

European Terror Networks Threatened But Not Broken

Western European nations, especially West Germany and France, have gone a long way towards rooting out some of the crucial connecting links in the international terrorist networks. Numbers of terrorists and terrorist supporters have been rounded up for questioning or prosecution in the murder of Dresdner Bank head Jürgen Ponto and the kidnapping of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. An informal "Grand Coalition" of West German parties has gotten together to begin overhauling their national and regional police structure. A potentially disastrous hijacking was nipped in the bud in France.

But as is proven by this week's hijacking by the Japanese "Red Army Fraction," Europe's measures will remain only partially effective until the known international control points of terrorism — the British and Dutch monarchies, the Lazard Freres investment house, and their offshoot, the Institute for Policy Studies — are politically exposed and destroyed. West Germany, with its growing international strength, is in the best position to pursue this course, but instead it has almost compulsively labeled its knowledge of terrorist networks a state secret, hoping that in this way it will not drive the terrorists "deeper underground."

After one month of experience in examining the kidnapping of Schleyer, knowledgeable officials are arriving at the sound conclusion that terrorism is not a domestic product, but is imposed upon them from "the outside." Yet at the same time Willy Brandt, head of the Social Democratic Party and a leading outside agent of international terrorism, is still allowed to play a role in formulating West Germany's national and foreign policy. At a party last week, Brandt even knowingly predicted that "it is only a matter of time until a nation is blackmailed by a terrorist group which has gotten hold of nuclear bombs."

"Lawyer" Croissant Arrested In Paris

Eight weeks after he fled West Germany because of evidence connecting him with the Baader-Meinhof gang, terrorist lawyer Klaus Croissant was arrested on September 30 by French police. This represents not so much a feat of detective work, but rather a political decision to round up some of the major interlinks between parts of the international terrorist network and British and Dutch monetarist forces. Catching Croissant was in fact absurdly easy, given the fact that since his escape to Paris he has been repeatedly interviewed by the television and press media. French police simply followed a reporter from the leftwing newspaper *Le Matin*, who was on his

way to see Croissant in a South Paris apartment. Six other suspects were also arrested there.

That same day, West German authorities arrested two close collaborators with Croissant's Stuttgart office, Arndt Müller and Gabrielle Hein. Three days later, two other suspects in the terrorist kidnapping of industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer were picked up near Bremen. One of these, Volker Speitel, is high on the wanted list and is the husband of Angelika Speitel, who has in the past worked closely with Croissant.

Whether the French courts will allow West Germany to reclaim Croissant will be decided within the next week. Croissant's choice of lawyers in this case reveal that French Socialist Party leader Francois Mitterrand is behind an effort to protect him. This week's *Stern* magazine reveals that one of his lawyers, Roland Dumas, is a longtime collaborator with Mitterrand, and has even been under discussion as the Justice Minister in a new "left" French government. Dumas, a graduate of the London School of Economics, has ties to British intelligence.

Anti-Terror Legislation in West Germany

With unprecedented speed, both houses of the West German parliament pushed through a compromise package of anti-terrorism measures last week. The measures featured a law which would allow the government to hold imprisoned terrorists incommunicado under certain emergency situations, thereby giving a firmer legal basis for what was in fact implemented following the September 6 Schleyer kidnapping. But the real significance of the legislation is that it was passed unanimously by all four parties, the ruling Social Democrats (SPD) and Free Democrats (FDP), and the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Christian Social Union (CSU). This has been widely seen to be the first step in a more formal "Grand Coalition" between the SPD and CDU.

A new package of noncontroversial antiterror measures is already under discussion. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has already proposed altering the federal constitution in order to facilitate a reorganization of the country's decentralized police forces. An all-party watchdog parliamentary committee has also been set up to monitor the activities of the secret services. All of this is reminiscent of the last "Grand Coalition" of 1966-1969, in which the SPD and CDU collaborated on West Germany's first set of "Emergency Laws."

Last week's vote was particularly useful in singling out

parliamentarians and other officials who either support or actually control terrorist operations. Those who voted against the measures or abstained were all the members of the SPD's and FDP's left wing, and they are now under attack from all parties for their "obstruction of the functions of the government." The legislation itself was also directed against Jürgen Baumann (FDP), West Berlin's Justice Senator, who has refused to tighten up prison security in his city.

But the opposition parties have had their share of sabotage as well. The CDU's Executive Committee last week called for the wholesale outlawing of all Maoist groups, thereby giving even more ammunition to the "antifascist" proterrorist groupings. To make things worse, two CDU leaders have in addition called for outlawing the West German Communist Party (DKP), provoking an outraged response from certain Soviet circles. Other still wilder proposals call for the outlawing of the European Labor Party (the U.S. Labor Party's co-

thinker group) and for designating slander against the state as a crime.

In the spirit of the Grand Coalition the CDU's group in the Bundesrat (upper house) has stated that it will not take action on any of these suggestions. Nevertheless, West Germany's Maoist groups are planning to take maximum advantage of the situation by holding a mass demonstration this week, making up for their miserable failure at last month's anti-nuclear demonstration at the Kalkar fast-breeder site.

Schleyer Still Alive

Dr. Hanns-Martin Schleyer, Chairman of the West German Industrial Association, has now been held by his terrorist kidnapers for one month. The very fact that he is still alive a testament to the steadfastness of the West German

Japanese Red Army Surfaces Again In Destabilization Of Japan

Last week the terrorist Japanese Red Army successfully hijacked a Japan Air Lines's plane, netting the terrorists \$6 million as well as the release of six terrorists from Japanese prisons in exchange for the lives of 151 people.

The atrocity is a first step in a British-directed campaign against Japan. According to BBC radio, a Red Army spokesman in Cyprus announced that the Red Army from now on would focus on Japan and Israel as the two prime targets of Red Army terror. The spokesman then announced a "hit list" of 200 prominent Japanese leaders.

The Japanese Red Army first came to world attention in their machine gun and handgrenade massacre of scores of people at Lod airport in Tel Aviv in 1972 in a protest against "Zionism." The Red Army was initially formed out of the merger of a proterrorist, Maoist group which was expelled from the Japanese Communist Party in 1967 and Kyoto-based anarchists heavily involved in Japan's "SDS" known as Zengakuren.

Coincident with the Lod massacre, Takahashi Takemoto, a professor of French literature at St. Pauls University in Japan and a director of Japan's major New Left "pacifist" group Beiharen, became the director of the "political committee" of the Red Army. Takahashi was previously involved in organizing the defection of U.S. servicemen from U.S. bases in Japan to Sweden via the Soviet Union. In Europe, Takahashi's closest associates in New Left circles were the group of future Weathermen around Institute for Policy Studies agent Bo "Arlo" Burlingham in Paris. Takahashi served as the liaison man between the Institute and Beiharen operations in Europe. These same groups today provide the "support" operations for the no more than 40 hard-core "soldiers" inside the Red Army.

Terror Climate

The Red Army operation is the most visible wing

of a British-directed operation to create a controlled prozero-growth "left" opposition to the industrial-based Liberal Democratic Party (LDP). Central to this operation is the attempt by a group around Hideo Den, who a week ago announced his resignation from the Socialist Party of Japan, to create a new party explicitly modeled on François Mitterrand's environmentalist Socialist Party of France, to compete with the LDP. Den is an active collaborator with pro-British Fabian circles inside the U.S. centered around the Institute for Policy Studies,

climate which is central to the success of Red Army terror.

As for the Red Army itself, the organization is undergoing a major reshaping exactly along the lines of the Weatherman operation inside the U.S. During the hijacking, the Red Army demanded the release not only of some of its hard core members but also of terrorists from the "East Asia Anti-Japanese Armed Front" which conducted terror bombings against Japanese industry, as well as of two convicted murderers with no past political record who were merely "sympathetic" to the jailed "East Asia" crew.

Importantly, the Red Army did not demand freedom for Takahashi, who was arrested in Sweden earlier this year. According to Japan's second largest paper *Yomiuri*, this is because Takahashi is now saying his group is "different" from the Red Army.

Takahashi is now being promoted as a hero in Japan's radical press and will be used to reorganize Japan's now hopelessly splintered "New Left" as a political auxiliary to the Red Army, and can be counted on to target progrowth industrialists as "big business fascists," to be subject to kidnapping and murder by the psychotic "soldiers" of the Red Army.

government in the face of terrorist threats, and to the pressure building against the kidnapers' British-controlled networks. Over the past week reports have been heard that this gruesome episode which resulted in the deaths of four of Schleyer's bodyguards, will be forced to an end next week.

Because the West German government is maintaining its strict silence on all aspects of the investigation, the public media have been dominated by a series of deliberately misleading rumors. The first of these centered around the Netherlands, where 11 members of the Baader Meinhof gang were reputedly hiding in the countryside. Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl immediately instituted a full "search and seal" police operation, declaring his "full solidarity" with West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the anti-terrorist effort. As a result, Knut Folkerts, a collaborator with the Baader Meinhof, was arrested September 22 following a bloody shoot-out. Since then, Schleyer has been rumored to be on a boat in or near Holland, and a number of yachts in the English Channel have actually been searched.

Informed intelligence sources report, however, that none of these actions are aimed against terrorists, but rather are "preemptive" maneuvers on the part of the British and Lazard Freres networks which themselves control the terrorists. The recent activities of Michel Poniatowski, former French Minister of the Interior and a British Interpol agent, point to his involvement in such maneuvers. Poniatowski was sent to the West German capital Bonn last week as a "special emissary" on joint French-West German antiterrorist operations. Upon his return, he told an interviewer that the "ugly German" problem is real — the same accusation being made by supporters of terrorism throughout Europe. Poniatowski has subsequently shown up in Tehran.

One further rumor concerning Schleyer has come from

a Bonn correspondent of the Lebanese weekly newspaper *Al Watan Alarabi*. It states that an agreement between the kidnapers and the government has been worked out through the mediation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization's External Affairs Minister Kaddumi. The details have supposedly been worked out by two PLO members smuggled into Bonn especially for this purpose. PLO spokesmen refused to comment when asked about the report.

French Act Quickly to End Orly Hijacking

In a show of political determination, the French police ended a hijacking of a French jet at Orly airport September 30, only hours after the ordeal began.

That morning, known terrorist Jacques Robert hijacked a French jet on a domestic flight after its takeoff from Orly airport, and forced it to land again. Among the 90 or so passengers was Lucien Neuwirth, a Gaullist official and former Minister of Information of De Gaulle's 1958 government. Brandishing a grenade and other weapons, Robert demanded that he be allowed to broadcast a message over two radio stations in exchange for the safety of the passengers. After several hours, special intervention units, the "antigang brigades" and the gendarmerie stormed the plane and overwhelmed Robert who set off his grenade. Several were injured, and one died later.

Early in 1974 Jacques Robert had invaded a radio station, taking hostages in order to broadcast a statement. Sentenced to 30 months imprisonment, he was released after 18 months and was processed through various psychiatric clinics. These types of clinics for prisoners are generally run by "left-wing" psychiatrists who brainwash their patients into committing further terrorist actions.