

companies based in the Byelorussian Military District, are all earmarked exclusively for wartime missions on German soil.

Thus, not counting the “sleeper” spetsnaz agent teams in place inside the Federal Republic of Germany, there exists a peacetime spetsnaz force of nearly 7,500 professional killers and saboteurs for employment, exclusively against targets in West Germany. A “peacetime” spetsnaz force level is however, irrelevant to the consideration of their actual use, since, obviously, what will hit the Federal Republic will be the spetsnaz’ wartime strength. If one multiplies by four, one gets a fair estimate of the actual strength that would be employed for special missions on the soil of the Federal Republic. We are talking about a figure of no fewer than 30,000 spetsnaz in wartime, who would wreak havoc on NATO command control centers, communications and transportation targets, infrastructure such as bridges, tunnels, airports, and ports, assassinating military and political leaders, and so on.

The spetsnaz assassination teams (among those stationed on Warsaw Pact territory) are the staff company of each spetsnaz brigade. These personnel are expert assassins and linguists, and would enter the West disguised either as NATO personnel or in civilian guise. The forces of the spetsnaz brigades stationed with the “Groups of Forces” and in the Military Districts of the U.S.S.R. never appear in airborne uniform, which is the “parade” uniform of the spetsnaz. They are quartered under various guises, usually as Signal (Communications) troops.

Infiltrating this large force into West Germany is unfortunately not very difficult. Besides the obvious use of parachute drops and helicopter transport, there are long, uninhabited stretches of the inner German border, and numerous points where unnoticed border crossings could occur. The teams would be received by the spetsnaz agents already in place, and transported in a matter of a few hours—overnight, for example—to almost any point in the Federal Republic, or, for that matter, into the Low Countries and France as well. The Berlin transit routes with their notorious lack of controls for “Western” vehicles denote another easy means for mass covert infiltration. In addition to trucks and other vehicles owned by in-place spetsnaz agents, East Germany has a large supply of West German cars and vehicles confiscated in the dismantling of many *Fluchthilfe* (smuggling refugees out of East Germany) operations over the years.

Next to West Germany, the largest numerical concentration of spetsnaz is facing Scandinavia. These units include the spetsnaz brigades attached to the Baltic and Leningrad Military Districts, as well as the spetsnaz naval brigades attached to the Northern Fleet and the Baltic Fleet. These naval brigades, composed of expert frogmen, are equipped with mini-sub, hovercraft, light transport aircraft and helicopters, to undertake lightning commando raids into Norway and Sweden.

How Moscow runs

by Rachel Douglas

Four executive members of the West German Green Party visited Moscow in mid-April, just two weeks before the Chernobyl nuclear explosion and one month before the Greens would rampage against police and the transportation system at the nuclear facility at Wackersdorf, Bavaria. Delegation members Lukas Beckmann, Jutta von Dittfurth, Rainer Trampert, and Martina Kostede conferred with high-ranking Soviet officials, including Politburo member Boris Yeltsin (who subsequently attended the West German Communist Party congress in Hamburg on May 2-4) and Vadim Zagladin, deputy chief of the Soviet Communist Party’s International Department.

Momentarily silent after Chernobyl, the Greens soon issued the eerie slogan, “Chernobyl is everywhere,” then launched their furious frontal attack against nuclear power and industry—in the West.

Nearly overlooked in the Green-engendered melee, was the significance of that mid-April diplomatic sojourn in Moscow: The Greens, whose platform encompasses the destruction of industry in Germany, the dissolution of NATO, and the legalization of pederasty, and who have long been, along with associated terrorist shock troops, the recipients of under-the-table support from the East bloc, now enjoy official party-to-party relations with the Soviet Communist Party.

An evil professor

Greeting the Greens delegation at the airport in Moscow was Ivan Timofeyevich Frolov, editor of the CPSU journal, *Kommunist*.

Frolov is one of the Soviet Union’s top experts in the cultivation and exploitation of anti-science Jacobin mobs as the core of an anti-republican, actually fascist, movement in the West today. He wears academic robes as former professor at Moscow State University and chairman of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences’ Scientific Council on Philosophical and Social Problems of Science and Technology. Just the titles of Frolov’s scholarly works already point to his affinity with the theoreticians of radical environmentalism in the West. He has written *Contemporary Science and Humanism* (1974), *The Progress of Science and the Future of Man* (1975), *Dialectics and Ethics in the Science of Life* (1978), *Global Problems and the Future of Mankind* (1982), *Prospects for Mankind* (1979, 1983), and *On the Meaning of Life*,

the German Greens

Death and Man's Immortality (1985).

In these books and in numerous articles, Frolov wrote on the themes of "man and the scientific-technological revolution," the need for "a new synthesis of man, science, and humanism," "man and his ecology," and so forth. Frolov always marks himself as a member of the Soviet school of systems analysis, which at bottom is an anti-science cult, denying the power of the human mind and human action to effect qualitative change in the universe (see *EIR*, Vol. 9, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1982). Instead of the creative mind, systems analysts like Frolov's Academy of Science colleague B. Lomov talk about a "self-regulating system with a complex structure." Instead of mastering nature, Ivan Frolov writes (in *Voprosy filosofii*, No. 9, 1981) that scientists must above all proclaim "the truth about the real situation in which man and mankind find themselves as a result of an unwise interaction with the mighty forces of nature. . . ."

Inside the Soviet Union, the systems analysts' job is to find out new and better ways of making the peasant or worker produce, as a cog in the wheel of the Soviet war economy. Turning to the West, Frolov's enthusiasm for the "scarce resources" economics of such institutions as the Malthusian Club of Rome knows no bound.

In the Soviet journal *Social Sciences* (No. 1, 1981), Frolov hailed the work of the Club of Rome's apologist for cannibalism, the late Aurelio Peccei: "Sophisticated answers have come from the Club of Rome. . . . It does not directly take up the question of whether capitalism has a future, but in one way or another, and in different degrees, in line with the objective logic of prognostication, the answer is often negative, both for the whole of the system and for some of its essential traits. . . . In the latest reports of the Club of Rome . . . the solution of global problems and, consequently, the future of mankind, are made directly dependent on a changed 'human quality,' that is, of man's humanistic aims, consciousness and morality.

"This approach stands out most clearly in the seventh report of the Club of Rome and in the book of its president, Aurelio Peccei, *The Human Quality*. . . . The very suggestion that a new humanism is necessary is expressive of a certain dissatisfaction with the existing, bourgeois species, and this, doubtlessly, is a step forward. . . . International cooperation . . . is exerting a deep positive influence on the

entire course of world development, stimulating the process of internationalization, which in the future will become the very basis of the new civilization. Global problems are today the most powerful *stimulating factor* in the development of the world's material and spiritual life towards communism [emphasis in original]."

If Frolov liked Peccei's vision of a "one-world" future, he was brimming with praise for the Carter administration's infamous forecast, *Global 2000*. In an October 1981 interview with the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Frolov termed that document, which provided for the elimination of 2 billion people, a good attempt to grapple with "global issues."

The internationalist Frolov

No humble scholar, Frolov is a long-time collaborator of the CPSU International Department; he has co-authored many articles with its deputy chairman, Zagladin. This is the office at the CPSU Central Committee, which handles Soviet assets abroad in the non-ruling parties, social democratic parties, and, now, the Greens.

With such good connections, Frolov has now vaulted to the editor-in-chief's position at *Kommunist*. He became a member of the CPSU Central Committee in March, at the Party's 27th congress.

Back in 1981, Frolov began to boost the Greens. He told *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, "In the capitalist countries, the broader public is ever more actively advocating the solution of global problems, including ecological problems, in the interests of society. In several countries, special political parties have even emerged (the so-called Greens in the Federal Republic of Germany, etc.). It cannot be said, that their position is entirely consistent. But, on the whole, this is an important phenomenon, born, so to speak, of the spirit of the times. Unfortunately, however, what the public advocates is rarely taken into account by those who wield power."

Ecology and politics

Later, Frolov became more vocal in his campaign on behalf of a Green insurrection. Writing in Moscow's international weekly *New Times* in October 1984, under the headline "Environmentalists Sound the Alarm," Frolov rushed to the defense of the Greens, who were "encountering bitter resistance from reaction" and being accused of "subordination to Moscow's desire for supremacy." Dismissing the Moscow-Greens link with a weak denial ("The absurdity of such charges is quite plain"), Frolov proceeded to confirm it. "Marxists have criticized the political platform of the Greens," he wrote, "yet they are prepared to cooperate with them in the overall democratic movement for the preservation of peace and environmental protection."

After hosting the Greens in Moscow, Frolov traveled to West Germany on invitation from the Social-Democratic Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, as the head of a delegation of the Soviet Union of Journalists. He was there for a week, includ-

ing the May 16-18 weekend when terrorists from the Greens and the German Communist Party unleashed the violence at Wackersdorf. According to a source at the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, "Frolov had meetings with the various political parties in Bonn, including the Greens. He conferred with Egon Bahr, Moscow's closest ally in the Social Democratic Party, and with the Cologne-based East-West trade group headed by Trilateral Commission executive committee member Otto Wolff von Amerongen.

We have not seen the last of Frolov's diplomacy. In his 1984 *New Times* article, Frolov identified himself as an active member of a new international environmentalist organization called "Man and Nature," based in Varna, Bulgaria. This year (in *Priroda*, No. 1, 1986), he made clear that this outfit will be a major Soviet project in the period ahead. "The interconnection of ecology and politics is becoming more and more evident, not only on a national, but on a global scale. . . . Various ecological social movements are exerting

The Greens' program for sex with kids

by Lena Mletzko

Reprinted from New Solidarity newspaper of April 13, 1985.

Since the Green Party gained representatives in the West German parliament in 1983, not only has the terrorist Red Army Faction gained "a voice through the various Green deputies"; so has the militant West German "sex with children" lobby. The municipal "Homosexual Platform" of the Frankfurt Greens, the similar demands of the Greens of North Rhine-Westphalia, and the legislative initiatives of the Green delegation in the national parliament in Bonn, give a foretaste of the "different republic" which the collective Green movement is striving for.

At the North Rhine-Westphalia regional Green Party conference on March 9 in Ludenscheid, a study group called "HomoPed" voted up the following demands:

"Non-violent sex must never be the object of penal prosecution. . . . Therefore all tort laws are to be canceled which threaten non-violent sexuality with punishment." Consequently, "the entire penal code on sex [must] be canceled [and] subsumed under a new section oriented to the theme of the use of violence. Sections 174-176 of the penal law are particularly to be eliminated. What is hidden behind these sections is nothing other than the threat of punishment for 'sexual abuse of children in custody,' 'homosexual relations' with males under 18 years old and 'sexual abuse of children,' etc., for which prison terms of up to 10 years are prescribed."

Instead, the Greens declared that sex with children is "pleasant and productive and promotes development for both parties, in short, positive."

These formulations, which gained the support of almost 70% of the delegates at Ludenscheid, were taken in part word for word from the so-called "Nuremberg Indian

Commune," whose representatives have been among the standard guests at Green Party conventions. The Nuremberg "city Indians" see themselves as "a run-away self-help group, without pedagogical monitors, principally young people who support children and other young people who have run away." The group is supported by, among others, Green regional parliamentary deputy Annetarie Roth, the Green Union of Ulm, and the "Homosexual, Transsexual, and Pedophile Federal Trade Union of the Greens." Criminal proceedings have been initiated against the adult leaders of the commune on grounds of "sexual abuse of children," "organized seduction of children," and "dissemination of writings dangerous to youth," as well as larceny.

Following a wave of protests against the Green demand for "free sex with children," a special party convention took place on March 30, 1985 in Bonn, where a slightly toned-down program, "Sexuality and Domination," which called for "equal treatment before the law of homo- and heterosexual contact" and the "abolition of the homosexual sections" of the penal law was passed. For hours, anti-pedophile Greens battled the equally numerous Nuremberg "city Indians" with mustard-bombs, water pistols, and spitballs.

According to a press report, a young couple had mustard poured over their heads because they refused to permit the "erotic-sexual relations" with their 10-year-old daughter demanded by a female "youth lawyer." Amid mutual incriminations of "Nazi," "repulsive opportunists," and "fascist rabble," the police were finally called in.

Frankfurt is friendly

Sporting the motto "Frankfurt Declares Itself a City Friendly to Homosexuals," the Green municipal platform of 1985 put forward the following demands:

"In education, different patterns of sexual behavior [will be presented] as equally valid possibilities for maturation. . . . In order to oppose theorizing alien to life, individuals who will be open and candid about their forms of behavior will be invited into the classroom whenever possible. . . . Courses for homosexuals in university extension programs. . . . A wide offering of literature by

a more and more tangible influence on world politics. Among them, great significance is attached to the new movement of ecologists in the struggle for peace . . . forming around the journal *Protection of Nature*," published in Sofia, Bulgaria.

In August 1986, Frolov said, this East-West movement will convene a conference on "The Protection of the Environment and the Defense of Peace." Again, the venue will be Bulgaria, the Soviet bloc's most notorious nexus of both anti-science kookery and terrorism.

and about homosexuals (etc.) is to be set up in libraries and made available without restriction. . . .

"Promotion of homosexual culture. . . . Homosexual and lesbian parents are not to be denied custody of their children because of their sexual orientation.

"Relationships: Relationships desired by children and young people are not to be interfered with. Parental rights have no priority over the needs of children and young people. There will be no prevention of the development, the work, and cooperation of homosexual student groups. No prevention of homosexual public-relations efforts in schools and at youth centers. . . . Suitable rooms and financial assistance for a self-governing homosexual center are to be furnished. . . . Abolition of the police file on prostitutes. . . . Spending the night in open places is to be allowed."

Although Green tacticians like terrorist attorney Otto Schily have clearly recognized that an open frontal attack by the Greens on the moral basis of society could cost the Greens the power they urgently need to cripple the most important West German states economically and politically, the Greens are continuing their sexual-politics antics.

Not only have the Frankfurt Greens not backed down from their demands, the Greens in the Bundestag have recently introduced a bill to eliminate section 175 (homosexual contacts between adults) and section 182 (seduction of minors) of the federal penal code.

In the Berlin radical newspaper *tageszeitung*, a letter was published in which parliamentary steering committee member Susanne Langhammer, an opponent of the revised program paper, attacked those "Green men" still occupying the "role of the family father," demanding that they "give up their child-dominating motherly anxiety about 'their children' along with their anxiety about the property and educational claims on and for 'their' children." Ms. Langhammer spoke as the representative of the Federation of Female Pedophilia.

In February 1984, the Green parliamentary faction had initiated a petition drive in support of Peter Schult, who was sentenced to almost three years in prison for homosexual abuse of boys.

Syria's Hafez Assad wins a respite

by Thierry Lalevée

A month ago, Syria's President Hafez al Assad was contemplating two related threats: 1) the possibility of a war with Israel in Lebanon or on Syrian territory itself, and 2) that Washington would give him the "Libyan treatment" for Syrian intelligence involvement in the April bomb attempt on an El-Al airliner in London and the almost simultaneous bombing of the La Belle discothèque in West Berlin. Evidence mounted linking the apprehended Hindawi brothers in London and West Berlin to the East Berlin-based Syrian embassy and Syrian intelligence. A countdown seemed to have begun. But suddenly, it stopped.

Exemplary is that, on May 26, Italian authorities announced that Judge Sicca, investigating the Rome airport massacre of last December, would present to the press evidence linking the sole surviving terrorist to General al Khouli, chief of Syrian Air Force intelligence and a longstanding personal friend of Assad. However, Judge Sicca's press conference was postponed *sine die*, and Rome withdrew its charges.

In mid-May, to protect himself, Assad had circulated elaborate stories purporting to demonstrate possible Syrian intelligence involvement in terrorism—but against his will. Hawkish Syrian intelligence factions were acting to set Assad up, force his hand, and compel him to lead the country into war, said these reports. That war was at stake is obvious; if Nezar Hindawi had succeeded in blowing up the El-Al airliner, an Israeli attack on Syria would have acquired legitimacy. But the point of all the reports: Assad was not the real culprit.

Whether Assad's ploy worked or not, high-level decisions were taken, both in the United States and Israel, not to go to war with Syria. From Washington, Secretary of State George Shultz almost immediately expressed misgivings at the possibility of an American strike on Syria, right after it was first mooted following the April 15 raid on Tripoli. Then, Assad's old friend, Henry Kissinger, told the *Los Angeles Times* on May 24: "I believe that the Syrian leader limits himself to closing his eyes to the groups that plot in his country. I don't believe he supports terrorism. I have a great appreciation for his ability for calculation. . . ."

Then, on May 30, speaking for the administration, U.N. Ambassador Vernon Walters told French radio that the ter-