

Bombs Kill 3 at USAREUR Hq

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side of Building 28. The building contains a considerable amount of electronic data-processing equipment used by the command and control section of the USAREUR deputy chief of staff for operations.

The three victims, badly torn by the explosion, were pronounced dead on arrival at the 130th Station Hospital.

The second blast followed within 15 seconds of the first, tearing to bits an auto parked in a large lot in front of the Casino, a familiar general-purpose building housing a cafeteria, officer's club, movie and meeting room and concessionaire stands.

(According to the Associated Press, there were reports that U.S. military police were holding three Germans in custody. The Army could not confirm the report.)

Military police focused initial suspicion on two youths seen riding a motorbike in the vicinity of the explosions shortly before the blasts. They were reportedly persons other than those in custody.

At an impromptu press conference late Wednesday night, a German police spokesman told German reporters a red Citroen was being sought after it was observed driving back and forth in front of the casern shortly before the explosion.

West German Chancellor Willy Brandt, on a visit to Austria, expressed shock at news of the bombing and said his government would do everything in its power to apprehend the per-

sons responsible. Brandt's reaction was reported by a German government spokesman in Bonn.

Wednesday's fatal bombing occurred less than two weeks after a series of three bomb explosions at the headquarters of the U.S. Army's V Corps in Frankfurt killed Lt. Col. Paul A. Bloomquist and resulted in injuries to 13 other persons. In the days immediately following that May 11 bombing, there were a series of other explosions directed at German police authorities in Augsburg, Munich and Karlsruhe.

The bombs at USAREUR Hq exploded after most workers were finished for the day but while many persons were in the officers' club and others were lining up for the 6:30 p.m. movie.

The first bomb was heard easily in the Casino, about 100-150 yards beyond an intervening building.

A number of the witnesses reflected on the current bomb-consciousness. "We heard two loud 'whoops,'" said one man who was sitting inside the Casino. "After the first explosion everyone seemed to sense there would be another and people went diving for the floor."

Lt. Col. Phil Ramsey from the USAREUR public information office was in the club when the first explosion occurred. "There was no doubt that it was a bomb," he said. "No one thought it was a car backfiring."

Ramsey said guests at a

party in the club responded quickly to shouted warnings of "lie down" or "don't go out" and were hitting the floor as the second bomb went off.

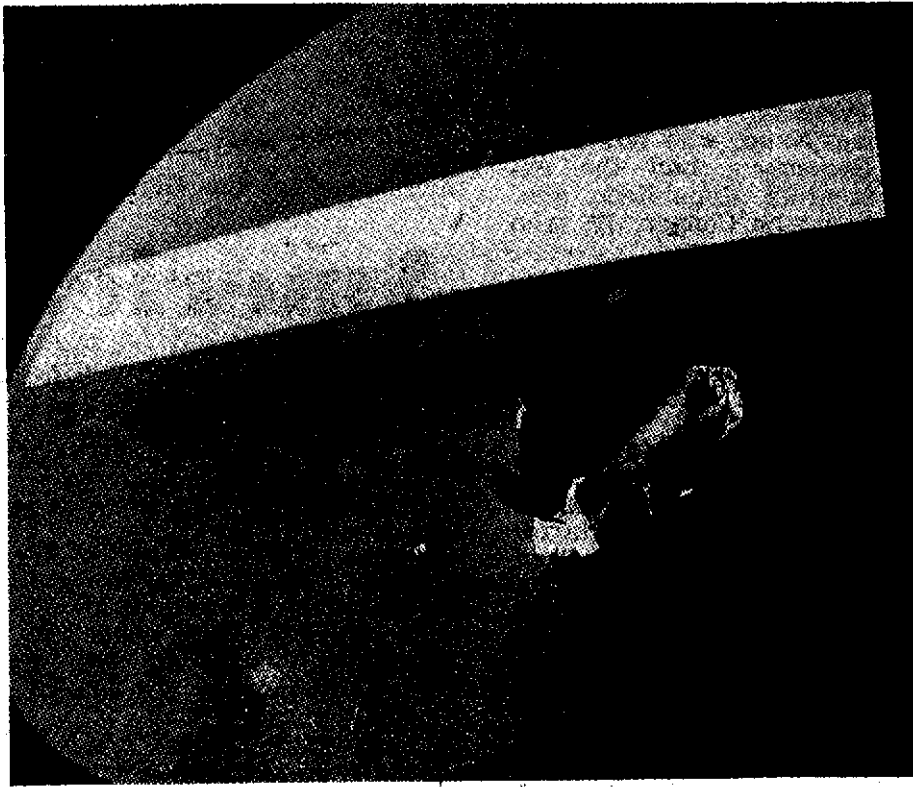
A car in the lot in front of the Casino had been torn open, one fender thrown 75 yards away. The blast damaged two dozen other cars in the lot and shattered most of the Casino windows fronting on the lot.

A number of the people in the club suffered minor cuts from the flying glass.

The explosions attracted a

crowd of up to 1,000 Germans and Americans to the two front gates to Campbell Barracks. Vehicular traffic on the heavily-traveled street in front of the compound was diverted.

Campbell Barracks, unlike V Corps headquarters in Frankfurt's I.G. Farben building, is enclosed and military police are at the gates at all times they are open. Persons in civilian clothes or in vehicles with other than U.S. forces license plates must show identification to enter.



DAMAGED BY BLAST—Debris from the fatal explosions at USAREUR Hq tore this hole in a no-entry sign on post. —S&S

Immediately following the blast, MPs sealed the gates, allowing no one to leave or enter the compound. About 20 soldiers of the 503rd Transportation Co. were quickly detailed as guards to supplement the small on-duty MP force and patrolled the fences surrounding the complex.

S.Sgt. Ronald A. Haerle, Det. A, 201st ASA Co., Heidelberg, was one of those caught up as authorities moved to exercise control within the compound. He was in the Casino buying a movie ticket when the first bomb exploded.

"I knew it was a bomb because of the loudness of the explosion," said Haerle. "I ran out after waiting 10 seconds. I'd just gotten outside when the second bomb went off."

"I could see smoke coming from the original explosion towards Building 28. I didn't see anyone injured, but at least 15 cars were damaged. None were burning. Some windows in the Casino were blown out."

"A lieutenant colonel told about 30 of us to move out to the parade ground. We were held there until an NCO took us from the casern."

Army authorities said Wednesday night no vehicular traffic would be permitted inside USAREUR headquarters Thursday.

At least four explosions directed against German police authorities in the past two weeks have been attributed by the police to leftists. On May 14, the "Red Army Faction," a leftist group of anarchists, in a letter to the German Press Association that it was responsible for the IG Farben complex bombing.

In Bonn Wednesday Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said stopping the bombers was the No. 1 task of the nation's police.

Genscher told a news conference he had given the cabinet a report Wednesday on the latest state of the investigations against the bombers.

He said he considered "the fight against these criminal acts, which are directed against the functional capabilities of our liberal, constitutional state, is now the most important and pressing task of the police."

Genscher said the federal criminal police have thrown all their resources into combatting the bombers. He said he was convinced that the search measures being implemented, together with the necessary support of the population, could hardly fail to be successful.

In a television interview beamed shortly after the Wednesday night's blasts, Genscher said the band being sought in recent terrorist attacks is largely identical with the so-called Baader-Meinhof gang, which is reputedly led by anarchists Ulrike Meinhof and Andreas Baader.

The leftist extremist gang, West Germany's police enemies No. 1, have been sought for the last two years for a series of bank robberies, car thefts and other acts of violence.

"We have to face the fact," Genscher said in the filmed interview, "that the persons involved do not shrink from playing with the lives of human beings, from committing murder."

Bombs have blasted buildings in Frankfurt, Hamburg, Karlsruhe, Augsburg and Munich within the past two weeks.

Similar bomb explosions May 19 in the Hamburg skyscraper head offices of the Axel Springer publishing house also injured 13 persons.

U.S.-Russian Space Flight OK'd

From Press Dispatches

President Nixon and General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev of the Soviet Communist party agreed at their Moscow summit Wednesday on a joint U.S.-Russian space flight and neared final approval on limiting their superpower nuclear arms.

American and Russian spokesmen said there has been no final agreement on the arms treaty as yet, but conference sources reported that only a last-minute hitch would bar signing of the superpower pact, probably Friday.

The sources said the pact could be interpreted as giving the Russians an advantage at some point in the future. But Nixon administration officials said that, on balance, the arms treaty will even out with neither side having a great advantage. (Other stories on Page 2 and 4.)

U.S. and Soviet spokesmen indicated that Nixon and Brezhnev also discussed the possibility of reducing the number of troops and weapons in Europe.

Soviet spokesman Leonid I. Zamyatin, asked about mutual, balanced force reductions (MBFR), replied:

"We believe this is one of the questions with which we believe we could negotiate with the sides concerned."

The strategic-arms pact has been a key American goal. The sources said it provides for each side to have two rings of antiballistic missiles (ABMs), one built around its capital and the other around an intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) complex.

This would put Russia and the United States even in the field of defensive nuclear weapons, the sources said. As far as ICBMs are concerned, the agreement was understood to

place a flat prohibition against any increase by either power in its present deployment of the offensive weapons.

The Russians have about 90 such empty silos. This means the United States will be limited to its current 1,054 ICBMs, whereas Russia will have between 1,550 and 1,600. However, the total American arsenal in this category is greater because more of the U.S. missiles are armed with multiple warheads.

Submarine Question

The question of submarines armed with nuclear missiles is not yet clear, the sources said, but presumably this had been worked out in the past day or two in the U.S.-Soviet strategic arms limitation talks (SALT) under way in Helsinki, Finland.

The space agreement calls for an unprecedented earth orbital joint space flight of American and Russian spacemen in 1975 to test space rescue equipment and techniques.

According to preliminary

planning, a three-man Apollo spaceship and a three-man Soviet space station would circle the earth, docked together, for about two days. Two Americans would transfer to the Soviet craft and two cosmonauts would visit the Apollo cabin for several hours.

A scientific-cooperation treaty also was signed Wednesday.

In Washington, Rep. John M. Ashbrook, R-Ohio, a nominal seeker of the presidency, declared that the arms agreement will give the Soviets a 1,400-to-1,056 advantage in land-based missiles and a 67-to-41 lead in Polaris-type submarines.

Ashbrook declared the agreement will also require the United States "dismantle two of the three ABM sites already authorized by Congress and presently under construction."

"The agreement permits the Soviet Union to retain most of their present wide lead in land-based missiles, while permitting them to surpass us by a

wide margin in the one area where we still lead, submarine-based missiles."

Ashbrook said the Soviets, under the agreement, could "convert all of their 300-plus SS9 missiles — the most destructive missile now deployed — into a still larger, more destructive missile that has recently been observed in the testing phase."

Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., said he was concerned that Nixon "is going to make a step that will be to the detriment of our position in this world of power."

"In effect, what he proposes to do is to allow the Soviets to continue to build up their submarine and missile strength for a period of five years while at the same time we reduce our ABM sites, get out of the nuclear submarine business and allow our missiles to stand at their present level, which is considerably below the Soviet level," he said.

Germans to Try 3 Dependents

By DAN SYNOVEC
Staff Writer

BAD KREUZNACH, Germany (S&S) — Three U.S. dependent youths apprehended for telephoning a crank bomb threat to the MP station will appear before a juvenile court in Mainz.

"The hearing will take place early in June," an 8th Inf Div JAG official said.

The youths, the 13-year-old son of a sergeant first class with the 60th MP Detachment, the 14-year-old son of a

sergeant first class assigned to Hq Btry, 5th Bn, 81st Arty, 8th Inf Div, and the 15-year old son of a specialist five with C Co, 8th Supply and Transportation Bn, telephoned the MP station May 12 from a BOQ near the dependent school at Mainz telling MPs, "there is a bomb in the Mainz elementary school."

The spokesman said that punishment can run from a reprimand to some type of juvenile confinement.

The school was cleared from 10:30 a.m. until 1 p.m. when the search for the bomb was com-

pleted.

MPs, acting on a tip from another student, picked up the three while they were in class that afternoon.

"Dependents are subject to German law and the Uniform Code of Military Justice does not apply to them," the spokesman said. "We can take administrative action, such as expelling the dependents from the command. However, in this specific case, German authorities have decided to take action. The youths will be dealt with according to German law."