulhouse, a town on France's eastern border.

The Franco-German command is now fully and publicly committed to waging a total war against British-controlled terror — which the City of London financiers and their Lazard Freres allies in the U.S. have long used as an "irregular warfare" capability against London's political enemies. Speaking at a press conference following the announcement of Schleyer's death, West German government spokesman Klaus Bölling stated that following Schleyer's death, measures previously ruled out by West German authorities will immediately go into effect. While Bölling was making this policy known, West German TV was showing pictures of eight at-large terrorists the government is targeting for counterterror operations.

The Appropriate Policy Option

Over the past week, forces particularly grouped around the Giscard government and French intelligence services have come increasingly to share the view of U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. that any effective counterterror effort must be predicated on high-profile public commitments by relevant governments to push forward global nuclear energy policies no matter how many terrorists and environmentalists are set loose by Messrs. Jenkins, Healey, McNamara, and Schlesinger.

Addressing the implications of such a policy for the U.S., LaRouche issued an appeal Oct. 16 from Wiesbaden, West Germany to President Jimmy Carter to

"cut the U.S. government off from all appearance of sympathy with international terrorists by publicly repudiating environmentalism and drug decriminalization proposals, and by endorsing immediately Senator Russell Long's proposal for the establishment of an energy development corporation as the vehicle for promoting global energy development. Any government which supports the British government proposals will be considered as in political alliance with the criminal terrorists."

French government circles are already viewing the British intelligence terrorists as "war criminals" and are considering a policy of mandatory execution of all captured terrorists. Such a policy in fact reflects the current reality of the British actions. On Oct. 15, French police arrested three terrorists — Vincenzo Scaccia, Mario Protte and Kamel Amara — in the Seine-et-Marne departement. In the raid, police confiscated: lists of political leaders in Europe along with detailed biographical profiles, reflecting an obvious "hit list" like the Baader Meinhof list that included the murdered banker Jürgen Ponto and the kidnapped Schleyer; detailed plans for raids on eight Paris banks; similar plans for attacks on the central radio stations in the Paris area. On the basis of this confiscated material, French police are now conducting massive search and seal operations for other terrorist plotters.

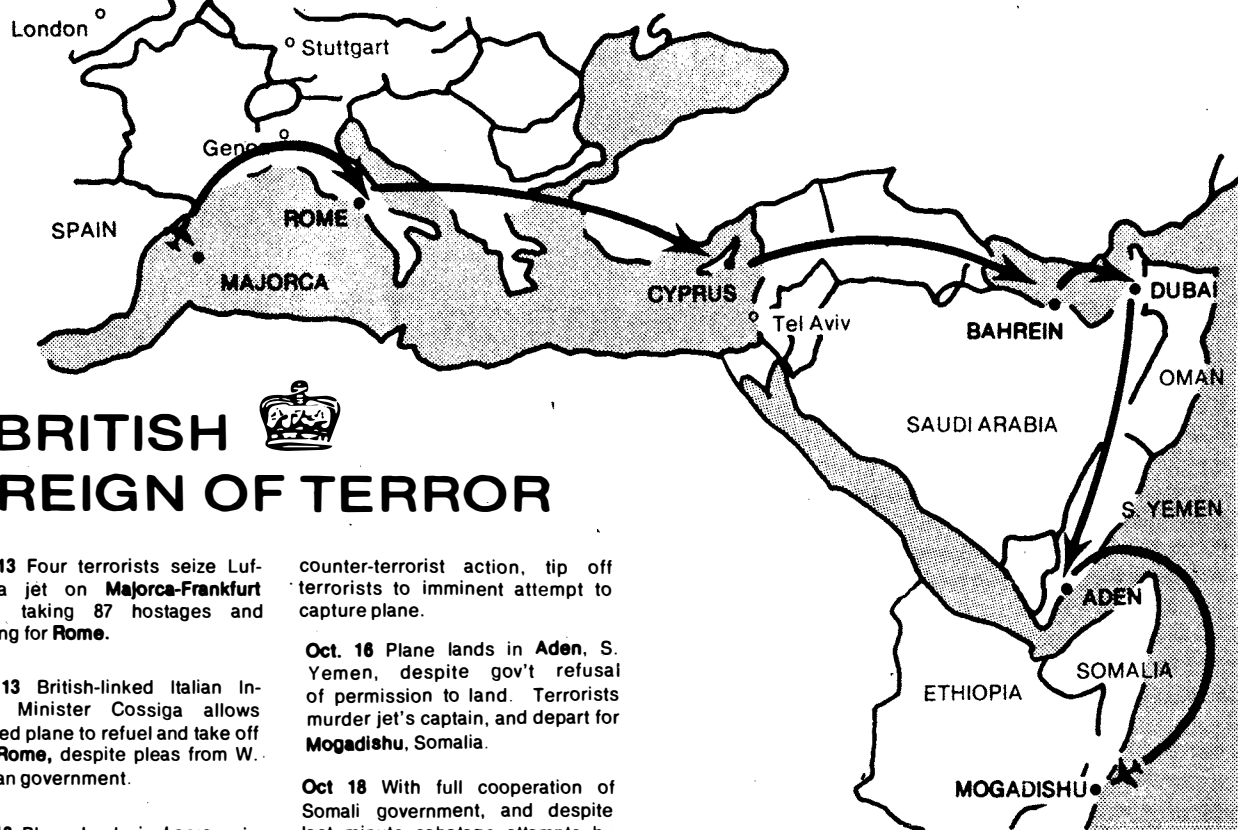
The Japanese government has also shifted to an appropriate policy orientation towards the wave of terrorism that has been thrown against that nation in the past two weeks. Following the Oct. 15 hijacking of a crowded bus in Nagasaki by members of the Japanese Red Army "Suicide Squad," the Fukuda government deployed special antiterrorist troops in a raid on the bus that resulted in the killing of one terrorist, the capturing of another, and the freeing of the hostages with only a few injuries.

Two weeks ago, the government had paid Red Army terrorists, who had hijacked a Japan Airlines jet, several million dollars ransom and had not forced a showdown — reportedly under advisement from British sources.

British Sabotage Effort

Throughout the entire hijacking, forces directly and indirectly connected to British networks attempted sabotage of the commando rescue. (See accompanying chronological grid.)

Part of the overall sabotage operation was London-connected Israeli forces who, by monitoring radio communications, intercepted the West German commando



BRITISH REIGN OF TERROR

Oct. 13 Four terrorists seize Lufthansa jet on **Majorca-Frankfurt** flight, taking 87 hostages and heading for **Rome**.

Oct. 13 British-linked Italian Interior Minister Cossiga allows hijacked plane to refuel and take off from **Rome**, despite pleas from W. German government.

Oct. 13 Plane lands in **Larnaca** in the former British colony of Cyprus. Under British influence controllers refuse to allow W. German commandos to land at Larnaca until hijacked jet is refueled and safely air-borne.

Oct. 14 Jet lands in **Bahrain** where hijackers demand the release of 11 jailed German terrorists and two Arabs in Turkey. Plane flies to **Dubai**, United Arab Emirates.

Oct. 16 British military advisors in **Dubai** who have stalled W. German

counter-terrorist action, tip off terrorists to imminent attempt to capture plane.

Oct. 16 Plane lands in **Aden**, S. Yemen, despite gov't refusal of permission to land. Terrorists murder jet's captain, and depart for **Mogadishu**, Somalia.

Oct. 18 With full cooperation of Somali government, and despite last minute sabotage attempts by British-linked Israeli intelligence in **Tel-Aviv**, West German commandos successfully free plane in **Mogadishu**, killing 3 terrorists.

Oct. 18 Three German terrorists, including Andreas Baader, were reported suicides under suspicious circumstances in the maximum security prison in **Stuttgart**.

Oct. 18 British controlled Autonomi terrorists attack W. German embassy in **Rome**, riot in **London**, **Genoa**, protesting Baader suicide.

unit's communiqués with the Greek and Somalian authorities. These communiqués, reporting the travel route of the commandos, were then picked up on the U.S. Armed Forces network, playing right into the plans of the saboteurs.

The reaction within propeace Israeli circles to this obvious sabotage effort was strong: the mayor of Jerusalem, Teddy Kollek, has filed a suit against the Israeli Ministry of Communications.

However, in the aftermath of the successful Mogadishu counterterror operation, renewed British-instigated violence has hit Western Europe.

On Oct. 15, in Rome, the British Tavistock Institute's anarchist Autonomi mobs were set loose in a riot that resulted in the destruction of the Christian Democratic (DC) Party's National headquarters and extensive looting and burning of nearby buildings. It is known that DC headquarters is one of the most tightly guarded buildings in Italy — a fact which points towards inside police or Justice Ministry collaboration. Any such action

reflects the British Intelligence penetration into the Italian government ministries that dates back to the Mussolini project of Churchill's British Intelligence circles.

Issues Of The War

By defining the battleground against terrorism, the Europeans are, in fact, publicizing their commitment to the objectives of securing global peace, especially in the Mideast, and of the establishment and expansion of nuclear energy and the development of a financially sound world monetary system. In effect, the surrogate warfare carried out by British monetarist networks against nuclear development and Mideast peace through the use of terrorism, and the counterthrusts by prodevelopment forces in Europe and the United States is what is determining the world strategic situation.

It is by no means a secured situation. Depending upon the depth of Soviet and East Bloc cooperation in this fight and the willingness of forces in the U.S. to also fight for these policy objectives, the war against the City of London and her Wall Street allies will remain dangerously in flux.

Underscoring the nature of the relationship between France and West Germany was West German Federal President Walter Scheel's nationally televised speech Oct. 18. Scheel directed his remarks not only at the terrorists, but also at the controllers: "You have failed. This is your last chance to give up. You know that you have been rejected by *both East and West*. Give yourself up."

Scheel's statement was backed up by Chancellor

Schmidt, who not only thanked the countries directly involved, such as Somalia, but also thanked Eastern European governments, especially for the "active help" in stopping the terrorists. Just prior to the commando raid, East German party leader Hoffmann went to South Yemen to pressure the government there to force the hijackers to leave the capital city of Aden and go onto Somalia, where the commando operation was scheduled to occur.

In France, Gaullist leader Alexandre Sanguinetti declared that it will take a "political and military battle

to defeat the scourge of terrorism." Sanguinetti, an intimate advisor to General de Gaulle, was key in defeating the British-backed, fascist Secret Army Organization terrorists in the early 1960s.

Even more significantly from the standpoint of the British control of the international terror, the Soviet Union government daily, *Izvestia*, ran an article Oct. 15 claiming that the Japanese Red Army operation was run in part out of the Peoples Republic of China. The article derided as fraud the group's claims that they were "fighting Japanese imperialism."

The Hijacking And Rescue

What Really Happened

Thursday, Oct. 13

Lufthansa Flight 181 enroute to Frankfurt from the Mediterranean island of Majorca is hijacked at 2 p.m. by four terrorist professionals who boarded the plane with no identification, armed with heavy handguns and grenades. Such a procedure is highly unusual, particularly in light of the fact that three of the terrorists were Baader-Meinhof gang members released from a West German prison in 1975 in exchange for kidnapped Christian Democratic Mayor of West Berlin Peter Lorenz. The four terrorists had boarded the plane without any intervention by Majorca security officials, whose operations are known to be tainted with British personnel and influence.

The terrorists order the Lufthansa jet pilot, Captain Schumann, to divert the flight from Frankfurt and demand landing authorization from the control tower at the Rome Airport in Fiumicino. The plane lands at 3 p.m. on a runway cordoned off by Italian troops.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's all-party crisis staff is alerted to the landing of the hijacked airplane at the Rome Airport. The fact that the terrorists are all members of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang confirms speculation that the skyjacking is linked with the abduction by Baader-Meinhof terrorists of West German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer, six weeks ago.

West German Interior Minister Maihofer immediately contacts Italian Interior Minister Cossiga to coordinate plans for detaining the hijackers at the Rome airport by whatever means, including shooting the tires, until a specially trained antiterrorist commando team can be rushed to the scene. Cossiga, a known agent of British intelligence, flatly refuses but "covered his tracks" by issuing orders to the airport control tower to stall the plane's takeoff two minutes after the jet took off without control tower authorization.

There is evidence that the plane, refueled by airport officials under the threat that the jet would be blown up with all the passengers on board, took off immediately after the terrorists received a tip that the special West

As The New York Times Tells It

The following is excerpted from The New York Times, Oct. 19 edition.

Thursday, Oct. 13

Lufthansa Flight 181 takes off about 2 p.m. (9 a.m., New York time) from Palma for Frankfurt.

A few minutes after takeoff, three men and a woman get up from their seats, threaten the flight attendants and rush into the pilots' compartment brandishing revolvers.

Lufthansa and West German authorities learn of the hijacking a little later when the airliner's radio operator, the terrorists' guns pointed at him, informs the control tower of Rome International Airport at Fiumicino that the flight has been diverted, and requests authorization to land.

Italian aviation and police officials quickly consult with West German authorities by telephone and telex, and an international hijacking alert is called under long-established procedures.

The Rome airport is closed off for all international and domestic traffic...

In Bonn, Chancellor Schmidt's "crisis staff," an all-party group that had been consulting with the government for several weeks on the fight against terrorism, is alerted. Some officials suggest that the hijacking may be connected with the abduction of Hanns-Martin Schleyer, president of the West German employers and industry federations, who was seized by urban guerrillas.

West German officials plead with Italian Interior Ministry officials in Rome by telephone that the hijacked plane be prevented from leaving. Airport authorities make some attempts at stalling, but agree to refuel the aircraft when the hijackers say refusal will cause them to blow it up with all people aboard.

At 5:50 p.m. the hijacked airliner takes off without control tower authorization and flies eastward. The Lufthansa operations center in Frankfurt reports the airliner is on its way to Cyprus, and Bonn urgently requests the Government of Cyprus to attempt to keep the aircraft on the island until a special West German commando unit is flown there.