

communiqué of the commando ulrike meinhof on the execution of buback

For “actors of the system” like Buback, history always finds its way.

On April 7, 1977, the Commando Ulrike Meinhof executed Attorney General Siegfried Buback.

Buback was directly responsible for the murders of Holger Meins, Siegfried Hausner, and Ulrike Meinhof. In his function as Attorney General—as the central figure connecting and coordinating matters between the justice system and the West German intelligence agencies, in close cooperation with the CIA and the NATO Security Committee—he stage-managed and directed their murders.

Under Buback’s direction, Holger was intentionally murdered on November 9, 1974, by systematic undernourishment and the conscious manipulation of the transportation schedules from Wittlich to Stammheim. The Federal Prosecution calculated that they could use the execution of a cadre to break the prisoners’ collective hunger strike against destructive prison conditions, after the attempt to kill Andreas through the manipulation of force-feeding failed due to the mobilization of public pressure.

Under Buback’s direction, Siegfried, who led the Commando Holger Meins, was murdered on May 5, 1975, as the mobile squad detonated the explosives at the German Embassy in Stockholm. While he was under the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Prosecution and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he was delivered to Germany and his life put in danger as he was transported to Stuttgart-Stammheim, thereby assuring his death.

Under Buback’s direction, Ulrike was executed in an illigence operation on May 9, 1976. Her death was staged as a suicide to make the policies that Ulrike had fought for seem senseless.

The murder was an escalation after the Federal Prosecution had tried to render Ulrike a cretin through a forced neuro-surgical operation, after which she was to be presented—destroyed—at the Stammheim trial, so as to condemn armed resistance as an illness. This project was prevented by international protests.

The timing of her murder was precisely calculated:

- before the decisive initiative in the trial, the defense motion that would have explained the 1972 RAF attacks against the US Headquarters in Frankfurt and Heidelberg in light of Germany’s participation in the US-agression in Vietnam;
- before Ulrike could be called as a witness in the Commando Holger Meins’ Düsseldorf trial, where she would have testified about the extreme form of torture she had been submitted to for 8 months in the dead wing;
- before her sentencing—at which point critical international public opinion, which had developed as a result of the Stammheim show trial and the cynical use of imperialist violence, would have been informed of the role of the federal government and its executive organs. This would have caused all of this to rebound against them.

Ulrike’s history, in a way that is clearer than that of many combatants, is a history of continuity of resistance. For the revolutionary movement, she embodies an ideological vanguard function, which was the target of Buback’s construction of a staged suicide: her death—which the Federal Prosecution is propagating as “understanding of the failure” of armed struggle—was meant to destroy morally the group, its combat and its impact. The Federal Prosecutor’s approach, which it followed since 1971 with manhunts and operations conducted against the RAF, follows the counterinsurgency strategy of the NATO Security Committee: criminalization of revolutionary resistance—for which the tactical steps are infiltration, disrupting solidarity, isolating the guerilla, and eliminating its leadership.

Within the imperialist Federal Republic’s anti-guerilla counterstrategy, the justice system is a weapon of war—used to pursue the guerilla operating underground and to exterminate the prisoners of war. Buback—whom Schmidt called “an energetic combatant” for this state—understood the conflict with us as a war and engaged in it as such: “I have lived through the war. This is a war using different means.”

We will prevent the Federal Prosecution from murdering our fighters in West German prisons, which it intends to do simply because the prisoners will not stop fighting and the Prosecution sees no solution except their elimination.

We will prevent the Prosecution and the State Security agencies from retaliating against the imprisoned fighters for the actions of the guerilla outside.

We will prevent the Federal Prosecution from using the prisoners' fourth collective hunger strike for minimum human rights as an opportunity to murder Andreas, Gudrun, and Jan, like the psychological warfare since Ulrike's death has been openly promoting.

Commando Ulrike Meinhof – Red Army Faction

Organize the armed resistance and the anti-imperialist front in Western Europe.

Wage war in the metropolises as part of the international war of liberation.