

same press which today is filled with “Gorbachov the reformer” fairy tales—warning the United States not to conduct planned anti-satellite weapon tests scheduled for March—or else. Now it is March 1985, and the Politburo author of that ultimatum, Mikhail Gorbachov, is formally installed as Soviet party chief.

Since December, the only other Politburo member (not counting Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko) deployed to the West—in this case to the U.S.A.—to profile the executive and legislative branches of government and the banking and corporate elites of the United States, has been Ukrainian Party Chief Vladimir Shcherbitskii. Shcherbitskii, the first Politburo member other than Gromyko to visit the United States since 1973, capped his visit by meeting President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on March 8. After these meetings, he declared that the United States must abandon the SDI or the Soviet Union would construct more “both offensive strategic and defensive weapons.”

As with Gorbachov, Shcherbitskii’s ties with the Andropov mafia are well documented. Shcherbitskii took over the post of Ukrainian Party Chief in a May 1972 power play which dumped then party head Pyotr Shelest (one year later, he was kicked off the Politburo as well). Shcherbitskii’s on-the-scene accomplice and hatchet-man for the power play was then Ukraine KGB boss Vitalii Fedorchuk, and of course, KGB head Yuri Andropov.

In the Spring of 1982, as the post-Brezhnev Andropov succession was being prepared, Andropov formally vacated his KGB post to join the Secretariat. His hand-picked successor as new KGB boss was Fedorchuk. After Andropov came to power in November 1982, Andropov cleaned out not only the Brezhnev mafia’s minority holdings inside the KGB, but their majority holdings in the interior ministry. The interior minister, a Brezhnev flunkie, was unceremoniously dumped and later expelled from the Central Committee, and finally, a few months ago, was reported a “suicide.” The new boss at interior ever since Andropov came to power has been—Vitalii Fedorchuk.

‘Strengthen the defenses of our country’

That nothing can be further from Gorbachov’s intentions than friendly relations was reflected in the first official statement of the “Gorbachov era.” At 1400 hours Moscow time on March 11 came the official announcement of Chernenko’s death, followed immediately—after the standard eulogy—with a Politburo statement which declared; “The Soviet Union does not threaten anyone. But it will not allow any state or coalition of states to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. That is why we shall remain vigilant and continue to *strengthen the defenses of our country*. . . . The Soviet government expresses the firm belief that all the Soviet people will carry out their duty in a state of high awareness and organization and will strengthen the economic and *defense potential of the Soviet Union* [emphasis added].”

Euroterrorists ready attack against Reagan

American security forces fear that the world economic meeting next May in Bonn and President Ronald Reagan’s appearance before the European Parliament in Strasbourg could be taken by European terrorist groups as an opportunity for an attack on the American President.

The violent disturbances currently being prepared for organizationally and financially by the Green Party and its periphery, would serve as a backdrop for such an attack.

During the first week of March, two conferences took place, one in Muenster, the other in Bonn, which were exclusively devoted to such plans. According to *Die Welt*, the Greens, the evangelical student organizations, the Union of Independent Peace Groups, the Society of International Marxists, the Democratic Socialists, the group Change the Church from Below, and various Central American groups met in Bonn. The East bloc’s front groups discreetly stayed away.

The Bonn gathering resolved to take actions during the economic summit “to hinder, disrupt, and inform” and to hold a “counter summit” in the city hall of Godesberg. The Greens, a Soviet-backed Nazi formation masquerading as “peace-loving ecologists,” will finance the preparations for these violent disturbances, setting up six offices whose sole responsibility will be to organize the actions.

The meeting of the violence-oriented groups in Muenster, where the literature of terrorist groups was openly offered for sale, involved battle-tested Berlin “squatters,” foes of the Frankfurt airport runway, punkers, and others. These groups resolved to get “as near as possible to the events,” in order to test what can “be done in a city, if one goes in with a bit of preparation.”

From Krefeld to Strasbourg

Obviously, these largely illegal groups are planning actions similar to those which took place in Krefeld in 1983, when direct attacks against Vice-President Bush were made. Security measures at that time rested on an estimate of the nature of the planned disturbances by American and German

security personnel, which was negligently false to say the least. North Rhine-Westphalia Interior Minister Schnoor, who at that time downplayed the threat to Bush, is still in office.

On the American side, the assumption is that the greatest threat to Reagan will be at his planned appearance before the Strasbourg European Parliament. Not only are several so-called former terrorists as well as agents of secret services of the East bloc sitting in the parliament with political immunity, but the Greens and the "Rainbow Faction" have installed a number of co-workers in parliament who only recently were high on the wanted lists of law-enforcement agencies.

Strasbourg has for years been a safehouse for the political underground of all shades, from illegal aliens in France to terrorists. German terrorist groups also seem to have good resources in the region, which they used eight years ago for the kidnaping-murder of industrialist association head Hans-Martin Schleyer. Schleyer's corpse was dropped in a car near Strasbourg, and the supporters in France were apparently not discovered, even though at least one of the leading terrorists is known to have sympathetic relatives nearby.

'Blind terrorism'—European-wide strategy?

The Green Party is not alien to the new rash of brutal terrorist actions which took place over the first ten days of March in Western Europe, mostly under the pretext of "sympathy" actions for the hunger strike of members of the terrorist Red Army Faction (RAF) who are demanding to be treated as "political prisoners" from their West German prison cells. Although some Green leaders have tried to minimize the connection, the Greens are playing a key role in the "sympathy" campaign.

The bombing of the Hertie department store in Dortmund, West Germany left nine injured, some severely. A group called *Christian Klar Action*, after one of the RAF hunger strikers, claimed responsibility for the attack. But it is still unclear whether any members of the RAF itself were involved. Three other bombings were claimed by the Revolutionary Cells, which linked the actions with British mine-workers strike in their propaganda.

The day before the bombings, RAF terrorist Rolf Clemens Wagner announced before the Düsseldorf Court of Appeals that "the revolutionary situation" had created a "breakthrough in Western Europe," and that "the present belongs to the struggle; the future belongs to us." Adelheid Schulz, his co-defendant, called for an armed struggle to emphasize the resoluteness of terrorist murderers already arrested, and to motivate the future strategy for terrorists still at large.

In the Dortmund attack, local security officials hastily came up with the supposition that right-wing extremists were involved, since the "style" was not that of the left wing. But since a number of European terrorist groups announced in

January their future close cooperation, it should not be a surprise that terrorist methods and goals have become assimilated among the various groups. The Irish Republican Army has for years made the most brutal bombing attacks against department stores without offending any of its supporters. Even the "newspaper of record" of the terrorist scene in the Federal Republic, the *tageszeitung* of Berlin, conceded: "Is there anyone who will . . . exclude the possibility that perhaps some overzealous, hate-filled peripheral figure of the 'scene' planted the bomb?"

The most recent attack in demonstration of solidarity with the RAF hunger strike by foreign groups was the attempted bombing of the West German embassy in Athens, committed by a Greek group "Solidarity for Christian Klar" on March 3. Other solidarity actions took place from Belgium and France to Spain and Portugal, Switzerland and the Netherlands to Greece. The distinction between "left" and "right" has obviously no significance in connection with this cooperative work.

Greens and the RAF

Part of the Green Party leadership is flaunting its links to the RAF terrorists, while others are attempting to cover it up. As the terror wave reached a high point in early February with the murders of French General Audran and German industrialist Ernst Zimmermann, two Green parliamentary deputies, Christa Nickels and Antje Vollmer, established contact with the jailed RAF terrorists.

In their letter to the hunger strikers, they declared: "We became very dissatisfied with the discussion carried out in our caucus concerning your hunger strike. We urged in this discussion that the Greens have delayed for a very long time intervening in the controversy over the position of political prisoners in the Federal Republic, that we have too long ignored jailed RAF members, and that it was now, a propos of your hunger strike, high time to have discussions with you. We could not carry the point with this position in the caucus; instead, the well-known statement, as per the majority opinion, was issued which contained, among other things, the demand that your strike be broken off."

The letter, which became public, was criticized by various Greens, including their star lawyer Otto Schily, as "imprudent"—i.e., a tactical mistake and poorly timed. Various spokesmen for the Christian Democratic Union and the Free Democratic Union parties, which are in the ruling coalition, took the letter as grounds for charging the Greens with sympathy for the terrorists.

The almost greater scandal is, however, that Diether Posser, the minister of justice and finance in North Rhine-Westphalia, approved a permit for the Greens to visit jailed RAF member Sieglinde Hoffmann. He did this even though the pro-RAF contents of the Greens' letter had already been published in the press.