

EIR Investigation

Will the U.S.A. counter Moscow's undeclared war?

by Our Special Correspondent

When President Ronald Reagan delivered his speech on terrorism to the American Bar Association on July 8, while American citizens aboard TWA's flight 847 were still being held hostage, intelligence specialists and political figures around the world—not least in the Soviet Union—recognized a shift in the official U.S. evaluation of the terrorist threat. The President denounced the terrorist “acts of war” against the United States and its allies, actions “with strategic implications,” run by “a core group of radical and totalitarian governments, a new, international version of Murder, Inc.” Naming Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, and Nicaragua, as the countries most directly, but not exclusively, involved in the terrorist wave against the United States, Reagan pointed out that all these countries maintain “close relations” with the Soviet Union.

The strategic goal of the terrorists, the President said, is to isolate the United States and smash its influence in the Middle East and other regions, “to disorient the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies, to frighten friendly Third World Nations working with us for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts, and finally, to remove American influence from those areas of the world where are working to bring stable and democratic government.”

Whether the United States will counter this terrorist explosion with an effective and ruthless policy, appropriate to such an undeclared state of war, or whether the appeasement demanded by the State Department will prevail, is now the greatest source of global maneuvering and political infighting since the 1945 Yalta agreement. The Soviet Union's agents of influence in the West are trying to engineer a “New Yalta”

deal, to carve the world between the Eastern and Western oligarchies. They are seeking to confine President Reagan to a “crisis management” approach to terrorism, rather than a war-fighting strategy.

For Moscow, this amounts to a modernized version of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, through which Josef Stalin, in his crafty peasant cleverness, bought time to prepare for war.

In January of this year, Marshal Ogarkov enunciated the Soviet strategic gameplan in a speech to troops in East Germany, whose message many top military and strategic analysts in the West still hysterically refuse to comprehend: “The imperialists,” he asserted, are preparing to destroy the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union will take all necessary measures, so that it will *never again* be caught unprepared to fight, as it was in 1938. Ogarkov is the author of a war-winning strategic plan, the first phase of which—use of terrorism as surrogate warfare—is already in effect.

Administration's compromises

During the negotiations to free the American hostages from Lebanon, the Western proponents of the “New Yalta”—Secretary of State George Shultz, NATO Secretary General Lord Carrington, Carrington's former business partner, Henry Kissinger, Geneva negotiator Max Kampelman, Assistant Secretary of State Richard Burt—maneuvered the White House into deadly compromises, which, if continued, will place the United States in exactly the weakened condition of isolation that Reagan described in his July 8 speech.

The compromises evident in political events surrounding the TWA 847 hijacking, and in the President's include:

- The omission of Syria from the list of terrorist countries in the President's speech. This was a "payment" to Syrian President Hafez Assad, for the safe delivery of the 39 American hostages—at the very moment that Syria's proxy, the Islamic Jihad terrorist group, was threatening to torture and kill seven other remaining American hostages.

- The appointment of Richard Burt as ambassador to West Germany. Burt is a key proponent of the "New Yalta" appeasement policy.

- The desire of State Department allies in the White House to give away anything, including the Strategic Defense Initiative, in order to achieve "progress" with the Soviets at the Geneva bargaining table.

The Soviet gameplan

With marginal exceptions, international terrorism today is an instrument of policy of the Soviet empire, subsumed under implementation of the currently operational "Ogarkov Plan."

According to Moscow's own doctrine, a pre-war mobilization of the type presently under way in the Soviet empire, is already a state of warfare against the designated principal adversary, the United States. The objective of that war-plan, is to establish Moscow, by approximately 1988, as the capital of a new world-empire, viewed as the successor to the empires of Rome and Byzantium.

The Soviet imperial policy demands: 1) extension of Soviet hegemony to include Iran and the Arab-Israeli Middle East, Western continental Europe, the strategic resources of Africa, and the sub-continent of Asia; 2) the reduction of the United States to a second-rate power, a goal to be facilitated by engulfing U.S. forces in endemic insurgency in Ibero-America; and 3) the expulsion of U.S. influence from the Asiatic Rim.

The proposed "New Yalta" arrangement requires pulling the Federal Republic of Germany out of NATO, by bringing Moscow's accomplice, the Socialist International, to power there. Pulling a still nominally independent West Germany into the Soviet orbit in that way, ensures that all Western Europe also falls rapidly into the Soviet sphere of strategic influence.

Soviet military capabilities are intended either to intimidate the United States and its allies into step-by-step capitulation, or, failing that, to launch thermonuclear blitzkrieg by approximately 1988. To this end, the Soviet empire is now in a state of virtual warfare against the United States. This is the only context in which to understand the escalation of Soviet-steered terrorism.

The terrorist command

The principal forward base for Soviet deployment of terrorism is the Ministry for State Security (MfS) of the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). This capability was developed by the Soviets beginning approximately 1943, and has been shaped around the framework and captured person-

nel of the so-called Brandenburg Division of the Nazi Abwehr and of the foreign-nationalities section of Department VI of Walter Schellenberg's RSHA intelligence service. Bulgaria is otherwise the chief East bloc arm of the KGB in operations related to terrorism.

The principal partner of the MfS in deploying international terrorism is the government of Syria. The relationship between the two is an outgrowth of the Brandenburg Division's operations extending through the Arab world, through Persia, into the Sikh minority in India. The capabilities of the Brandenburg Division and RSHA Department VI in this region, were built by exploiting earlier German foreign ministry and naval intelligence networks there.

The current Soviet level of involvement in international terrorism dates especially from the 1967-69 period, with the rise of Yuri Andropov as chief of the KGB. It was under these auspices that the KGB assumed a growing role in international drug-trafficking through Bulgaria, and into international terrorism through the MfS. The relative status of the MfS among the East bloc services was qualitatively upgraded.

The MfS-Assad axis is the heart of Soviet steered-international terrorism today. Excepting those trails leading to Bulgaria, there is no significant terrorism in the world today which is not deployed under the joint direction of the MfS and the Syrian government.

Iranian and Sikh terrorism are also primarily under MfS-Syrian direction, although the Soviets also have access to Sikh terrorism through corrupted sections of British SIS. Col. Muammar Qaddafi is principally an asset of the MfS, and hosts thousands of East German specialists in Libya, who protect his life and aid in the training of European and other terrorist groups.

Behind cover of surrogates and thick layers of deception, the Basque, Catalan, and other separatist movements, as well as the Red Brigades, Direct Action, and kindred terrorist gangs, are the Soviet Union's assets, controlled chiefly through the MfS and Syria.

The current fight

In the pages which follow, we trace the pattern of terrorism since January of this year, showing conclusively that there is, as President Reagan says, a war against the United States. Even as the hostages returned to their homes, American security services were on red alert in the United States for terrorism that would target Fourth of July festivities.

In Western Europe, hit teams backed by Libya, Iran, and Syria are stalking the enemies of those regimes, and any target—including symbolic targets like U.S. Navy man Robert Stethem, murdered by the TWA hijackers—whose destruction would represent another blow to the United States and its allies.

President Reagan accurately compared the heads of the terrorist nations to the leaders of the "Third Reich"—which should define what kind of countermeasures the United States ought to take.

'Acts of war against the United States'

The following remarks are excerpted from President Reagan's July 8 speech before the American Washington, D.C.

... My purpose today goes even beyond our concern over the recent outrages in Beirut, El Salvador, or the Air India tragedy, the Narita bombing, or the Jordanian Airlines hijacking. We must look beyond these events, because I feel it is vital not to allow them, as terrible as they are, to obscure an even larger and darker terrorist menace.

There is a temptation to see the terrorist act as simply the erratic work of a small group of fanatics. We make this mistake at great peril; for the attacks on America, her citizens, her allies, and other democratic nations in recent years do form a pattern of terrorism that has strategic implications and political goals. And only by moving our focus from the tactical to the strategic perspective, only by identifying the pattern of terror and those behind it, can we hope to put into force a strategy to deal with it.

So, let us go to the facts. Here is what we know. In recent years, there has been a steady and escalating pattern of terrorist acts against the United States and our allies and Third World nations friendly toward our interests. The number of terrorist acts rose from about 500 in 1983 to over 600 in 1984. There were 305 bombings alone last year—that works out to an average of almost one a day. . . .

Now what do we know about the sources of those attacks and the whole pattern of terrorist assaults in recent years? . . . [President Reagan details the role of five governments in international terrorism.]

Iran, Libya, North Korea, Cuba, Nicaragua—continents away, tens of thousands of miles apart—but the same goals and objectives. I submit to you that the growth in terrorism in recent years results from the increasing involvement of these states in terrorism in every region of the world. This is terrorism that is part of a pattern, the work of a confederation of terrorist states. Most of the terrorists who are kidnaping and murdering American citizens and attacking American installations are being trained, financed, and directly or indirectly controlled by a core group of radical and totalitarian

governments—a new, international version of Murder, Incorporated. And all of these states are united by one, simple, criminal phenomenon—their fanatical hatred of the United States, our people, our way of life, our international stature.

And the strategic purpose behind the terrorism sponsored by these outlaw states is clear: to disorient the United States, to disrupt or alter our foreign policy, to sow discord between ourselves and our allies, to frighten friendly Third World nations working with us for peaceful settlements of regional conflicts, and finally, to remove American influence from those areas of the world where we're working to bring stable and democratic government. In short, to cause us to retreat, retrench, to become "Fortress America." Yes, their real goal is to expel America from the world.

And that is the reason these terrorist nations are arming, training, and supporting attacks against this nation. And that is why we can be clear on one point: These terrorist states are now engaged in acts of war against the government and people of the United States. And under international law, any state which is the victim of acts of war has the right to defend itself. . . .

So the American people are not—I repeat, not—going to tolerate intimidation, terror and outright acts of war against this nation and its people. And we're especially not going to tolerate these attacks from outlaw states run by the strangest collection of misfits, looney tunes and squalid criminal since the advent of the Third Reich. . . .

Now, the question of the Soviet Union's close relationship with almost all of the terrorist states that I have mentioned and the implications of these Soviet ties on bilateral relations with the United States and other democratic nations must be recognized.

With regard to the Soviet Union, there is one matter I cannot let go unaddressed today. During the recent hostage crises in Beirut, 39 Americans were brutally kidnaped; an American sailor was viciously beaten; another American sailor stomped and shot to death; the families and loved ones of these hostages undergo indescribable suffering and a sense of distress, anger and outrage spreading through our nation like a prairie fire. The Soviet Union made some official comments through its government-controlled press. The Soviet government suggested that the United States was not sincerely concerned about this crisis, but that we were, instead, in the grip of—and I use the Soviets' word here—"hysteria." The Soviet Union also charged that the United States was only looking for a—and, again, I use their word—"pretext" for a military—and, again, I use their word—"invasion."

Well now, ladies and gentlemen of the American Bar, there is a non-Soviet word for that kind of talk. It's an extremely useful, time-tested original American word, one with deep roots in our rich agricultural and farming tradition.

We must act against the criminal menace of terrorism with the full weight of the law—both domestic and international. . . .

Soviet-backed terror hits Mideast, Europe

The items below outline the major terrorist incidents in Europe and the Mideast, from January through the hijacking of TWA Flight 847. These are mapped against major diplomatic meetings involving the Soviet Union, Iran, Libya, and Syria. This grid documents the interface of the Islamic fundamentalist terror apparatus with European terrorism, and the Soviet control points for both.

January 1985: The foreign ministers of Iran, Libya, and Syria meet in Teheran to lay the groundwork for a new anti-American strategy. The countries agree to escalate terrorism against the United States and its allies, and to form a unified command.

January (first week): Iranian, Syrian, and Libyan terror networks meet to reorganize unified command. One such meeting takes place in London, chaired by Hojateslalam Hadi Gaafari, the Teheran leader of the Hezbollah, the Party of God. The meeting is attended by "Islamic liberation fighters" from the Gulf and Western Europe. According to Patrick Seale of the British weekly *Observer*, such a gathering could only have been concerned with creating a new "Shia International."

Jan. 15: The London *Times* reveals that military units have been formed in Iran, consisting of up to 1,000 kamikazes. Their aim is "overthrowing the governments of France, England, Germany, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates." The report, based on a document from Iran, says that this will be achieved by linking up the kamikazes to the organizations of "local opposition" to these governments, meaning Europe's underground terrorist groups like Direct Action (AD) of France, the Red Army Faction (RAF) of West Germany, or the Red Brigades of Italy. The document states that the final training of the kamikazes will not be complete before the summer; however, there should be "no lull in activities."

Jan. 15: The news agency Agence France Presse receives a joint communiqué from Direct Action, the RAF, and the Belgian Communist Combatant Cells (CCC), announcing the formation of a "political-military front in Western Europe" to attack NATO installations.

Jan. 17: A source reports that 12 Syrians have been spotted traveling between France and West Germany, and have joined

with German and French terror groups, one week before the announced merger of the French Direct Action and the West German RAF.

Jan. 25: French Gen. René Audran is assassinated outside his home near Paris. Audran was a deputy defense minister responsible for classified work between France and West Germany, which sources indicate included aspects relevant to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Jan. 29: Libya's JANA news agency reports that Libyan Foreign Minister Dr. Ali-Turayki said before leaving Teheran, where he met with the foreign ministers of Iran and Syria, that "these meetings are only directed against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionary forces allied with it. . . . He pointed out that such meetings will be more and more expanded, in continuous regular manner, in the three countries through conferences, organizations, and different international bodies."

February (first week): Libya's Colonel Qaddafi forms and agrees to finance his first pan-Arab terrorist organization, the Arab Revolutionary Forces. It pledges to "liberate" all Arab territories and confront "American Imperialism."

Feb. 1: German industrialist Ernst Zimmerman, chief executive of the Munich-based MTU weapons-parts firm, is assassinated. Zimmerman, like French General Audran, was working on classified aspects of the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Feb. 6: Numerous international publications, including *Le Figaro* and the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung*, emphasize 1) that the communiqués released by the terrorist organizations responsible for the Audran and Zimmerman hits, employ language and arguments virtually identical to those employed by official Soviet government news outlets, and 2) that virtually all the targets which have been hit by terrorists since the end of December could not have been identified as suitable targets except by professional intelligence services of a major power.

Feb. 19: Libyan news agency JANA announces, "From now on, Libya will give full support to the progressive forces struggling in Europe, such as the Irish Republican Army and the Red Army Faction, and those fighting against the United States government."

Feb. 21: Palestinian terrorist leader Abu Nidal announces that PLO chief Yasser Arafat, Jordan's King Hussein, and South Yemen President Ali Nasser Mohammed are "all condemned to death, as anyone will be, Palestinian or Arab, who wants to negotiate with the Zionists." Abu Nidal has assassinated PLO figures in the past.

March 31: Qaddafi announces the creation of a new National Command of the Arab Revolutionary Forces, a unified military command aimed at striking Western, and especially American, interests worldwide with "suicide commandos." Qaddafi says this before an audience of potential kamikazes from the opposition movements of Egypt, Iraq, Sudan, as well as a few Palestinians and Europeans from Germany, France, Belgium, Italy, and Poland.

End of March: Lebanese Shi'ite Al Amal leader Nabih Berri reveals in London that the Mideast terrorist groups operate under a joint "military command," which, under the leadership of Al Amal, includes the Hezbollah of Sheikh Fadlallah, the Islamic Amal of Hussein Moussavi, the Druze of Walid Jumblatt, warring Sunni militias, the Syrian Popular Party, and the Palestinian dissidents of Abu Musa. The newspapers *Le Monde* and *Libération* of France expose the links between each of these entities and Syrian intelligence services, providing firm evidence that the Shi'ite fundamentalist organization Islamic Jihad and the Lebanese Armed Revolutionary Faction, a left-wing Eastern Orthodox organization, are one and the same.

April 11: A 22-kg bomb explodes in a steakhouse in El Descanso, Spain, killing 18 Spaniards and 15 Americans while injuring 52 others. The restaurant is heavily frequented by U.S. military personnel from the nearby air base at Torrejon de Ardoz. Islamic Jihad, a generic name for Shi'ite terrorists claims responsibility.

April 18: Army Day is celebrated in Teheran. International visitors include Sheikh Mahdi Shamseddin, vice-chairman of the Lebanese Shi'ite Muslim Assembly. Shamseddin met with the Speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hashemi-Rafsanjani, on April 17, and on April 21, is received by Ayatollah Khomeini.

April 19: A 100-kg bomb of TNT, the largest ever used in Europe, explodes at the NATO Assembly building in Brussels. The FRAP terrorist group takes credit.

April 24: National Day of Celebration of the Revolutionary Guards, the Pasdaran, in Iran.

April 24: The Milan office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, receives two leaflets from the Islamic Jihad warning of attacks in Italy and Spain. The leaflet warns that "deaths will be multiplied a thousand or a million times," until the allies of the United States cease to pay for its attacks against Islamic groups.

May 1: A 13-pound bomb packed in a fire extinguisher is found and dismantled in Bonn, 10 minutes before President Reagan arrives for the Bonn summit of Western leaders.

May (first week): Iran announces that June 14, the last Friday of Ramadan, will be "Jerusalem Day," and indicates that the Islamic world should mark this day for the "reconquest of Jerusalem." Western intelligence reports warn of a possible terror attack on this day—the day that the hijacking of TWA 847 in fact occurred.

May 3: Mahidi Karrubi, the head of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, leaves for Damascus and Beirut. He dispenses \$65 million to families of fallen terrorists and to finance the logistical infrastructure for terrorist training and operations. Half the money is reportedly disbursed to pro-Khomeini religious leaders in Lebanon—including Hussein Fadlallah, the Shi'ite suicide commando spiritual leader—and the other half to the Iranian ambassador in Damascus.

May 3: Reverend Louis Farrakhan, the leader of the Nation of Islam in the United States, announces that he has received a \$5 million loan from the Islamic Call Society of Libya. U.S. State Department documents have identified the Islamic Call as a front for terrorism. Other sources say Farrakhan may have received up to \$30 million from Qaddafi through secret channels.

May 8: Farrakhan departs for a 30-day international tour that includes Rome, Geneva, and Tripoli. The trip was initiated by terrorist controller Ahmed Ben Bella, the exiled former President of Algeria. Sources indicate that the purpose of the trip is to receive \$30 million from Libya to build a separatist infrastructure for terrorist operations in the United States, purchase of large tracts of land, and promotion of Farrakhan.

May 19: Israel releases several thousand Palestinian and Japanese terrorists from the anti-Arafat faction of the PLO and the Japanese Red Army. Sources indicate that this is part of a deal with Syria to obliterate the Arafat section of the PLO, plunging the Mideast into more violence, overthrowing the governments of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and replacing them with "Islamic republics."

May 20: Syrian and Libyan cabinets meet in Damascus. Sources indicate possible reactivation of Abu Nidal network for attacks on Yasser Arafat, King Hussein of Jordan, and President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

May 22: Security police in Cairo thwart plans for a bomb attack on the U.S. embassy in Cairo. Intelligence sources indicate Libyan role.

May 25: Islamic Jihad suicide commando rams his car/bomb into the motorcade of Kuwait head of state Sheik Al Ahmed Al-Sabah. Two bodyguards are killed. The Islamic Jihad had

been demanding that Kuwait release 17 of its members from prison.

May 29: Libyan Foreign Minister and terrorist controller Ali Treiki arrives in Damascus.

May 30: Mahidi Karrubi of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation arrives in Damascus and then Beirut for final planning of TWA hijacking. He meets with radical clergy.

May 30: Commander-in-chief of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, visits Damascus for talks with President Assad and Vice-President Khaddam.

May 31: King Hussein of Jordan cuts short his trip to Washington and flies home, when it is learned that his security force has arrested leaders of a coup plot, including Hasan Ajaj Ubaydat, who had been living in Damascus for the last several years.

Early June: Western security agencies and the General Union of Libyan Students (anti-Qaddafi) report that a team of 5-10 terrorist coordinators has arrived in Europe to prepare a new wave of terrorism in Greece, Italy, and West Germany. They are headed by Yussuf Abu Ehlala and Mohammad Saad. Saad coordinates actions of the Libyan Revolutionary Committees, out of Libyan embassies abroad.

June 2: Iranian delegation flies to Damascus, including: Hassan Ibrahim, director of the office of Ayatollah Montazeri, a member of the Islamic Jihad secret directorate; Deputy Foreign Minister Ali Hamad Baharati; and Ahmed Azizi, head of the Iranian parliamentary foreign affairs committee. They are joined by Ayatollah Karrubi, and deliver a message from Ayatollah Khomeini: Stop the warring between groups and point your guns at the common enemy, the United States.

June 8 or 9: Iranian C-130 Hercules aircraft arrives in Damascus with Mohammed Ali Avi'e, chief of staff of the Pasdaran (Iranian Revolutionary Guards), and Moselem Reza Aghili, the intelligence chief of the Pasdaran. Ali Atwa, the TWA hijacker, is reported to be on the same plane. Avi'e and Aghili are said to be case officers for TWA hijacking.

June 10: Avi'e and Aghili arrive in Baalbek, Lebanon.

June 10: A Jordanian airliner is hijacked to Beirut, as a dry run for the TWA hijacking.

June 11: The Shi'ite Suicide Commando Imam Musa Sadr group blows up the Jordanian airliner when Jordan refuses to meet its demands. The terrorists take seven Jordanian security officials hostage and release all other passengers, exiting from Beirut Airport under Al Amal supervision.

June 11: According to sources, Iran and Libya deploy 23 teams of three to four persons each, for terrorist attacks in Europe and the United States.

June 14: TWA 847 from Athens to Rome/Boston is hijacked by Shi'ite terrorists and flown to Beirut. They demand that Israel release some 700 Lebanese nationals from prison.

June 19: A bomb explodes in a check-in area of Frankfurt Airport, killing 3 and wounding 32.

June 19: Soviet General Secretary Gorbachov holds talks with Syrian President Assad in Moscow. Also in attendance are Foreign Minister Gromyko and Defense Minister Marshal Sokolov of the Soviet Union and Vice President Khaddam, Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar, Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, and Jabr al-Kafri, the director of the East European desk of the foreign ministry of Syria. A TASS release hails the growing cooperation—particularly in defense—between Syria and the Soviet Union.

June 19: Moscow radio broadcasts in Persian to Iran note the history of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iran and the Soviet support for the overthrow of the Shah and the subsequent revolution.

June 20-26: Iranian Speaker of the Parliament Rafsanjani visits Tripoli and Damascus, meeting with Qaddafi and Assad.

June 21: *Pravda* and TASS publish the Statement of the Communist and Workers Parties of Arab Countries, which had met earlier in the month in Beirut. The statement proclaims: "Important victories have been won in Lebanon, from which the Israeli occupiers, and before them American and NATO troops, have been forced to leave. These successes are the result of the struggle by Lebanese patriots, supported by Syria and detachments of the Palestinian resistance and effective Soviet assistance."

June 23: 325 people are killed when Sikh terrorists blow up an Air India plane en route to Bombay from Toronto. Two baggage-handlers are killed when a bomb explodes at Narita Airport, Tokyo. Lal and Ammand Singh, Sikh terrorists wanted in the United States for plotting the assassination of Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, are suspects. Sources indicate that the Japanese Red Army and the Kashmir Liberation Front are also involved.

June 23: President Assad of Syria meets with Iranian Speaker of the Parliament Rafsanjani in Damascus. Also in attendance are Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, Pasdaran Minister Moshen Rafiqdust, Syrian Vice-President Khaddam,

Foreign Minister Faruq Al-Shar, and the Iranian ambassador to Damascus.

June 24: Iran and Libya announce intentions "to establish an army of Jerusalem to liberate Palestine and to form an international Islamic Revolutionary League."

June 24: Teheran Domestic Service radio announces that Rafsanjani has held meetings with religious leaders of Syria, Lebanon, and the Palestinians, including Sheik Muhammed Hussein Fadlallah, the Beirut Shi'ite spiritual leader of the suicide commandos; Sheik Kaftaru, the grand mufti of Syria; and Sheik Sa'id Sha'ban, the leader of the Islamic Unification Movement in Tripoli.

June 25: Radio Teheran announces the formation of a "strategic alliance" with Libya to fight Israel and the United States. Tripoli radio announces that Qaddafi has formed The World Islamic Revolutionary Organization.

June 30: TWA 847 hostages are released, except for seven.

June 30: Lieutenant-General Dimitur Dimitrov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian State Planning Committee, and Deputy Defense Minister Gen. Doyan Sabis, arrive in Tripoli.

July 1: A spokesman for the Islamic Jihad in Beirut announces that the remaining seven hostages will be tortured to death if President Reagan retaliates. "The hijacking of the American plane has ended with a . . . clear submission by America and Israel to the demands of the fighting hijackers."

July 1: Bombs explode at British Airways, Royal Jordanian Airlines, and TWA offices in Madrid, at Leonardo da Vinci Airport in Rome, and at a Greek seaside resort characterized as a "hangout" for U.S. military personnel.

July 2: *Haaretz* newspaper of Israel reports that "in coordination with Libya and Iran, Syria has completed plans to assassinate King Hussein and PLO leader Arafat as part of a new terror campaign, which would also include additional attacks on U.S. embassies and the seizure of hostages, even if these call for suicide operations. According to intelligence sources in London, the actions will be coordinated by Said al-Qaddafi, chief of Libyan security services; Seyyed Hasemi, Iranian representative and chairman of the Liberation Organizations; and Mohammad Hashemi. Assad has recently conducted several meetings with Rafsanjani, chairman of Iranian Majlis, Foreign Affairs Minister Vellayati, and the minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, Moshen Rafiqdust."

July 8: Syrian Defense Minister Tlas tours Libya, visiting the military academy and meeting with members of the staffs of the armed forces.

Documentation

Senator Helms exposes 'Khomeini connection'

The following are excerpts from a 10-page report by Sen. Jesse Helms (R-N.C.), entitled "The Hijacking of TWA 847: The Khomeini Connection," which was entered into the Congressional Record of June 27, 1985.

Mr. President, please indulge my reviewing, in some detail, the conclusions I have reached: I will include nothing that is mere speculation. There is substantial evidence to support what I am about to say. Much of it, as I said earlier, has been shared with intelligence agencies.

It is no secret that Iran, Syria, and Libya play the major role in encouraging, supporting, and often directing terrorist attacks in order to further their own political objectives. These countries, as state policy, provide training and material assistance to international terrorist groups. They also utilize their own assets to conduct terrorist operations against those whom they consider opponents or adversary states.

Much state-sponsored terrorism has occurred in Lebanon. There, radical Lebanese Shias using the name of "Islamic Jihad" have operated with Iranian support and encouragement from Syrian controlled territory. They were responsible for the suicide bombing attacks against the U.S. and French contingents of the multi-national force in Beirut which resulted in some 557 deaths.

Mr. President, when Khomeini seized power in Iran in February 1979, Iran became a haven for radical terrorist movements for the first time in her history. These movements shifted location from Cairo, which was their center in the 1960s, to Tehran. . . .

Early in 1979, Muhammad Montazeri, who had close ties to the Syrian and the Libyan regimes, organized the office for the promotion of liberation movements in West Tehran. The office provided facilities for representatives of international terrorist organizations. Ayatollah Hosseyn Ali Montazeri, Khomeini's heir apparent, assumed [Muhammad Montazeri's] role.

Simultaneously, the Iranian regime established the Department of Liberation Movements, headed by Mrs. Sudabeh Sadifi, in the Foreign Ministry. Leaders of the Moslem Brotherhood of Egypt and Sudan were invited to Iran under these auspices. . . .

In September 1981, the Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution was formed in Tehran. The organization consists of

some 25 international Middle Eastern terrorist organizations. The Council coordinates the activities of its members and outlines their fundamental strategy and tactics. . . .

The Supreme Council of Islamic Revolution has several committees which are targetted at specific areas of concern. Among those committees are those for: Iraq; the Middle East—Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon; the Persian Gulf—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, and Qatar; North Africa—Egypt, Sudan, Tunisia, Morocco; Asia—Phillipines, Indonesia, Malaysia, Afghanistan; Western Europe; United States.

[The report includes the names of individuals in the above countries who head the committee and their activities. We include here the section on Europe and the United States—ed.]

Khomeini targets the West

The Committee for Europe has its main center of operations in London with associated centers in Rome and in Bonn. In London, the operations of this committee are based at the Islamic University Center. The head of the center is Ayatollah Shahabadi. The center serves as the collection point for the Khomeini spy network in England and assists in the formulation of operations on behalf of Tehran in Europe.

The center for Khomeini's terrorist operations in Rome is the Embassy of Iran to the Vatican. The Iranian Ambassador's name is Hadi Khosrowshahian. . . . The complex consists of a large building with some 60 rooms and several secret exits to adjoining streets. This complex is the main logistical center for Khomeini's terrorist operations in Western Europe. According to Italian police sources and other informed sources, weapons and explosives are stored in this complex for use by terrorist groups planning attacks against West European targets. More than 100 individuals with diplomatic status live in the complex.

It has been observed that hundreds of trunks with diplomatic seals arrive on Iranian aircraft bound for this terrorist operational center. . . . Italian authorities have reported that hundreds of terrorists from black Africa, Pakistan, India, France, Ireland, Scandinavia, and North America come to the Embassy for orders or protection.

It is known that top officials of the Syrian, Iranian, and Libyan intelligence services meet with some frequency in Rome. For example, last year Gen. Ali Doba of the Syrian Intelligence Service met with a key Khomeini intelligence officer, Gen. Ali Fardost, twice in Rome. Fardost had just flown into Rome from Tripoli, Libya after conferring with key Libyan officials. Shortly after this series of meetings, the Libyan terrorists set into operation the well-known incident in London in which a British policewoman was murdered during the shooting from the windows of the Libyan Embassy of anti-Qadhafi students demonstrating in front of the Embassy.

In Bonn, Germany, the center of Khomeini's operations is located in the Islamic Institute. The director of this institute is Ayatollah Hosseyn Moghadam. In Paris, the key Khomeini

operative is the Chargé d'Affaires in the Iranian Embassy, Mr. Hosseyn Mozezerri, an officer of the Iranian intelligence services. So concerned were the French about Khomeini's operations on French soil that in December 1983, the French Government deported many Khomeini supporters from France. Many of these deportees, together with deportees from West Germany, have gathered in Brussels and are residing there today.

The Committee for North America has its operational centers in both Canada and the United States. Last year, Shayk Nassari was dispatched from Tehran for an extended visit to North America in order to develop the terrorist infrastructure and operations in the United States and Canada. He is an Iraqi by birth but travels on an Iranian passport and plays a central role in coordinating Khomeini's operations for North America.

Within the past two weeks, another Khomeini representative, Shayk Majdeddin Mahalati, was dispatched to visit the

It is no secret that Iran, Syria, and Libya play the major role in encouraging, supporting, and often directing terrorist attacks in order to further their own political objectives. These countries, as state policy, provide training and material assistance to international terrorist groups.

United States as the personal representative of Khomeini for the Moslem religious ceremonies of Ramadan. . . . During the overthrow of the Shah . . . Mahalati was Khomeini's personal representative in the city of Shiraz, where he actively coordinated the executions of hundreds of people, including many high-ranking officers of the Shah's military forces. *One wonders why the Department of State granted a visa to Mahalati, given his well-known terrorist background and his influential position with the Khomeini regime [emphasis added].*

The Khomeini regime operates an extensive system of terrorist indoctrination and training in Iran. Among the terrorist training camps in Iran are the following. At the Tarigh Al Qhods Camp, located near Tehran, Iraqi Al Dawa terrorists are trained. At Manzariyeh Park, close to Khomeini's residence in north Tehran, suicide units are trained militarily and indoctrinated ideologically. The Behestia Camp is located in Karaj. This latter camp specializes in training female terrorists. Close to 300 women terrorists reside at the camp at any given time with ages ranging from 17 to 35. The

women come from all over the Arab world, Pakistan, North America, and Europe. This is the only terrorist training center for women which trains foreigners. . . . On the tarmac [at the terrorist training center at Valkilabad—ed.]

nian aircraft which are used for the instruction of terrorists specializing in hijacking. One aircraft is a 727 and the other is a 707. There is another terrorist training camp with an Airbus aircraft for training purposes located near Shiraz. . . .

[The report reviews significant details proving the coordinating role of Iran, Syria, and Libya, and the restructuring of the terrorist command beginning in January 1985 through the hijacking of TWA 847. We excerpt a few highlights—see grid (article, page 35) for more—ed.]

In January of this year, the Foreign Ministers of Iran, Libya, and Syria met in Tehran to lay the groundwork for a new anti-American strategy. The countries agreed to escalate terrorism against the United States, our interests, and our personnel and citizens on a global scale.

Following this meeting in Tehran, Colonel Qadhafi formally formed and agreed to finance his first pan-Arab terrorist organization called the Organization of Arab Revolutionary Forces. . . .

Mr. President, the outline of the background of the hijacking now begins to commence in a more direct manner. On May 3, a delegation led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Mahidi Karrubi, who is the head of the Iranian Martyrs Foundation, left for Lebanon. . . . On the flight to Damascus were members of the Iranian Foreign Ministry. . . .

The Martyrs Foundation has an extensive war chest in the hundreds of millions of dollars range, possibly more. Its purpose is to give money to the families of fallen terrorists, as well as to finance the logistical infrastructure of terrorist training and operations. On his visit, Karrubi is reported to have distributed 100 million Lebanese pounds to advance the radical Shiite cause in Lebanon. This sum might be equivalent to about \$65 million. . . . Of this sum, half went into Lebanon into the hands of the key pro-Khomeini Lebanese clergy and the other half was left with the Iranian Ambassador at Damascus, Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Akbar Mohtashemi for distribution as needed. It is unclear whether these funds were delivered as actual money or whether they were delivered in the form of a banking instrument which could be drawn against the Martyrs Foundation accounts held, for example, by the Marine Midland Bank in London or by Credit Suisse in Switzerland.

Among the prominent radical clergy in Lebanon with whom Karrubi met were Shayk Shamseddin, Shayk Hosseyn Fadlallah, Shaykh Ibrahim Amin, Shaykh Fallah Arghedan, and Shaykh Sobhi Tofailli. Shaykh Fadlallah runs the Beirut branch of the Hisbollah, or Party of God. . . .

On May 8, Khomeini received the Information Minister, Mohammad Reyshahri, for a special briefing. Reyshahri, whose original family name is Nik, is the head of the Iranian intelligence service with close ties to the Soviet KGB.

On May 14, Khomeini met with the families of Lebanese

martyrs. . . . It appears that Ali Atwa missed this meeting with Khomeini because he was involved in a rigorous terrorist training program. He was being trained at the Vakilabad terrorist center. . . . After three weeks of intensive training at Vakilabad, Atwa was then sent to the terrorist training center at Manzariyeh. . . .

A new alliance for terror

In all the press coverage on Middle Eastern events in recent days here in the United States, however, an important event has been overlooked, the consequences of which may bring us an intensified attack on the part of the states sponsoring terrorism against these United States. I refer to the treaty of strategic alliance signed in Tripoli, Libya on June 23 between Qadhafi's Libya and Khomeini's Iran. Point No. 6 of the Joint Communique released on June 23 states that—

The two sides declare their intention to establish the army of Jerusalem to liberate Palestine, and to form an international Islamic revolutionary league.

Point No. 10 states that—

The two sides agree to form a joint political and military committee chaired by the Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Foreign Liaison and by the Iranian foreign minister.

Mr. President, this new development, which was set in motion at the foreign ministers' conference in Tehran this past January, bodes ill for the free world. It represents a major escalation of the campaign of the states sponsoring terrorism against the United States. We cannot overlook this significant development and we must place it into the context of the global terrorist activity of these states of which the hijacking of TWA 847 is an example.

Mr. President, I could not more fully agree with Secretary of Defense Weinberger's recent statement that "we are at war" with international terrorism. It is high time that our national strategy be reformulated to deal effectively and decisively with this threat against our nation and our fellow citizens.

Mr. President, the American people are fed up with terrorism in whatever form it has taken and wherever it has occurred. I know that our great Nation has vast capabilities to respond to the threat posed by international terrorism and the states that sponsor it. Should we not exercise these capabilities in a resolute and decisive manner from this day forward, we will only be inviting a never-ending spiral of terrorist activity against ourselves.

Mr. President, the time for rhetoric has passed. The patience of the American people has been exhausted. We have reached the limit—as President Reagan has so accurately stated. It is time to recur to the traditions of our ancestors who, when the pen failed, took up the sword in order to defend and secure their Liberty.