

Theorist of Terror?

# Ulrike Meinhof—Anarchist Who Acted

By ANTHONY COLLINGS  
 BONN, Germany (AP)—Her anarchist gang smashed, Ulrike Meinhof now awaits a trial expected to shed light on a life that began in a family of clergymen and intellectuals and went on to frustrated revolution and charges of crime and terror.

The slender 37-year-old former journalist and mother of twin girls is in prison in nearby Cologne.

Police who arrested her June 15 after a violent struggle accuse the divorcee of helping lead a gang that tried to terrorize West Germans and overthrow the state.

Police say she provided the political theory for leftist urban guerrillas who escalated their violence in a bombing rampage that left four U.S. servicemen dead and at least 36 Americans and Germans injured.

The gang also has been linked to bank robberies netting at least \$67,000, shootouts that killed two policemen, car thefts and even a plot to kidnap Chancellor Willy Brandt.

Miss Meinhof's arrest in Hannover came two weeks after accused coleader Andreas Baader was seized in a shootout with

Frankfurt police. Capturing the Bonnie and Clyde-type duo raised hopes in Bonn that the back of the gang was now broken.

Although dubbed the Bonnie and Clyde of West Germany, there has been no evidence of any romantic link between Baader and Miss Meinhof.

Another suspected gang leader arrested last month, former movie actress Gudrun Ensslin, 31, has been identified as Baader's girl friend.

Federal prosecutors are now preparing their case, and the material they are sifting through is expected to provide details of the guerrilla woman's life.

The dark-blond woman was born Oct. 7, 1934, into a North German middle-class family, many of whose forebears were Protestant clergymen. Her father, an art historian, died when she was 5. Her mother died when she was 10.

Ulrike Meinhof was raised by Renate Riemeck, a woman history professor.

At the age of 25, at a 1959 student Ban the Bomb congress, Miss Meinhof met Klaus Rainer Roehl, editor of a left-wing magazine. They married two years later.

She became assistant chief editor of his magazine and wrote revolutionary manifestoes.

She soon became one of this country's best-known woman journalists and television script writers.

While urging revolution, Miss Meinhof gave parties attended by prominent literary figures at her comfortable, upper middle-class villa in Hamburg.

She and her husband are said to have disagreed over magazine editorial policy and later separated.

Baader went on trial in Frankfurt for arson in 1968, and in her last column for the magazine Miss Meinhof sought to justify Baader's action as a protest against the Vietnam war.

Baader was convicted, released pending appeal and rearrested after going underground when the appeal failed.

At this point, police say, Ulrike Meinhof engineered the daring 1970 escape of Baader from a West Berlin library his prison warders had let him use.

During the escape, shots were fired and a Justice Department employe was wounded. Baader and Miss Meinhof disappeared.

Then followed months of bank robberies and thefts from police and city government offices—all considered the work of urban guerrillas which by this time became known as the Baader-Meinhof Gang.

Miss Meinhof called her band the "Red Army Faction", and is regarded as the author of a defiant manifesto published in a West Berlin anarchist magazine after Baader's escape.

It urged: "Begin armed resistance now...Build the Red Army."

Her contact with Baader is believed a key turning point in Miss Meinhof's political life. "Others talk," she once said. "He acts."

A rash of bombings broke out this spring, casualties and property damage mounted and the biggest manhunt in West German history ended in the capture of the gang's reputed leaders.

Details from her trial could show what effect, if any, she has had on this basically conservative nation.

But a Brandt government spokesman says: "Ulrike Meinhof's big mistake was that as long as the economy is going well, you cannot have a revolution in this country."

(第 3 種郵便物認可)



With temperatures over 100 in Arlington, Tex., Kristi Klinger has a way to beat the heat and get paid at the same time. Ten times a day Kristi takes to the pool at the Seven Seas marineland and performs in the dolphin show, planting a big kiss on her co-performers. (AP)

## Notice She Isn't Kissing The Lion

Sharon Rieck appears to be unworried by the fangs of a lion at Sun Castle Beach in Lake George, N.Y. The lion is part of the act at a local club where Sharon is a waitress. (AP)



## The Man Who Went To Dinner

Alabama Gov. George Wallace raises a victory sign as security agents wheel him back to his Holy Cross Hospital room in Silver Springs, Md. after a four-hour outing. Wallace lunched at his physician's home in nearby Bethesda. (AP)



# Aim to Keep TV And Press in Line

By ROBERT E. DALLOS  
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WASHINGTON — It may be that to err is human. But when newspaper and television reporters and editors do so they may hear from an organization which calls itself AIM.

AIM is an acronym for "Accuracy in Media." The tiny, but vociferous group says its aim is to protect the public from what it considers slanted or erroneous news reporting. It contends that reporters or their superiors frequently distort, ignore or suppress important events, accentuate the negative or reach for sensational angles in presenting stories.

In its self-appointed role as watchdog over the media, AIM has found itself during its three-year existence in conflict with the news departments of both the National Broadcasting Co. and Columbia Broadcasting System. The group has also wrangled with large newspapers, including the New York Times and the Washington Post.

Prominent news interpreters such as David Brinkley and syndicated columnist Mary McGrory too, have taken their lumps in hassles with AIM.

Sometimes AIM's criticisms are clearly justified in that newsmen have made a factual error. At other times, it appears AIM's target involves a question of news judgment. And occasionally AIM's crusades might be termed nit-picking.

"Our basic hope," says AIM's full-time, unsalaried executive secretary Abraham H. Kalish, "is that we can raise the standards of news reporting so that our democracy can be strengthened. Otherwise, we will have an uninformed electorate which could easily be led by a demagogue."

He says he shares many of Vice President Spiro Agnew's opinions that news coverage is distorted and unbalanced, but he denies AIM has any connection with the Administration or the Republican Party.

Kalish, who works out of a small office here, complains that his group has received "the silent treatment from much of the establishment press."

Kalish says that when AIM was launched in 1969 it assumed that the news media would be quick to correct errors if they were called to their attention with sufficient documentation.

Not so, he says now.

"Despite the high standards professed by the media," he says, "AIM has found that most publications and broadcasters are extremely reluctant to either acknowledge or to correct serious errors that AIM points out to them."

He will concede, however, that "generally the news media do a good job and that most of what comes over is true. But when there are serious inaccuracies on major issues, such as Vietnam, we try to correct them."

In assessing the results of AIM's pressure thus far, Kalish concedes that few, if any newspapers or broadcasters have succumbed to the pressure—at least when it comes to running corrections. But he does claim a reasonable amount of success.

"There has been an indirect effect," he says, "with us watching over their shoulders it has helped them cover more stories that they were ignoring in the past."

Some executives in the media tend to regard Kalish as something of a nuisance and assign minimal significance to his organization.

"Mr. Kalish seems to be a specialist in making mountains out of molehills and then inviting the world to go mountain climbing," says Reuben Frank, president of NBC News.

"If enough people come," he thinks, "maybe the molehill will become a mountain, but it never happens. All the people in the world can come and it's still a molehill."

A major complaint from within the media is that AIM appears to champion conservative causes.

"They (AIM) are specialists in tunnel vision," charges Bill Leonard, senior vice president of CBS News. "They've tried to look at life from their own point of view—right wing."

The charge is denied by the 65-year-old Kalish, who became AIM's executive secretary when he retired as a communications professor at the Defense Intelligence School. Before two decades of teaching at the government school, he worked for the U.S. Information Agency.

Kalish says that AIM has "no ax to grind except that we want the public to be supplied with the facts."

"We don't challenge mistakes because they are made by people who lean to the left. We challenge errors that are easily disproved matters of substance and we don't care who wrote them."

AIM is basically a one-man operation.

Its campaigns—principally consisting of avalanches of long, single-spaced letters—are financed by subscriptions to the bulletin it publishes periodically and by donations. Its budget was about \$6,000 last year, according to Kalish.

Kalish says that about 300 persons subscribe to the bulletin at \$10 a year and donations average an additional \$15 per person.

When AIM believes it has found an inaccuracy or a case of improper news handling, it first calls the matter to the attention of the publication or broadcaster. The accused then has a choice of establishing to AIM's satisfaction that the criticism is not well founded or of publishing or broadcasting a correction. Only when neither is done will AIM take what it considers appropriate action to "expose the error."

This may take the form of having a friendly congressman read correspondence concerning the incident into the Congressional Record.

On a few occasions AIM's exchange of letters about an alleged error have been the subject of newspaper advertisements. In these ads it also solicits funds.

If AIM feels its case against a broadcast agency is ironclad, it will take it to the Federal Communications Commission. But Kalish charges that the FCC has ignored most of his reports.

All of AIM's actions end up in its own bulletin sent to sustaining members, newspapers and broadcasters.