

What EIR said about the Herrhausen killing

In our April 3, 1992 issue ("New Evidence Emerges in the Herrhausen Assassination Case," Helga Zepp LaRouche analyzed the evidence provided by former Pentagon official Col. L. Fletcher Prouty, in an interview with Italian journalist Antonio Cipriani in *Unità*. She wrote: "The key to the motive behind Herrhausen's assassination lies in 11 pages of a speech he delivered in the United States only four days before he was ambushed. The speech contained Herrhausen's vision of a new kind of relationship between eastern and western Europe which would have fundamentally altered the world's future course.

"Colonel Prouty . . . said in the interview that Herrhausen, Kennedy,

former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, Italian industrialist Enrico Mattei, and Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme had all been killed for the same reason: They had not been willing to accept world domination by the Yalta condominium."

On July 17, 1992 ("Was Herrhausen Killed by Western Intelligence?"), we looked into the first German TV exposé on Siegfried Nonne. Colonel Prouty told us, "People like Alfred Herrhausen are killed for big reasons. The people that order such executions, at the highest levels, feel sanctified and justified when they order such an act. . . . Herrhausen . . . was not under the thumb of the City [of London]."



Alfred Herrhausen

Our Oct. 2, 1992 issue ("What Went Wrong with East Germany's Economy?") reported that the architect of much of Helmut Kohl's strategy toward the East in 1989 was Kohl's most trusted adviser on economic policy issues, Alfred Herrhausen. That strategy fell to dust when Germany's leaders caved in to the ferocious opposition from Britain and France, backed up by the terror killings.

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Under the pretext of providing protective custody, Nonne was kept hidden in various psychiatric clinics. One "Monitor" reporter, nevertheless, managed to track him down. Nonne told him that his entire confession was a lie, and that it had been extorted from him. These facts were then reported by "Monitor" in a documentary on July 1, 1992, whereupon our "ex"-BKA official appeared, with the diary notes on the secret BKA meeting at the end of 1989.

In December 1992, a book-length exposé, *The RAF Phantom: Why Politics and Economics Needs Terrorists*, was published, containing plenty of unpleasant revelations. Reviewing all the other murder cases ascribed to the "RAF third generation," and analyzing them from the standpoint of both the motive and the forensically analyzable evidence of alleged proof, the authors showed that there is *no* proof that the perpetrators were an ideologically disoriented group of RAF terrorists who survived underground for 10 years, only to surface for the murder of banker Alfred Herrhausen. German authorities took no action on the *RAF Phantom* revelations, until, suddenly, in March 1994, the authorities searched the offices and homes of the three authors, Ekkehard Sieker, Gerhard Wisnewski, and Wolfgang Landgräber: They were indicted on charges of "revealing state secrets." The "secret," as it turned out, was the attempt of certain investigatory authorities to invent the "state witness" Nonne, and in the same breath, the alleged perpetrators as well.

In August 1994, the "state's witness" charade with Nonne, which had run its course to nowhere, was called off, and by September the indictment of the three authors for revealing secrets was also dropped.

The end of a phantom

Hardly anything happened in the "Herrhausen case" for the next two years, until Nov. 4, 1996, when Christoph Seidler showed up, in an interview with the DLR TV magazine "Der Spiegel," with even more embarrassing revelations for the investigators. Toward the end of the documentary, DLR reporter Paul Kohl posed the question, with which our readers have been quite familiar since December 1989: *If the RAF was not responsible for the assassination of Alfred Herrhausen, who was?*

The DLR documentary provided no answers, but did offer three hypotheses:

1. Herrhausen, the head of Germany's prestigious Deutsche Bank, had wanted a debt moratorium for the Third World, which would have caused problems for American banks, in particular, because they were very exposed, while Deutsche Bank had largely written these debts off, making it less vulnerable. At that point, the DLR claimed that some people have the hypothesis, that Herrhausen planned to ruin the American banks and then buy them up cheap. In any case, Herrhausen had made himself an enemy of American banks.
2. Even before the fall of the Iron Curtain, in the summer