

the U.S. is planning to create such weapons. "Burlatskii," says the response, "a fervent supporter of the nuclear weapons freeze, who on March 23 personally took up cudgels in Minneapolis against a committee of the 'European Labor Party,' writes that with the development of the new American strategy, the Russians are confronted with a new dilemma. He threatens a Russian preventive strike in the following words: 'Space weapons are undoubtedly a *casus belli* for nuclear war.' In other words: Instead of accepting Reagan's proposal for joint development of beam weapons, which the Soviet Union is secretly developing anyway, Burlatskii threatens a Russian preventive strike." [Burlatskii quotes a leaflet distributed in Europe after his Aug. 10 article and published as an editorial in *Neue Solidarität*. Burlatskii misquotes the leaflet, which was put out by the ELP, but referred to the International Caucus of Labor Committees' intervention at a pro-freeze conference where Burlatskii appeared in Minnesota—translator's note.]

Reading these lines, I did not know if I should be indignant or laugh about the amusing and ridiculous maxims of the authors, the conjugal symbiosis of the American LaRouche and his wife, the German Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who come out in the name of the committee of a nonexistent party. We will not pay attention to their trivial pretensions, but return to the essence of the question.

Nobody has succeeded or will succeed in refuting the conclusion, that space weapons represent one of the most dangerous factors for violating strategic stability. And this stability has served and until now does serve as an important guarantee against thermonuclear conflict. And besides that, who has given and who could give a guarantee that today's plans for satellite defense against missile strikes will not tomorrow be transformed into satellite systems of laser and nuclear attack? Any serious physicist will affirm that this problem can quite well be solved. For the White House it is only important to get started on implementation of their space program. And later—later on, everything will roll along quickly in the direction of destabilization.

They say that "Star Wars" very much stir the imagination of R. Reagan. But if this is so, perhaps it would be worth proposing to the American president a calmer version of "Star Wars," which would simultaneously sooth the soul, caress the ears and eyes, and not cause fear in the pit of the stomach. Why not invite the American actor Gregory Peck and our Michail Ulyanov, and at the same time perhaps the English Lawrence Olivier together with I. Smoktunovskii, and also A. Mironov with J. P. Belmondo to participate in a joint movie on some space subject, let's say: "Star Wars of the earthlings against the extraterrestrial empires of evil"? Then all of us—earthlings—could enjoy "Star Wars" without risk of their turning into a nuclear conflict. I liked this phrase from an American commentary: "Wars are waged by little boys." Perhaps the cinema is the best modern form of satisfying this childish passion? . . . [ellipsis in original]

France and United States targets of Soviet 'Islamintern'

by Thierry Lalevée

Investigations into the Oct. 23 bombings in Beirut which destroyed the American and French military headquarters, killing more than 300 soldiers, have unveiled some surprising facts. Far from being the work of local lunatics, the bombings involved important planning with the active help of the Soviet, Syrian, Bulgarian, and Iranian intelligence services. Second, similar commando-suicide operations are expected for the coming weeks, with France and the United States as the main targets.

Of special importance in that second phase of operations is the role of America's supposed allies, the United Kingdom and West Germany, whose governments not only have an "ambivalent policy toward Iran and the Soviet Union," but "have made a deal with the terrorists" as an observer put it (see article, page 35). France, a prime target for Soviet-sponsored Iranian or Libyan terrorism, has little ability at this point to react, much less preempt, such attacks; its position depends on major actions by Washington on the level of the invasion of Granada.

The 'Islamintern' strikes in Beirut

The links between the Beirut bombings and the shooting down on Sept. 1 of the KAL passenger plane are evident. Indeed, plans for the Oct. 23 bombings began to be actively discussed in and around the inner circles of the Lebanese Communist Party of Georges Hawi about Sept. 15, two weeks after the Soviet action. That such discussions be held under the sponsorship of the LCP is no surprise, taking into account that the 12,000-militiamen-strong party has for months been actively involved in terrorist actions against the multinational force in Beirut and the U.N. forces in southern Lebanon. Two weeks after the KAL shooting, KGB controlled outfits apparently felt confident, especially judging from the European reactions, that another atrocity could be carried out, this

time against the Americans directly. Such an operation would create a "Vietnam syndrome" in the United States, it was hoped, while Europe was expected to refuse backing to Washington. France, which was seen moving closer to the United States, especially in the Gulf, was also a prime target.

The direct involvement of the Soviets and their proxies in the operation emerged in the two weeks before the bombings as two high-ranking officers of the Bulgarian secret services, specialists in explosives, were seen arriving on Oct. 18 at Beirut airport, to be welcomed by Soviet embassy officials and representatives of Rifaat Assad's special intelligence squads. The two officials were not seen again, but their Aeroflot plane was obviously carrying an important delivery; a special Syrian truck convoy escorted by armored cars and by two helicopters could later be seen on the Beirut-Damascus road. Again, a few days before the explosions, one of the most important Soviet electronic spyships arrived off the coast of Beirut, monitoring local activities, while the intensity of wireless Syrian-Soviet communications dramatically increased.

A complementary feature was the organizing of a campaign of rumors in all directions. On several occasions previous to the bombings, the Israelis discovered trucks or cars filled with explosives in Southern Lebanon, giving the Israeli authorities reason to suspect they were a target. Most likely these trucks and cars were intended to be seized, as similarly reliable informants told the French that an hit was planned against the French embassy in Beirut, where security measures were immediately taken. Similar rumors targetted the Americans. But at the fatal hour, Syrian military checkpoints allowed the two trucks to pass, while Lebanese military checkpoints had either disappeared or, under the influence of bribes, also allowed the trucks to pass, blinding the Americans and the French up to the last minute as to what was planned.

Driving the trucks were members of the Islamic Suicide Commandos, an informal organization created in March 1983 under the personal sponsorship of Iran Prime Minister Moussavi, who, together with the shadowy "Office of the Propagation of the Faith," has been recruiting potential "martyrs" internationally. In Iran itself, these commandos are located at two universities in Ispahan and in the suburb of Teheran in a six-month course of guerilla training. In Lebanon, they are under the responsibility of Hussein Moussavi, leader of the Islamic splinter group "Islamic Amal," which has established, under Syrian protection, the "Islamic Republic in Baalbek." Included among these Muslim fanatics from all over the world is a hard-core group of some 2,000 Iranian pasdarans (Revolutionary Guards) led by Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadallah, the main leader in Lebanon of the Iran-based Hezbollah or "Party of God," the shocktroops of the Islamic Republican Party in power in Teheran. Among such would-be martyrs are to be found a sizeable contingent of black American Muslims, presently being

trained by Daoud Salahuddin, aka David Belfield, who killed Ali Tabatabai in Washington in July 1980.

Giving the final green light for the suicide operations was the visit to Damascus on Oct. 20 of Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Husseinzadeh, also chief of the intelligence apparatus of the pasdarans, who met with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam and President Assad, then went to Tripoli, where he met with Qaddafi and Qaddafi's intelligence aid Said Qaddafi. Husseinzadeh had also been seen in Damascus days before the bombing of the U.S. embassy last April.

The European network

Crucial to operations in Western Europe are not only Iran's own suicide commandos but also the Nazi International of Swiss Nazi banker François Genoud. This was underlined by Swiss Nazi convert Ahmed Huber, one of Genoud's collaborators, in a discussion a day after the Beirut bombings. Huber boasted that he had "laughed my head off when I heard the news. I am very proud of my Iranian friends, that was marvellous. . . . There will be more operations. The U.S. is vulnerable; in New York and Washington there are also young Muslims who are ready to die and to be killed." Huber, who is known to be the go-between for Iran's Khomeini and the Nazi International, is also a proponent of a *Mittleuropa* (Central Europe) based on German reunification. With extensive contacts in East Germany, especially in Leipzig University's Islamic department—the main entity collaborating with Libya in sponsoring conferences on Qaddafi's *Green Book*—Huber time and time again advocated an alliance with the Soviet Union against the United States.

One of his associates is to be found in the Islamic center of Munich—none other than SS Gen. Karl Wolff's daughter, living under the name of Fatima Hereen Sarka since her conversion to Islam in Cairo in the 1950s. In West Germany, Fatima Hereen Sarka is the main correspondent of the London-based "Muslim Institute" of Khalim Siddiqi, a Pakistani in the pay of Ayatollah Khomeini whose role is to coordinate Iranian activities between North America and Western Europe. He is associated with the Federation of Islamic Organizations in North America and their publication *Crescent International*, as well as with Bahram Nahidian in Washington. Nahidian has been Khomeini's unofficial ambassador to Washington for several years and is a leader of Iran's Savama secret service, in which capacity he ordered Ali Tabatabai's murder in 1980.

In London, Siddiqi receives surprising support from British authorities, although his center is known to harbor hard-core terrorists dispatched for operations elsewhere. Another interesting link to Siddiqi is the British Communist party, whose magazine, *Marxism Today*, advertises his writings. It is thus not surprising that it was in Siddiqi's Institute that at the end of August, a series of meetings created the Islamintern with a unified command, under Soviet control, of some 400 Islamic associations.