
Documentation

Terror explosion strikes the West

The explosion of terrorist incidents worldwide in recent months can only be understood as the first phase of the "Ogarkov Doctrine" for nuclear war-fighting. In these military terms, the attacks have three principal targets: 1) international leaders and populations; 2) military facilities, logistical supply lines and infrastructure of military relevance; 3) "denial of ground," a kind of scorched-earth policy intended to deny territory to the adversary which the commander does not himself intend to occupy.

Terrorism against leaders and populations

From October through December, EIR has monitored hundreds of attacks on world leaders, among them Ronald Reagan, Indira Gandhi, Margaret Thatcher, Raul Alfonsín, Pope John Paul II, and Jaime Lusinchi. We present here a small portion of this dossier.

Oct. 13: Bombing of the Grand Hotel in Brighton, England, where most of the British Cabinet, including **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher**, was assembled for a conference of the Conservative Party. Four people are killed (no Cabinet members) and 32 injured. Credit is claimed by the Irish Republican Army (IRA).

Oct. 31: Indian **Prime Minister Indira Gandhi** is assassinated by two Sikh members of her personal security guard. One assailant is killed by other security guards, the second wounded. A third man is arrested.

Nov. 1: President Reagan tells reporters that there is "always a danger" that the Soviets might try to exploit **Mrs. Gandhi's** death.

Nov. 1: Exiled Sikh separatist leader Jagit Chauhan Singh vows from London that the assassination of **Indira Gandhi** will be only the beginning of a campaign of terror against the Indian government.

Nov. 1: **Reagan-Bush** headquarters in Rochester, N.Y. is damaged by a fire bomb, 10 hours before Reagan attends a rally nearby.

Nov. 1: The FBI announces arrest of eight people plotting to assassinate Honduran **President Roberto Suazo**. They include a Honduran general and two Honduran businessmen living in Miami.

Nov. 4: The Islamic Holy War group (Al Jihad al Islami) threatens **President Reagan**. A caller to a Western news agency in Beirut threatens a "painful strike . . . very shortly. . . . Let it be known, you Reagan, that if we were unable to prevent your re-election, we will certainly prevent you from continuing your second term in office." White House puts all U.S. installations in Middle East on full alert.

Nov. 6: More than 300 threats per day are registered against **Reagan and Bush** during the last weeks of the U.S. presidential election campaign, according to sources close to the Secret Service.

Nov. 6: Sikh terrorist Chauhan Singh says that **Rajiv Gandhi** and two Sikh generals, Brar and Zial, will be killed next, and India will be dismembered because the Sikhs want "revenge."

Nov. 8: All British military bases in England and Ireland are put on most advanced state of alert, after serious indications are picked up of a new IRA terror wave in the making. Target would be either leading British officials or military bases.

Nov. 11: Tight security is put into effect for Britain's **Queen Elizabeth** and **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** during a war memorial ceremony, after news reports of an IRA plot to assassinate a royal family member by Christmas. This is the first time SAS troops have been posted to guard the royal family on British soil.

Nov. 14: Philippine mayor in southern island of Mindanao is assassinated by urban guerrillas. Termed most important political assassination since the killing of opposition leader Benigno Aquino.

Nov. 16: Radio Tripoli reports that **former Libyan Prime Minister Abdul Hamid El-Bakoush**, granted asylum in Egypt in 1977, has been assassinated in Cairo; Libya takes credit.

Nov. 17: Egyptian President Mubarak reports at a press conference that Egypt foiled Qaddafi's assassination plot and Bakoush is still alive. Four are arrested in plot (two British nationals, two Maltese). Egypt's interior minister says that Qaddafi has plans to assassinate heads of state from West

Germany, France, India, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Britain, and Kuwait.

Nov. 18: President Mubarak accuses Qaddafi of plotting terror attacks against heads of state of seven nations, and of having financed the murderers of Indira Gandhi. Mubarak calls on nations of the world to “think how to prevent [Qaddafi], how to stop him and make him realize his limitations.” More details of the plot emerge: four hit-men were hired by the Libyan ambassador to Malta for \$250,000—professional hit-men with alleged connections to master-terrorist “Carlos.”

Nov. 18: Qaddafi threatens **Reagan**, the United States, and NATO, in a surprise appearance at a political rally in Malta of Prime Minister Dom Mintoff’s Socialist Labor Party. “We are not afraid of Reagan, America, and NATO. The Mediterranean people do not want the Americans and NATO in the Mediterranean. And the President of the U.S. is mad, mad.”

Nov. 21: Former Libyan Prime Minister Bakouss charges that Qaddafi wants to kill him because he has documented proof that the United States helped put Qaddafi into power in 1969. “All I can say is that arms, cars, and armored vehicles were delivered to Qaddafi and his group from an American base.”

Nov. 23: A bomb explodes in a Buenos Aires, Argentina soccer stadium, hours before **President Raul Alfonsín** is scheduled to speak there. A second bomb is found and defused.

Nov. 25: A group calling itself the Turkish Socialist Organization Against Christianity warns it will assassinate **Pope John Paul II** if imprisoned assailant Mehmet Ali Agca is not freed.

Nov. 25: The British deputy high commissioner in Bombay is murdered. A group calling itself the Organization of Socialist Revolutionary Muslims claims responsibility.

Nov. 27: A personal secretary to Venezuelan **President Jaime Lusinchi** is shot in the leg. Bomb threats had been called into the ministries of justice and education the previous day.

Nov. 27: Venezuelan **Justice Minister Manzo Gonzalez** is shot at by two gunmen. He has led the fight against the drug mafia and had recently banned the Tradition, Family, and Property cult. U.S. intelligence sources report that Colombian mafia chiefs had put out a contract on him.

Nov. 29: Two explosions rip the government building in Avignon, France where British **Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher** and French **Premier Laurent Fabius** are sched-

uled to meet on Nov. 30.

Nov. 30: A letter-bomb to British **Prime Minister Thatcher** is successfully defused. Militant Scots claim credit.

Dec. 2: Tradition, Family, and Property cult runs ads in Venezuelan press threatening **President Jaime Lusinchi**, whom they say is acting “in the same way as his deceased and intimate friend, [former Chilean President] Salvador Allende.”

Dec. 4: A Jordanian diplomat is shot dead in Bucharest, Romania. The gunman is arrested, identified as Ahmed Moh’d Ali Hersh, student at the Bucharest Institute of Construction, carrying a Jordanian passport.

Dec. 4: A Kuwaiti airliner with 161 aboard, destination Pakistan, is hijacked to Iran by terrorists calling themselves the “**September 17 Forces**,” who demand that Kuwait release 21 people who are in jail for their role in the Dec. 12, 1983 kamikaze bombing of U.S. and French facilities in Kuwait.

Particularly striking in the pattern of terrorism is the targeting of U.S. embassies around the world. Since the April 18, 1983 and Sept. 20, 1984 bombings of the embassy in Beirut, virtually every U.S. embassy has been threatened or attacked. The latest incidents include the following:

Oct. 13: Security is increased around embassy in Cyprus after police get the tip that kamikaze terrorists might try to fly a small plane packed with explosives into the building.

Oct. 26: U.S. National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane states that embassies in Mideast and Latin America are receiving major threats.

Oct. 29: U.S. Chargé d’Affaires in Paris, John Maresca, states that security measures at the embassy have been tightened. “In Europe, we are probably one of the embassies that is under the greatest threat.”

Nov. 17: Grenades and rockets are thrown at the embassy in Bogota, Colombia.

Nov. 25: Four grenades are thrown at embassy in Lisbon, Portugal; the Popular Forces of the 25th of April—an underground group financed by Qaddafi—takes credit, protesting “imperialist U.S. interference in Portugal.”

Nov. 26: A car bomb explodes outside embassy in Bogota, killing a Colombian woman and injuring six other people. The bombing is believed to be the work of the drug mafia, which had warned that “for every Colombian extradicted to

the U.S., five Americans will die.”

Nov. 27: A plot by alleged members of Islamic Holy War to blow up the U. S. embassy in Rome is foiled. U.S. anti-terror experts believe that the terrorists, all carrying Lebanese passports (although some are actually Iranians), are from the Abu Nidal grouping, and that the plot was exposed by Iraq as a sign of good faith in reopening of diplomatic relations with the United States.

Nov. 29: U.S. embassy in San Salvador, El Salvador, is strafed by machine gun fire; no injuries.

Target: military facilities and infrastructure

Oct. 8: Bomb explodes outside **Honeywell Corporation's** offices in Belgium, near NATO headquarters. The Communist Combatant Cells claim credit, stating in a letter to Honeywell that the action was part of “the anti-imperialist campaign of October,” because the firm is “actively involved in the construction program of cruise missiles.”

Oct. 26: Terrorist groups in West Germany engage in sabotage operations. The “**Marmor Stein und Eisen Bricht**” group confesses that they sawed electric power poles in half; another group burns construction equipment near Hanau, claiming that the equipment is being used to build a highway that would be used for military transport.

Oct. 27: **Union Carbide** headquarters in Danbury, Connecticut, is closed after receiving a bomb threat from a caller identifying herself as a member of the Puerto Rican terrorist group FALN. No bombs are found.

Oct. 29: Libya is increasing support to the **New Caledonian Liberation Front of the Socialist Kanaks (FLNKS)**, according to *Le Point* and French secret services. KGB and Iranians also have contacts with Kanak separatists. FLNKS leader Y. C. Uregei met Libyan officials in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, two weeks before deciding to send 17 members to Libya for training. The French island is crucial for both French and American submarine and communications facilities.

Early November: A meeting at the Hotel Hilton in Teheran of the new “**Arab-Islamic International**,” led by Algerian Ahmed Ben Bella and Iran's Ayatollah Montazeri.

Nov. 4: Anti-American protesters block a U.S. military train entering West Berlin, using a barricade of concrete slabs and burning tires. Police say that literature denouncing U.S. Central American policies and Euromissiles is found at site.

Nov. 5: A U. S. military train is brought to a halt by a barri-

cade of smoking tires and concrete slabs erected by anti-American protesters in West Germany. Five to six hundred masked demonstrators clash with police at the Frankfurt airport, injuring eight officers. Riot police use water cannons and tear-gas grenades. Twelve police vehicles are damaged.

Nov. 7: Islamic Holy War threatens United States: “We, the Islami Jihad Organization, warn on the re-election of Ronald Reagan to the U.S. Presidency, that we shall blow up all American interests in Beirut and any part of Lebanon. . . . We address this warning to every American individual residing in Lebanon.”

Nov. 17: Tripoli hosts meeting of the “**Committee of Revolutionary Coordination**,” an intelligence body created in 1983 in Teheran. Attending are primarily representatives from Iran, Libya, and Syria. Iran is represented by Deputy Foreign Minister and Revolutionary Guards leader Sheikh Hussein ul-Islamzadeh, personally involved in all major terror attacks on U. S. personnel in Lebanon. This meeting reportedly maps out new terror offensive, including blitz by Belgian Communist Combatant Cells, which has struck six times this fall.

Nov. 19: The terminal of the natural gas pipeline that services Mexico City blows up, killing 500 people, smashing houses, and devastating a three-mile area. No terrorist group claims responsibility, but there is no explanation for the explosion.

Nov. 23: Italian **Premier Bettino Craxi**, after meetings with Italian secret service chiefs, warns of a new wave of terrorism in Italy, and of terrorist infiltration of the peace movement.

Dec. 1: Liberation Front of the Socialist Kanaks (FLNKS) in New Caledonia raises Kanaki flag instead of French flag, in escalation of separatist rebellion. Island is on the brink of civil war, with Europeans threatening vigilante action if France does not send troops. Kanaks block all roads in bushland, and attack many villages.

Dec. 4: A **Union Carbide** pesticide plant in Bophal, in Madhya Pradesh, central India, develops a leak which causes over 2,000 deaths in the city and injury of up to 20,000 persons. Leak of methyl isocyanate escapes through a ruptured valve at the plant. Gas kills mostly children and elderly. Five Indian nationals are arrested for negligence.

Dec. 4: Terrorists are caught laying plastic explosives at the site of Mexico's largest oil refinery, **Pemex's** Salamanca refinery in Guanajuato.

Dec. 5: A **Union Carbide** plant is bombed at Husum, in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Dec. 7: The Belgian **Communist Combatant Cells** blow up two pylons supporting telecommunications aerials close to an air base near Liege, Belgium. The CCC staged five bombings in October against industrial and political targets.

Dec. 11: A NATO oil pipeline in Belgium is blown up in five different locations, responsibility claimed by the Belgian **Communist Combat Cells**. The pipeline is the NATO emergency line designed to supply the German front in wartime.

'Denial of ground'

Oct. 24: Colombian Air Force plane is attacked by an armed narco-terrorist plane and damaged; no casualties. Col. Orlando Pena announces operation to burn more than one million coca plants.

Nov. 4: Peruvian **Shining Path** (Sendero Luminoso) terrorists dressed in military uniforms attempt to blow up transmission towers of the TV stations and microwave antennae of EntelPeru. This would have cut Lima off from outside communication.

Nov. 5: **Shining Path** carries out synchronized nighttime attack which cuts power to eight cities in Peru. Three electricity poles are downed, cutting power to eight provinces, including the capital. Bomb is set off outside the economics ministry in Lima; policeman and youth killed, at least 40 injured. The key remaining bridge between Ayacucho and Huanta is blown up, derailing a train. Interior Minister Oscar Brush Noel says: "The fight is not against a native group. Rather, the armed forces are confronting an international conspiracy against the Peruvian democracy."

Nov. 7: **Shining Path** launches attacks in three separate districts of the central department of Huanuco, killing six persons, among them a governor, three lieutenant governors, and the president of a peasant community.

Nov. 10: The Venezuelan press reveals that the government has proof of meetings between Colombia's M-19 terrorists and a Venezuelan terrorist group, presumably Bandera Roja.

Nov. 19: Cocaine traffickers in Peru murder 17 workers in a U.S.-financed program to destroy coca crops.

Nov. 25: A Somalian airliner is hijacked to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, by anti-Somalian rebels. Evidence indicates the hijackers were supported by the pro-Soviet government of Ethiopia and by Qaddafi's Libya. The hijackers are eventually given asylum in Libya.

Dec. 3: Sri Lankan government clashes with Tamil separatist guerrillas. North Korean involvement with the Tamil rebels is considered likely.

The U.S. policy fight over Kuwait hijack

by Paul Goldstein

There is no doubt that the Dec. 4 hijacking of a Kuwaiti airliner and killing of two American diplomats aboard were the work of a murderous gang of fanatic Muslim fundamentalists tied to the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Khomeini. However, the cooperation of the Khomeini government in aiding and abetting the hijacking is only the surface of the operation. Whatever U.S. State Department officials are stating about this situation must be suspect, even though two of their officers were killed, for it has been the consistent policy of the State Department not only to covertly support the Khomeini regime, but to ensure that the real opposition to the mad ayatollah is never allowed to efficiently operate against the fundamentalists.

Moreover, U.S. intelligence and counterterror experts are gravely miscalculating the nature of Muslim fundamentalist terror, based on a whole set of false assumptions about who controls terrorism and what policy direction must be taken to combat it. Rather than judging the present terrorist onslaught from the strategic standpoint of who benefits—which leads the analyst directly to Soviet Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov and the KGB—Secretary of State George Shultz is using his so-called hardline approach to terrorism as a means of shoring up his political position vis-à-vis the White House. Behind Shultz's grand gestures and vague demands for "pre-emptive or retaliatory" strikes against unspecified "state-sponsored terrorism," there is no coherent analysis. The KGB's role is conveniently obscured.

Look at the crucial components of the hijacking:

First, the majority of the hijackers were members of the Al Dawa group, the Islamic fundamentalist opposition to the Iraqi government of Saddam Hussein, based in Teheran and led by a fanatic named Hakim. Members of this organization have been in a Kuwaiti prison since the kamikaze attack against the U.S. embassy in Kuwait last spring. The current hijacking was ostensibly staged to get 17 members of the group released. The history of this groups dates back to World War II, when the Abwehr (German military intelligence) supported the Al Dawa against the British occupation of Iraq. Practically all key Abwehr intelligence operations were picked up by either British or Russian intelligence