



Terrorists of My Youth

The History of Terrorism
as a Strategy of Political
Insurgency

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Terrorists of My Youth

Internationalization of Terror

Rise of Media

Cooperation between Terror Groups

Shared perception of Goals

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This is going to be series of short reviews of Terror groups of the later 20th century – the terrorists of my youth so to speak.

This first section is on philosophies is based on Chapter 7 of Richard Clutterbuck's book Guerillas and Terrorists. I will note other sources. And yes, I do use far too much from Wikipedia.

In the 1970s and early 1980's, Terrorists did two really new scary things. First, they went international, and second, they started to team up.

The PLO, and some of its more extreme wings like the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, got a lot of this underway.

I would also blame cheap airplane flights for making the world more global, and talk about the media presentation on this site, reference first TV satellite in 1968, etc.

For the shared perception of goals, the next section goes into the Marxist Leninist piece, but I would be sure to emphasize the PLO as an umbrella group, and that the PFLP shared the world view of some the Industrial nation terrorists much more closely than Fatah did.

What were some of the groups?

Politically motivated and maybe delusional

- Angry Brigade
- Japanese Red Army
- The Weathermen
- Baader Mienhoff Gang
- Symbionese Liberation Army
- Red Brigades
- Better educated, economically higher than average

Nationalistic/Ethnic

- Palestinian Groups
- IRA
- IRA is true working class, Palestinians are refugees

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So the Baader Meinhoff gang was a GANG sort of like Mao's Army were bandits, and the Americans revolutionaries were Yankee Doodle Dandees. Name calling is a real tradition!

Reference Dylan's lyric about not being able to change the weather in context of the weathermen

Philosophy – Marxism plus “situationalism”

Marxist-Leninist Orientation

- Palestinian Groups – primarily a war of national liberation with an ideological component (exceptions are PFLP type factions)
- Western Groups were primarily driven by political ideology and fairly delusional

Were the Western Groups just dupes for the PLO?

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You have to wonder if the mainstream Fatah elements of the PLO really thought highly of the JRA and Baader Mienhoff Gang and others, but they were useful.

Some key points before diving into this:

The PLO was much more in line with a classic anti-colonial war of national liberation struggle than the groups active in the Industrial Countries. They were politically Marxist-Leninist but not just about theory, they had a real, nationalist cause to rally around, and a set of fundamental grievances across their population.

The IRA, which I do not mention much here, had a Marxist wing to it, and did cooperate somewhat internationally with other groups, but was also fighting a Nationalist/Sectarian conflict much more than a political theory driven conflict. It is also worth noting the PLO recruits had the economic experience of living in the refugee camps, and the IRA drew its recruits from the working class that it claimed to represent.

Being of the camps and working classes were NOT the experiences of the Japanese Red Army, the Red Brigades, the SLA, or the Baader Mienhoff gang. In their situations, they were educated at a higher level than the average person in society, tended to come from wealth or upper middle class backgrounds, and really had no direct connections to the working classes that they too claimed to represent. Some groups would later recruit from the lower class or from specific population.

It is important to note that Terror Groups that come from significantly oppressed populations, where there is real deprivation, and a sense of nationalism, are much more likely to continue over time than groups that are really just political in nature. The ongoing recruitment, funding and *raison d'être* are much more durable

The Western Industrial terror groups were fundamentally against society as it existed. They believe that the situation needs to be changed. Society is fundamentally existing in an unnatural state, and that it is too complacent to move directly to the political or industrial action their theory prescribes, so they seek to drop out and disrupt it, with the goal of discrediting it and driving it into chaos. In some ways, the dropping out and living as squatters is intended to mimic the conditions of the working or oppressed classes they claim to represent.

They move to the international stage when action is limited or ineffective locally. The rationale is that the nation state is not a natural state, the conflict is class based, and that if the first domino falls, eventually the rest will.



The Red Army Faction

Active 1970 to 1988
 One of several Urban
 Guerilla/Terror groups
 Student Protest movement
 roots

- Marxist
- Anti-imperialist, pro-women's rights, pro-racial equality
- Anti-society

German Autumn
 Landshut Hijacking with
 PFLP



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Angry Brigade
 -situationist or anarchistic British
 -1968 student protestors/squatters
 -1970 bombings started, perhaps 25 total
 -arrested and imprisoned by

Baader Meinhoff Gang
 - Existed from 1970 to 1988
 - The Red Army Faction was its real name, and was also referred to as the Baader Meinhoff Group. They are communist, they used urban Guerilla style tactics (sometimes).
 -Anti imperialism, pro women's right, started as part of the student protest movements of the 1960s
 -influenced by media and the increased broadcast of other struggles, including Viet Nam, but also of protests in the US and riots in urban areas
 -influenced by the publication (sharing) of the Minimanual of the Urban Guerilla by Carlos Marighella
 -Attacks were small arms, bombs, kidnappings, bank robberies
 -they were sexy! They had a Bonnie and Clyde type of persona, and a surprisingly broad base of popular support from youth.
 -They did kill 34 people though, and that is not sexy at all
 -Baader was a leader of the group, killed in 1977
 -The term Baader Meinhoff gang really refers to the first incarnation of the RAF, but stuck around after Baader's death

The German Autumn 1977 from Wikipedia
 Violence was perking up all over, and the government was very concerned.

On 30 July 1977, Jürgen Ponto, the head of Dresdner Bank, was shot and killed in front of his house in Oberursel in a botched kidnapping. Those involved were Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Christian Klar, and Susanne Albrecht, the last being the sister of Ponto's goddaughter.

Following the convictions, Hanns Martin Schleyer, a former officer of the SS and NSDAP member who was then President of the German Employers' Association (and thus one of the most powerful industrialists in West Germany) was abducted in a violent kidnapping. It has been said often that Schleyer's convoy was stopped by one of the group (Sieglinde Hofmann) pushing a pram into the road where it was to pass by. However, on 5 September 1977, Schleyer's car was in fact stopped by the kidnapers reversing a car into the path of Schleyer's vehicle, causing the Mercedes he was being driven in to crash. Once the convoy was stopped, five masked assailants immediately shot and killed the three policemen and the driver and took Schleyer hostage. A letter then arrived with the Federal Government, demanding the release of eleven detainees, including those from Stammheim. A crisis committee was formed in Bonn, headed by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, which, instead of acceding, resolved to employ delaying tactics to give the police time to discover Schleyer's location. At the same time, a total communication ban was imposed on the prison inmates, who were now only allowed visits from government officials and the prison chaplain.

The crisis dragged on for more than a month, while the Bundeskriminalamt carried out its biggest investigation to date. Matters escalated when, on 13 October 1977, Lufthansa Flight 181 from Palma de Mallorca to Frankfurt was hijacked. A group of four Arabs took control of the plane (named Landshut). The leader introduced himself to the passengers as "Captain Mahmud" who would be later identified as Zohair Youssef Akache. When the plane landed in Rome for refuelling, he issued the same demands as the Schleyer kidnapers, plus the release of two Palestinians held in Turkey and payment of US\$15 million.

The Bonn crisis team again decided not to give in. The plane flew on via Larnaca to Dubai, and then to Aden, where flight captain Jürgen Schumann, whom the hijackers deemed not cooperative enough, was brought before an improvised "revolutionary tribunal" and executed on 16 October. His body was dumped on the runway. The aircraft again took off, flown by the co-pilot Jürgen Vietor, this time headed for Mogadishu, Somalia.

A high-risk rescue operation was led by Hans-Jürgen Wischniewski, then undersecretary in the chancellor's office, who had secretly been flown in from Bonn. At five past midnight (CET) on 18 October, the plane was rescued in a seven-minute assault by the GSG 9, an elite unit of the German federal police. All four hijackers were shot; three of them died on the spot. Not one passenger was seriously hurt and Wischniewski was able to phone Schmidt and tell the Bonn crisis team that the operation had been a success.

Half an hour later, German radio broadcast the news of the rescue, to which the Stammheim inmates listened on their radios. In the course of the night, Baader was found dead with a gunshot wound in the back of his head and Ensslin was found hanged in her cell; Raspe died in the hospital the next day from a gunshot wound to the head. Irmgard Möller, who had several stab wounds in the chest, survived and was released from prison in 1994.

Burial site of Baader, Raspe and Ensslin. The official inquiry concluded that this was a collective suicide, but again conspiracy theories abounded. However, none of these theories were ever brought forward by the RAF itself. Some have questioned how Baader managed to obtain a gun in the high-security prison wing specially constructed for the first generation RAF members. Also, only a total commitment to her cause could have allowed Möller to have herself inflicted the four stab wounds found near her heart. However, independent investigations showed that the inmates' lawyers were able to smuggle in weapons and equipment in spite of the high security. Möller claims that it was actually an extrajudicial killing, orchestrated by the German government, in response to Red Army Faction demands that the prisoners be released.

On 18 October 1977, Hanns-Martin Schleyer was shot to death by his captors en route to Mulhouse, France. The next day, on 19 October, Schleyer's kidnapers announced that he had been "executed" and pinpointed his location. His body was recovered later that day in the trunk of a green Audi 100 on the rue Charles Péguy. The French newspaper Libération received a letter declaring:

After 43 days we have ended Hanns-Martin Schleyer's pitiful and corrupt existence... His death is meaningless to our pain and our rage... The struggle has only begun. Freedom through armed, anti-imperialist struggle.

The events in the autumn of 1977, possibly the biggest criminal and political showdown that Germany has experienced since the end of World War II, are frequently referred to as Der Deutsche Herbst ("German Autumn").

Japan after World War II

US Occupation

- General Douglas MacArthur
- Major reforms of all Government and official administrative branches

Educational reform was major goal

- Indoctrinate students in democracy
- Led to major student unions (Zengakuran)
- Significant influence of Japanese Communist Party

Korean War (1950 to 1953)

- Crackdown on Communists
- Zengakuran/Communists split

Student Protests peaked in 1960



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This is going to be a part of a series of short reviews of Terror groups of the later 20th century – the terrorists of my youth so to speak.

The goals are:

to show terrorism has been around and active throughout much of the 20th century, but accelerating
Differentiate somewhat between terrorist groups, which can die out relatively quickly, and movements, which may have much more staying power

Provide a little more knowledge/context for the students in the event they ever read a newspaper or here a radio story referencing “old time” terrorists.

Following WWII, McArthur was put in charge of Japan and a major US effort to reorganize society was underway, including educational reforms that led to a shift of power from administrators to students and faculty, and a movement away from economic cartels

Many of these changes were interrupted by the Korean War. The economic cartels for example, reasserted their authority and retained or regained much of their influence. Unions were hampered/stomped on

The changes, combined with a US led roll-back of the communists and their power in Japan, radicalized many students. When the Communist Party renounced violence to maintain its political position in the country, and following the arrest of a number of student leaders that left less experienced leaders in charge, the Zengakuran and the Communists split.

Other issues included the nature of the US Military relationship with Japan, and the increased use of Japan for both military bases and as a base for covert activities, spy planes, etc.

By 1960, the public was tired of the overly zealous students, and students were annoyed with the public. Student protests took on a general “anti society” theme, while becoming both smaller and more violent.

The Zengakuran would split over the course of the next few years, and one of these factions, allied to the Communists, would be the well from which the Japanese Red Army would emerge

Japanese Red Army 日本赤軍

1969

- Japanese Red Army leaders meet at a radical Student protest
- Contacts SDS in US
- November planning meeting – “word of mouth” attracted police
- Movement moved to a cellular structure
- Lacked clear political manifesto (although Marxist)
- Global Agenda



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In 1969, 11,000 radical students meet, and achieve very little, except ... the leaders of the Japanese Red Army got together.

Later that year the leader of the new Red Army was in contact with the leadership of the United States' Students for a Democratic Society; the JRA spoke of 'The Osaka-Chicago-Tokyo wars' which would be the "beginning of a new revolutionary era." The JRA numbered approximately 400, about 150 of whom were core members. There were still large protests in 1969, for which the Red Army assembled crude improvised bombs and Molotov cocktails, which were not deployed.

The Japanese Red Army planned an intense training and planning retreat for November of that year. News of the conference was passed by word of mouth. Only 55 people came. Despite the smaller-than-planned turnout, plans were made to kidnap the Prime Minister; bombs were assembled, and dedicated members wrote out their wills.

The police, though, had easily learned of the event and arrested everyone present. Ironically, they found that this revolutionary group was organized strictly along class lines, with students from the most elite universities at the top, and the rest accorded authority in proportion to the prestige of their academic institution.

This fiasco "would mark the Red Army's last attempt at a large-scale public activity. The move toward small-group, cellular terrorism was now complete." A side-effect was the loss of clear politics. The imprisoned leadership had little sway with the remaining members of the organization: "The movement lacked an ideological core and respected theorists who could hold the group in line and indicate the true meaning of individual acts in terms of some ideological framework."

Propaganda in Action

Actions

- First Hijacking was to North Korea
- Bank robberies, kidnappings, hijackings

Internal split and deadly purges

International Focus

- One Faction trained in Middle East
- Partnered with PFLP
- May 30 suicidal Attack on Tel Aviv airport killed 17 tourists
- Active in Singapore, Amsterdam, Malaysia



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Politics and Action

In 1970, the JRA hijacked an international flight from Japan. Five members of the group—all the senior leadership and one minor member—took the plane to North Korea. There they planned to “establish an international base, receive training and guidance from those more experienced than themselves, and finally, bring the name of the Japanese Red Army before the world.” In what would be the case in every one of their future hijackings, all of the passengers and crew were released unharmed. One American traveler complimented the hijackers for their attentiveness to the needs of passengers.

The hijackers would spend many years in North Korea. The resulting leadership vacuum brought a virtually unknown member, Mori Tsuneto, to the helm. Mori changed the Red Army’s political direction from an international focus to a domestic one. He also organized cells for Red Army support work. Some cells helped with publicity and support of arrested members; others carried out bank robberies. In 1971, close to 10 million yen—over \$100,000 dollars in today’s currency—were stolen. Some of the group’s imprisoned “old timers” disappeared, finding theft of farmers’ savings—a significant portion of the banks’ reserves—contrary to the group’s aims. For better or worse, the Red Army would prove to be remarkable fundraisers. Hijackings and, in at least one case, a corporate kidnapping, made for lucrative ransoms in the future.

Despite Mori’s organizational success, some members of the Red Army were disappointed in its direction. Where was the action in solidarity with oppressed people around the world? What was being done against “the forces of imperialism?” Among those dissatisfied was a woman named Shigenobu Fusuko. Mori stayed in Japan and soon tore the group apart with a baffling and incredibly violent internal purge. Meanwhile, Shigenobu went to Palestine to spread terror in the name of the Japanese Red Army.

The Japanese Red Army in Palestine

Shigenobu moved to Palestine to join an existing revolutionary movement. She quickly connected with various groups fighting for independence, ultimately working closely with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestinian (PFLP). (Farrell contends that the attractive woman slept her way to the top of the host organization.)

Shortly after Shigenobu’s departure, Mori started purge of the remaining members of the organization. This brutal process resulted in the murder of several members in the mountains of Japan. Mori was arrested and ultimately hung himself in jail.

The purge received heavy coverage by the media in Japan. The killings hurt recruitment and fundraising; Shigenobu’s allies in Palestine questioned the legitimacy of a group that killed its own members. By this time several other members had made their way to Palestine. Shigenobu planned a major attack against Israel. According to Farrell, the assault on the Tel Aviv Airport was as much to counteract the bad publicity from the purge as for any political or strategic reasons: “they had to overcome the mistakes that the other Red Army had made in Japan and show the world what the death of a true revolutionary meant.”

On May 30th, 1972, three members of the Red Army attacked the Tel Aviv Airport, now the Ben Gurion Airport. Using automatic rifles and grenades, they killed 17 people and wounded 80 more. Most of the victims were Puerto Ricans planning on visiting Christian sites in the area. Two of the attackers killed themselves; the remaining one was caught before he could do so. This last member made a full confession to the police in the hopes that they would let him commit suicide afterwards. In 1985, this member, a younger brother of one of the North Korea hijackers, was released in a larger prisoner trade between the PFLP and Israel in 1985.

Further Actions by the Red Army

The Tel Aviv Airport attack was a high-water mark of sorts for the JRA. It proved the Red Army was a serious terrorist group willing to kill and die for their cause. A number of actions followed, but none had a comparable impact. Embarrassingly for the Red Army, it was clear that they were most successful when they had assistance from outside parties.

The Red Army’s next action was the hijacking of a Japan-bound plane. In a tragicomic turn, two of the hijackers accidentally blew themselves up with a grenade after takeoff but before the hijacking was scheduled to begin. The other four heard the explosion and sprung into action. Unfortunately, one of their recently deceased collaborators had all of the plans for the action. The result was challenged negotiations that ended with the release of the hostages and crew, and the hijackers landing the plane in Libya, where they destroyed the vehicle.

The hijackers also demanded a \$4,000,000 ransom from the Japanese government. It is unclear how much, if any, of that money was delivered. But if Japan’s future actions were any indication, it seems likely a significant portion was paid out. This early action demonstrated the Red Army’s facility for hijacking and successfully, if clumsily, negotiating for their demands.

In January of 1974, in another joint action with the PFLP, the JRA bombed a Shell Oil refinery in Singapore. After the bombing, the hijackers – two from each group – “commandeered” a ferryboat and made for international waters. They were intercepted by the authorities, but negotiated for their escape in exchange for releasing their hostages. The attackers were ultimately allowed to board a plane, but no country would give them permission to land.

Meanwhile in Kuwait, five PFLP members broke into the Japanese Embassy and held the Japanese Ambassador and 28 others hostage. After tense negotiations, all the hostages were released in exchange for giving the plane with the Singapore attackers permission to land in Kuwait, and letting the five PFLP members join them. The nine attackers were then flown to Yemen.

In September of the same year, in an action in Amsterdam, the Red Army successfully negotiated for \$300,000 and the release of another imprisoned member – this time in exchange for 11 hostages, including the French Ambassador to Holland. At one point the talks between the Red Army and the various governments involved broke down. Carlos “the Jackal,” who had supplied the JRA with their weapons for this action, expedited negotiations by tossing a grenade into a crowd of young people on Paris’s Left Bank. Two were killed and 34 more injured. He threatened to continue attacks until the Red Army’s demands were met.

While the Red Army’s comrade was released, they had to give up their \$300,000 upon landing in Syria, as the Syrian government did not take kindly hostage-taking for money. In addition, “[t]he need to call on someone like Carlos was viewed by some as a bit of a comedown.”

In August of 1975, on the eve of an important trip by the Japanese Prime Minister to the United States, five members of the Japanese Red Army stormed the American Consulate and Swedish Embassy in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. They took fifty hostages and “stole the headlines” from the Japanese Prime Minister. This time the Red Army negotiated for the release by the Japanese government of four of their members and a member of an allied group. These five were taken from prison in Japan and flown to Malaysia. They were joined by the five attackers, and they all flew to Libya. Although one guard had been shot and severely wounded, the hostages were released unharmed; the pilot who volunteered to fly the plane to Libya stated that the Red Army members unloaded their weapons on the plane, and asked permission before entering the cockpit. It is details such as these which make the contemporary reader almost nostalgic. There was a time (before some of us were born) when plane hijackings were almost routine; a time when terrorists made demands which could be met, and hostages were threatened but, at least a good portion of the time, ultimately released unharmed.

The final hijacking discussed in *Blood and Rage* took place in September of 1977. The Red Army’s rhetoric returned to a focus on Japan, without mention of other oppressed people around the world. They stated that there had been “Enough with the false international propaganda praising [the] Japanese economic miracle. Present Japanese history is a pure and simple summary of treason, dishonor, avidity, and aggression.”

The Red Army demanded the release of seven imprisoned revolutionaries, and two convicted murderers whom they believed to have revolutionary potential. Japan had already sustained criticism for ceding to terrorists’ demands and releasing convicted terrorists. This case was even more problematic, because two of the prisoners were initially arrested by other countries. What incentive would the international community have to arrest Japanese terrorists if the Japanese government, upon demand, would simply let them go?

After lengthy and heated debate among various Japanese agencies, the Prime Minister is reported to have said, “The weight of a human life is heavier than the earth.” The terrorists’ demands were met. All 156 passengers and crew were released. While Farrell clearly frowns upon any negotiations with terrorists, he does a fair job explaining that many if not most of the Japanese public supported the government’s actions. Perhaps curiously by American standards, surveys showed that Japanese people valued preserving human life more than obeying laws and following procedures.

Not incidentally, the Red Army also demanded a \$6,000,000 ransom. Again, it was unclear how much, if any, was paid out.

Decline

Internal feuds

Attrition

- Few new recruits as student movements ended
- Combat a
- International Cooperation and arrests

Declining sponsorship and partnerships

Decreased relevance



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Whither the Japanese Red Army?

In 1981 the Japanese Red Army faced serious internal struggle. They published a report stating that “they were considering giving up pursuing armed struggle to achieve their goals. The group had come to the conclusion that, “while only armed action could drive the international revolution, by undertaking such a road they had become isolated from the masses they sought to lead... [they] called for solidarity among the masses, but did not give any hint of what alternative plan it would undertake.” In 1983 Shigenobu stated that the Red Army had “left the way of absolute terror,” and would develop new, peaceful strategies. But within months the organization stated that, “after additional serious reflection, the JRA would once again return to their tactics of armed struggle since ‘peaceful methods are not effective.’”

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982 briefly reinvigorated the Japanese Red Army. In a special issue of their publication, *Solidarity*, the JRA severely criticized the invasion: “In the name of the Japanese people, we, the Japanese Red Army, denounce Zionist Israel’s savage genocide.” The next issue called for the people of Japan to rally around the Palestinian Liberation Organization, a coalition member of the PFLP.

In May of 1986, a Red Army member who had been involved in the 1974 Shell Oil bombings turned himself in to Japanese authorities. Another long-time member was arrested in 1987.

The Japanese Red Army continued to suffer more arrests. They engaged in two attacks against Japanese and American targets, which employed primitive improvised rockets. Damage was minimal and no one was injured in either attack. There was also evidence that the Red Army collaborated with other terrorist groups, and possibly did contract work for Momar Qaddafi and Libya.

The last we hear of the Japanese Red Army depicts them as embittered and hard-drinking old-timers. Farrel’s closing words were: “It is not time to count Qaddafi and the JRA out – not yet.” A decade and a half has passed since then. The Japanese Red Army is no longer on the US State Department’s list of Foreign Terrorist Organizations. With Qaddafi an official US ally in the war on terror, and with the daily attacks in Iraq overshadowing the Japanese Red Army’s most ambitious actions, it is safe to say that their history. What lives are their prisoners.

Current status of Japanese Red Army members

Fusako Shigenobu, the woman who brought the organization to Palestine, was captured in 2000 in Osaka, Japan. Kozo Okamoto, the lone surviving member of the Tel Aviv Airport attack, was granted asylum in Lebanon in 2000 for fighting against Israel. Four other Red Army members he was with were deported to Japan.

Ekita Yukiko, one of the prisoners released as a result of the 1977 hijacking, was arrested in 1995 in Romania, deported to Japan, and sentenced to 20 years.

A handful of other members remain in North Korea. The issue of their extradition to Japan is one of the stumbling points for reestablishing diplomatic ties between the two countries.

The Weathermen

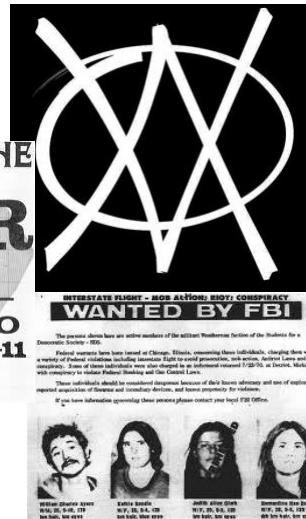
The Weathermen spun off from
Students of A Democratic
Society

1969 Days of Rage failed to stir
up street fighting

1969 killing of Black Panthers

1970 Bombs and jail breaks

1972 Pentagon bombing



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The Weathermen (later the Weather Underground)
-Violent splinter from the Students for Democratic Society

SDS was an activist left wing group. Very active in the streets of major cities, opposed to Viet Nam, the draft, racial and gender inequalities, generally very progressive, it was not popular at all with the establishment, but was the forerunner of all major student groups active today. More conservative elements of society saw it as dangerously radical and worked to block its protests and to arrest or otherwise deter its leadership.

Protests later gave way to more active resistance, including theoretically peaceful resistance activities such as sit ins (teach ins), and the whole "go limp" thing when getting dragged out or away by police.

The group that became first the Weathermen, and later the more gender neutral Weather Underground, believed that progress needed to be accelerated through violent actions.

During the start of the trial of the Chicago 7, there was effort to bring thousands of youth into the streets to fight a Days of Rage social war, but that fizzled.

The 1969 killing of Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark in a December 1969, seen by the left as a deliberate extrajudicial execution, was cited as one catalyst for the Weathermen to form. The general thought process was that only an escalation would bring the increasingly fatigued public's attention back to their causes.

They came to the public's attention when a bomb accidentally detonated in a house basement killing three Weathermen. They became the Weather Underground now, and go "off the grid". They bomb a police station, get indicted, bomb a bank in retaliation, and break Timothy Leary out of jail.

In 1972, they bombed the Ladies Room of the Pentagon, causing water damage.

In 1973, with the War in Viet Nam ending for the US, a major motivation was lost to the struggle. The US Supreme Court also ruled that electronic surveillance without a court order was not legal, and the FBI dropped most charges to avoid a court trial that would reveal its methods to foreign governments.

At some point the movement split into the May 19 Communist Organization, and into the Prairie Fire Collective.

By 1974, the movement was looking to go above ground again, in part do to concerns about the safety of their growing families. Yep, they were making babies!

<http://www.pbs.org/independentlens/weatherunderground/movement.html>

Then the Weather Changed...

"When you feel you have right on your side, you can do some pretty horrific things." —former Weathermen member Brian Flanagan

So what do you do when you no longer find Terrorism fulfilling?

- Get out of Jail relatively free cards
- Go into academia
- Have kids
- Pal around with Obama
- Get charitable grants to reform the system



William Charles Ayers
W/M, 25, 5-10, 170
brn hair, brn eyes

Bernadine Rae Dohrn
W/F, 26, 5-5, 125
dk brn hair, brn eyes



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So what do you do when you no longer find Terrorism fulfilling?

First, Kids complicate things, especially for mothers. Surprisingly, many of them do not want to raise their little bomb-makers on the lam. Some of them do not even want them to become bomb makers!

For some of the Weather Underground, specifically those who had not killed anyone, the government was willing to cut reduced sentences, especially since much of the detail was not going to be admitted in court because they acquired it without a court order.

When the Weather Underground split up, a few stayed revolutionary, and at least two I know of are in Jail for life (David Gilbert - his wife Kathy Boudin was released in 2003), but most of the rest slipped into either some form of public service or academics.

The most interesting and amusing to me are Bill Ayers who is a professor of Education at the University of Illinois in Chicago and his wife Bernadine Dohrn an associate Professor at Northwestern. Both are still very socially active. The Annenberg Challenge Project appears to be an area where he and Mr. Obama may have crossed paths repeatedly.

And where this gets fun is the whole Sarah Palin rant "Obama's Paling around with terrorists"! relates to this issue.

The Annenberg Challenge Project worked with public schools and provided a 2 for 1 matching gift program. Bill Ayers was one of the go authors of a winning grant. The goal was to improve public education, and with Obama being a Southside activist and politician, and Ayers being an activist and Education professor, it was not odd they should cross paths, and in fact Obama ended up on the Board of Directors for the Annenberg Challenge Board.

Other Board Members, who presumably, knew Ayers included

- Raymond G. Romero, vice president and general counsel of Ameritech
- Handy L. Lindsey, Jr., a leader of the Field Museum
- Scott C. Smith, president, CEO and publisher of the Chicago Tribune Company (which owns the Cubs, which means the Cubs are also linked to Terrorists, maybe even Paling around with them on Planet Sarah)
- Edward S. Bottum, former president of Continental Illinois Bank.

Symbionese Liberation Army

The Basics

- American
- Left Wing looking for the Proletarian revolution
- Urban Guerillas
- Active between 1973 and 1975
- Leaders of the Black Revolution
- Opposed to racism, monogamy and a few other things



Patty Hearst

- Held in confinement?
- Sexually assaulted?
- Brainwashed?
- 19 years old



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The Basics

- American
- Left Wing
- Urban Guerillas
- Active between 1973 and 1975

As near as I can tell, a Black inmate self help group reached out to white students for tutoring on political science, African studies, sociology, etc.

AS noted in some other presentations, Middle to upper class student intellectuals gravitated to causes for the underclass. Most groups claimed to want to support the poor and working classes, from which they did not come, this group of white upper class people decided on supporting black revolution as well. Interestingly enough, only one member of the group was black (Donald DeFreeze a victim of the system serving time for robbing a prostitute), the rest were white.

When the group went public, its first victim was the black superintendent of the Oakland Public Schools, over the possible issuance of identity cards to students.

Their big claim to fame however was the kidnapping of Patty Hearst in 1974. Patty, part of the Hearst Publishing family, was a big ticket media event. What she did or did not do is open to debate.

She did end up in the group's custody, and did issue a series of increasingly political requests to her parents seeking ransom and food for the poor. By the fifth request, she had proclaimed herself part of the revolutionary movement and later was taped holding a gun (loaded or unloaded, you decide) in a bank robbery.

Most of the SLA was killed later in an epic shootout where the LAPD finally burned down the house they were in accidentally. Patty was not there, robbed some more banks, and was finally arrested with the rest of them in 1975.

When arrested, Patty was asked for her occupation and selected "Urban Guerilla". Sentenced to 7

years in prison, she served 22 months, before Jimmy Carter commuted her sentence.

The Red Brigades

Brigate Rosse
Marxist Leninist
Urban Guerilla
Opposed to Italian
membership in NATO
Italy did have a large
Communist Party
Aldo Moro
Gladio



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Dugdale-Pointon, T. (19 November 2007), *The Red Brigade Terrorist Group*, http://www.historyofwar.org/articles/weapons_red_brigades.html

Founded by Renato Curcio who married fellow radical Margherita Cagol and moved to Milan, Firebombing of factories started in 1970 and the group became publically known.

Urban Guerilla tactics
Standard Marxist Leninist philosophy

Founded by students, one group with strong ties to the Sociology Department of a Catholic University, and the other group drawing from the youth of the rather large and political active communist party. At its peak it had perhaps 500 members, and certainly many more sympathizers among students, workers, and the mainstream communist movement.

Factory sabotage and burglary escalated into murder and kidnapping in the mid 1970's.

The terrorists capabilities in the mid 1970s with covert aid coming in from Czechoslovakia, causing friction with Italy's communist party

1978 kidnapping of Aldo Moro (killed 5 guards) and his murder 56 days later decreased their support in Italy. It also escalated the police actions against them

Frustrated over their failure to get negotiations and some air of legitimacy from the Moro they went a little more violent. Killing a Union official cost them support of factory workers.

Their decline was fairly violent, and include a kidnapping of a US general and more murders, before mostly disappearing in 1988.

There is a theory that Moro was actually killed by right wing paramilitaries. The theory is advanced for two main reasons, first Moro did work with the Communist party while Prime Minister of a NATO country and was explicitly warned by Henry Kissinger to not bring them into the ruling coalition. Second, NATO did set up politically active paramilitary groups in a number of countries to provide insurgencies in the event of a Soviet invasion.

ETA

Euskadi Ta Askatasuna

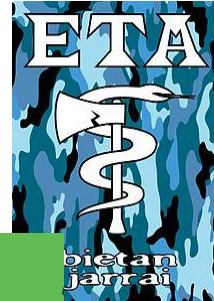
Basque Nationalists

Marxist Leninist

Attempts at developing a
legal political wing

Still active, but a lot older,
may just die out or be
replaced

Cease fire in 2011



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Founded as a cultural promotion group it evolved into a Paramilitary group, active against both Spain and France. Still around.ps to develop a legal political wing have been thwarted several times.

Language is Celtic, culture is distinct

They like bombs and assassination, Killing 829 from 1968 to 2010

The Basque Region was an area that was strong Republican during the Spanish Civil War so did not get a lot of love from Franco

Spain's move towards democracy after Franco, and more autonomy for the region, has eroded support for the ETA, especially the violence. A “permanent” cease fire was declared by the ETA in 2011.

Terrorist Team Ups

Vienna OPEC Meeting
Entebbe
Lod Airport



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The end of the Vietnam War left a lot of the Industrial state terrorists looking for a new cause, and Palestine fit the bill perfectly.

Vienna OPEC meeting in 1975 was led by Carlos the Jackal, a Venezuelan militant who was actually in the PFLP from 1970 until the raid, after which he was expelled for not killing the hostages and possibly for absconding with the loot, supported by German Terrorists.

Lod Airport Massacre was committed by the Japanese Red Army in support of their radical Palestinian friends the PLFP, possibly with North Korean support. 26 killed, 79 wounded.

Entebbe was a joint hijacking of an Israeli plan by the German Revolutionary Cells and PFLP. The Israelis made a pretty amazing rescue, and Charles Bronson made a mediocre film about it

Appendix

List of Red Army Factions Attacks

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List of Red Army Factions Attacks – just try and get a sense about how one groups activities could impact a nation’s psyche.

Red Army Faction Attacks

Date	Place	Action	Remarks
22 October 1971	Hamburg	Police officer murdered	RAF members Irmgard Möller and Gerhard Müller attempted to rescue Margrit Schiller who was being arrested by the police by engaging in a shootout. ^[2] Police sergeant Heinz Lemke was shot in the foot, while Sergeant Norbert Schmid, 33, was killed, becoming the first murder to be attributed to the RAF. ^[2]
22 December 1971	Kaiserslautern	Police officer murdered	German Police officer Herbert Schoner, 32, was shot by members of the RAF in a bank robbery. The four militants escaped with 134,000 Deutsche Marks .
11 May 1972	Frankfurt am Main	Bombing of US barracks	US Officer Paul A. Bloomquist dead, 13 wounded
12 May 1972	Augsburg and Munich	Bombing of a police station in Augsburg and the Bavarian State Criminal Investigations Agency in Munich	5 police-officers wounded. Claimed by the Tommy Weissbecker Commando.
16 May 1972	Karlsruhe	Bombing of the car of the Federal Judge Buddenberg	His wife was driving the car and was wounded. Claimed by the Manfred Grashof commando.
19 May 1972	Hamburg	Bombing of the Axel Springer Verlag	17 wounded. Ise Stachowiak was involved in the bombing.
24 May 1972 18:10CET	Heidelberg	Bombing outside of Officers Club followed by a second bomb moments later in front of Army Security Agency (ASA), U.S. Army in Europe (HQ USAREUR) at Campbell Barracks . Known involved RAF members:	3 dead (Ronald A. Woodward, Charles L. Peck and Captain Clyde R. Bonner), 5 wounded. Claimed by 15 July Commando (in honour of Petra Schelm). Executed by Irmgard Moeller .

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This is from Wikipedia

Date	Place	Action	Remarks
24 April 1975	Stockholm	West German embassy siege , murder of Andreas von Mirbach and Dr. Heinz Hillegaart	4 dead, of whom 2 were RAF members
7 May 1976	Sprendlingen near Offenbach	Police officer murdered.	22 year old Fritz Sippel ^[32] was shot in the head when checking an RAF member's identity papers.
4 January 1977	Giessen	Attack against US 42nd Field Artillery Brigade at Giessen.	In a failed attack against the Giessen army base, the RAF sought to capture or destroy nuclear weapons present. ^[33] A diversionary bomb attack on a fuel tank failed to fully ignite the fuel, and the assault on the armory was then repulsed, with several RAF members killed in the ensuing firefight. The presence of U.S. warheads on German soil was classified and officially denied at the time, and the incident received little publicity. General William Burns, who commanded the base in 1977, detailed the attack in a 1996 interview. ^[34]
7 April 1977	Karlsruhe	Assassination of the federal prosecutor-general Siegfried Buback	The driver and another passenger were also killed. Claimed by the Ulrike Meinhof Commando. This murder case was brought up again after the 30 year commemoration in April 2007 when information from former RAF member Peter-Jürgen Boock surfaced in media reports.
30 July 1977	Oberursel (Taunus)	The director of Dresdner Bank , Jürgen Ponto , is shot in his home during an attempted kidnapping. Ponto later dies from his injuries.	
5 September 1977	Cologne resp.	Hanns-Martin Schleyer , chairman of the German Employers' Organisation, is	3 police-officers and the driver are killed during the kidnapping
18 October 1977	Mulhouse		

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Date	Place	Action	Remarks
22 September 1977	Utrecht, Netherlands	Shooting outside a bar	Arie Kranenburg (46), Dutch policeman, shot and killed by RAF Knut Folkerts
24 September 1978	A forest near Dortmund ^[35]	Murder of a police officer	Three RAF members (Angelika Speitel , Werner Lotze , Michael Knoll) were engaged in target-practice when they were confronted by police. A shoot-out followed where one police-man (Hans-Wilhelm Hans, 26) ^[36] was shot dead, and one of the RAF terrorists (Knoll) was wounded so badly that he would later die from his injuries. ^[37]
1 November 1978	Kerkrade ^[38]	Gun-battle with four custom officials	Dionysius de Jong (19) was shot to death, and Johannes Goemanns (24) later died of his wounds, when they were involved in a gun-fight with RAF members (Adelheid Schulz and Rolf Heissler) ^[39] who were trying to cross the Dutch border illegally. ^[36]
25 June 1979	Mons, Belgium	Alexander Haig, Supreme Allied Commander of NATO escapes an assassination attempt	A land mine blew up under the bridge on which Haig's car was traveling, narrowly missing Haig's car and wounding three of his bodyguards in a following car. ^[40] In 1993 a German Court sentenced Rolf Clemens Wagner , a former RAF member, to life imprisonment for the assassination attempt. ^[40]
7 August 1981	Kaiserslautern, Germany	USAF Security Police Officer attacked in Kaiserslautern by Christian Klar and Brigitte Mohnhaupt and unknown third party. Security Police Officer on his way to work, riding a bicycle when he was attacked.	Security Police Officer survived the attack. Mohnhaupt and Klar fled the scene in a green VW. Unknown third party was injured or killed. He was never found.
31 August 1981	Rhineland-Palatinate, Germany	Large car-bomb explodes in the parking lot of Ramstein	

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Date	Place	Action	Remarks
15 September 1981	Heidelberg	Unsuccessful rocket propelled grenade attack against the car carrying the US Army's West German Commander Frederick J. Kroesen . Known involved RAF members: Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Christian Klar.	
18 December 1984	Oberammergau, West Germany	Unsuccessful attempt to bomb a School for NATO officers. The car bomb was discovered and defused.	A total of ten incidents followed over the next month, against US, British, and French targets. ^[41]
1 February 1985	Gauting	Shooting	Ernst Zimmerman, head of the MTU is shot in the head in his home. Zimmermann died twelve hours later. The assassination was claimed by the Patsy O'Hara Commando . ^[42]
8 August 1985	Rhein-Main Air Base (near Frankfurt)	A Volkswagen Passat exploded in the parking lot across from the base commander's building.	Two people are killed: Airman First Class Frank Scarton and Becky Bristol, a U.S. civilian employee who also was the spouse of a U.S. Air Force enlisted man. A granite monument marks the spot where they died. Twenty people are injured. Army Spec. Edward Pimental was kidnapped and killed the night before for his military ID card which was used to gain access to the base. The French terrorist organization Action Directe is suspected to have collaborated with the RAF on this attack. Birgit Hogefeld and Eva Hauke have been convicted for their involvement in this event.
9 July 1986	Straßlach (near Munich)	Shooting of Siemens-manager Karl Heinz Beckurts and driver Eckhard Groppler	

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Date	Place	Action	Remarks
30 November 1989	Bad Homburg v. d. Höhe	Bombing of the car carrying the chairman of Deutsche Bank Alfred Herrhausen	The case remained open for a long time, as the delicate method employed baffled the German prosecutors, as it could not come from guerillas like the RAF. Also, all suspects of the RAF were not charged due to alibis. However, The case is receiving new light in late 2007 by the German authorities that Stasi, the East German secret police, played a role in the assassination of Mr. Herrhausen, as the bombing method was the exactly the same one that had been developed by the Stasis.
1 April 1991	Düsseldorf	Assassination of Detlev Karsten Rohwedder , at his house in Düsseldorf	As the chief of the Treuhandanstalt, a powerful trust that controlled most state-owned assets in the former East Germany, Mr. Rohwedder was in charge of privatizing the assets of the former German Democratic Republic.
27 March 1993	Weiterstadt	Attacks with explosives at the construction site of a new prison.	Led to the capture of two RAF members three months later at a train station, and a shoot-out between RAF member Wolfgang Grams and a GSG 9 squad; GSG9 officer Michael Newrzella was killed before Grams shot himself, while Birgit Hogefeld was arrested. Damage 123 million DM (over 50 million euro). The attack caused a four year delay in the completion of the site, that had been short before commissioning in 1993.

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