

Soviet psychological warfare at its peak

Facts about a crucial problem of our time: What can we believe? By Paul-Albert Scherer, Brigadier General (ret.), Specialist Security Consultant, Federal Republic of Germany.

The editors are pleased to present here the advance text of a speech prepared by General Scherer for the Schiller Institute conference of Jan. 30-31, in Andover, Massachusetts (see page 28). The transcript of his actual speech as delivered, which dealt with additional topics, is being prepared for publication by the Schiller Institute. Subheads have been added.

I had the opportunity recently, in Paris and Rome, to present an analysis of Soviet warfare in the midst of peacetime, from my standpoint as a years' long intelligence observer, based on the official strategic military doctrine of the Soviet empire. I find it therefore especially important, here in the United States, to address the currently acute, crucial problem of the credibility of Soviet declarations, i.e., words devoid of any evidentiary force up to now, taking into account facts which are proven and other matters about which we have secure knowledge. I believe this is particularly important, since Mr. Gorbachov caused the timely publication of his book on "perestroika" and "glasnost" in the summer of 1987 in millions of copies, directed specifically at the American public. And also because the prominent German politician F.J. Strauss has provided a sensational commentary on his own trip to Moscow.

Among experts, no one denies that the Soviet Union has maneuvered itself into the economic cellar with its overarmament efforts, and that therefore, for this reason alone, perestroika—restructuring—would have been an imperative, even years ago. There were, and still are, the gigantic costs for the five branches of the armed services:

1) Ever new types of tanks, re-equipment of their land forces, following the negative experiences in Palestine and Egypt, with entirely new families of tanks, which was also an aggressive response to the introduction of the far superior Leopard II in the German Bundeswehr;

2) Many more squadrons for the air forces, new air bases, introduction of ever newer reconnaissance and fighter/interceptor, fighter-bomber models, and the development of a long-range air fleet;

3) In the context of their navy, an absolutely megalomaniacal shipbuilding program straight through 25 years, in order to finally overcome the traumatic inferiority complex in the nation with few ice-free ports and foreign land barriers at the Baltic and Black Seas, which became pronounced since 1904-

05 (Japan's total naval victory over the Russian blue-water fleet at Port Arthur/Shushima), and intended to overcome this inferiority in rivalry with the maritime power U.S.A.;

4) For the air-defense forces, under the pressure of the geographic conditions of the largest country in the world, with immense air spaces facing China, the U.S.A. and Japan in Siberia, and in the West, a stationary and mobile air-defense was built up, intended to compensate for the encirclement anxieties and potential compulsion of having to defend on 360° of the circle;

5) The strategic rocket troops were developed and expanded with unprecedented expense of effort and resources following Sept. 3, 1949, as the explosion of the first Soviet atom bomb demonstrated the most significant performance of Soviet espionage drastically to the entire world, and dispatched the American atomic monopoly into the historical past. At the same time, Khrushchov was boasting that the Soviet Union had developed the capability to hit a fly in outer space. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union undertook everything in its power to strengthen this "apple of the military-technology eye," with no regard for the living standards in the country.

If, in addition, we consider the immense costs swallowed by the ambitious space program, because the first man in space just had to be a Russian, and the U.S. was supposed to be delivered the shock of being the rival who had been left behind—by the way, a typical example of Moscow's aggressive psychological warfare—then a little (red) light ought to go on in our minds. These costs were shouldered because Moscow, as number one among the superpowers, wanted to have space stations in Earth-orbit, which they could expand, and thus tangibly demonstrate the lead enjoyed by their own SDI program over that of the U.S.A. It is also worth keeping in mind that, since 1966, the Soviets have been tinkering with killer-satellites, and have already reached the development and test phases, despite their "holier-than-thou" agitation about the United States.

Cost of 'peacetime' wars

Another element also deserves a place in this review of facts: the costs and efforts expended in the Soviet conduct of wars of all kinds in "peacetime," beneath the suicidal threshold of a nuclear war, wars going on now, right in front of our eyes, naturally without declarations of war. These include

proxy-wars, such as those which became wageable in Korea after the abolition of the U.S. nuclear monopoly from 1950 onward. There is unfortunately no really graphic and memorable, or correct, collective concept for these kinds and forms of war, conducted from the underground, and under employment of intellectual, psychological weapons-effects, and on the other hand under massive employment of firearms, explosives and other such instruments of war. Most of these phenomena can be captured in the term "modern irregular warfare," as expressed by the distinguished author of the book by that name, which first appeared in 1972, and was recently republished in 1986, *Modern Irregular Warfare*, by Prof. Dr. jur. Freiherr von der Heydte, an experienced war-time paratroop officer, and at the end of his military career General of the Reserves of the Bundeswehr. Before this visit to the United States, I compared the views I am presenting here with his evaluation of the situation. There were hardly any differences in our views.

The preferred Soviet war in their striving for imperial dominance, to knock out the "decadent West" without having to resort to the big and heavy club of military weaponry, is the psychological-political war with a psycho-cultural theater of war included. There can hardly be any doubt about the existence of this theater of war, because the majority of the expenses have to be paid daily in Western currencies. According to testimony by deserters and according to the results of intelligence gathering, in the 1960s, before the "anti-Vietnam" and "Ho-Ho-Ho-Chi-Minh" student unrest, there were over 500,000 Soviet agents deployed for such agitation. With the installation of the "peace movement," which itself consists of 25,000 organizations, the number of these agents grew even more. The majority are agitators, manipulators with infiltration assignments, agents-of-influence. A minimal number of these are espionage and sabotage agents.

The stump of amputated Europe which was still free, and especially the Germans on the western side of the Iron Curtain in the zone where the weapons caches of East and West run up against each other, were the initial targets following the war, both in terms of area and its personnel. These areas are the priority target once again: the aim feverishly pursued is to collapse these areas into neutrality. Immediately after the war, the "Without Me" movement against the rearmament of Germany was in the forefront, followed by the "Easter March" movement and the "Anti-Nuke" movement. These were succeeded by operations to disrupt the enactment of emergency laws, legal measures to put limitations on job accessibility for communists in the civil service, and numerous instigations of strikes. The rate of agent training was hardly able to keep step with "requirements."

Then, after the McCarthy phase, the U.S.A. itself became subversion-target No. 1, steered out of the New York headquarters of the United Nations as the grand residence of the Soviet intelligence services, in order not to cause any more talk about goings-on at the Soviet embassy in Washington. The assignment was destabilization via exertion of influ-

ence, and of course a continent-wide profiling of institutions of political decision-making, the think tanks, the industrial laboratories, as well as the intelligence and counterintelligence agencies of the U.S.A. The intelligence specialist knows, that it takes years to build up an agent in the right position, to the point where he enjoys confidence, has achieved full insight into his target, and can thus influence or expose the most sensitive areas on behalf of his contractor. Controllers, the officers responsible for leading the agents, give their top agents up to 30 years of time to work their ways to the very top through the establishment. At that point, they can become fully effective as "moles." Concretely, that means: for some 20 years, the "moles" have been working toward our demise in the United States as well as in Western Europe, and these are the most talented, the most foxy. They have reached leading positions, constitute factions within the apparatus of their respective target institutions, and exert their influence unhindered. I am certain—just to point up one example—that many CIA blunders, with the deliberate retirement of many good officials from this instrument of security which functioned well for decades, is due to subversion of this sort. In addition, the early construction of Radio Free Europe in the area of Munich as a credible source of orientation for the Soviet population, despite all of the jammer-transmitters, has much for which it must thank this agency. In comparison to secret services, it is of course much easier to go undercover and build a career in newspapers, radio, and television editorial boards, in the apparatus of government, political parties, trade unions, even in the armed forces, in universities, in scientific staffs, religious organizations, etc., and to exert effects according to the assignments of the contractor and benefactor.

Change under Gorbachov?

I do not by any means intend to promote an agent-hysteria, but rather to soberly demonstrate where the Soviet Union has brought us and itself with its challenge, its worldwide communist underground activities, when, after victory in the war, and having prevented the promised free elections in Poland, Hungary, Romania, etc., on Stalin's orders, the Soviet Union embarked on an indoctrination for its missionary crusade. Proclamations today that such a crusade does not exist, do not mean it has stopped. We are still being subverted. One look at the peace movement, the "Green" parties, and at terrorism is sufficient to induce us to be extremely cautious in our enjoyment of the 180° turn which Gorbachov has allegedly initiated, and to demand real evidence that this change ever happened.

Up to now there is only evidence that the former breadbasket of Europe cannot feed itself any longer, and that it would starve if there were a blockade against imports. Up to now there is only evidence that the economy cannot be managed in the same way any longer, because for four years the necessary planning quotas have not been achieved in a wide range of production and supply facilities. The fact that the

Russian economy lags behind Western productivity by 10-15 years is not solely due to Russian mass alcoholism. Up to now there is only evidence that the West is being offered a form and a succession of disarmament steps, loudly and with ever shifting proposals, which is to induce the West to give up the wrong weapons, at the wrong time, and at the wrong places to the detriment of Western security. "Do away with all nuclear weapons by the year 2000"—who would not want that, if it meant calm, real peace on this Earth? But it looks as though the weapons which neutralize the Soviet high-grade conventional superiority and hold it in check are the very ones which are supposed to disappear, thus making the classical conventional assault wageable once again, with impunity, without entailing suicide. The seductive argument for American ears, then, is: "Moscow's conventional strength would never be enough to carry the land-war to North America." But this is certainly wrong. The notion that a landing such as that in Normandy in 1944, is no longer possible in the world of today, with 40 times the firepower compared to World War II, simply misses the main point. Military people and politicians who think this way ought to know much more about Soviet spetsnaz, and ought to read the book referred to above on *Modern Irregular Warfare*—it has been translated into American English.

It is here that we encounter the most primitive form of war that there is: the poor people's war, the desperate lunges of radicalized unemployed, the fanaticized of society who drew the all-too-short straws. Through instructor-agents, the leaders are easy to find in any country in the world, if a sufficient mass of conflict explosives have accumulated. Communists always jump on a rolling train, they don't invent the railway to subversion. There are entire *agent provocateur* instruction programs with recommendations for producing rumors, ruthless use of lies and deliberate deception, which are taught in Tashkent, Prague, or Moscow. The higher levels of instruction for agent controllers are offered by the Lumumba University. The successes are examined on the basis of new experience gathered in Germany, Angola, Great Britain, Sudan, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Libya, Portugal, Italy, South Africa. The element of surprise in the conduct of warfare comes from out of the dark, suddenly, as deliberate and all-encompassing use of violence, with conspiratorial preparation, targeted subversion, conspirator cells, and agitational seeds in the population, where possible also in the armed forces. Again and again, armed fighters, without uniforms, appear in small units, on the model of the Spanish partisan war in 1808 against Napoleon, and they shoot, demolish, kidnap, take revenge, threaten, and conduct their combat in full military manner.

A current, large-scale example for this form of guerrilla war in *Modern Irregular Warfare* is the Philippines today, with the strategic operations bases of the U.S.A. for the Pacific Ocean. Originally generated out of the resistance movement against the Japanese, the communist underground fighters on the 7,100 islands are aiming at overthrowing the

government with Moscow's help, and then putsching their way to a coalition government in which they would determine policy. There are numbers of older examples in the Sandinistas, the Viet Minh, Viet Cong, in Mozambique, and in Algeria.

That the guerrilla tactic can also result in successes in the West, is proven by the now eight year-long combat of the resistance fighters in Afghanistan, although the help of the civilized world against this gruesome massacre conducted by the Soviets is clumsy, and incredibly trepidatious Soviet imperialism is indeed suffering its military "Vietnam," in contrast to the political "Vietnam" of the U.S.A., but it is horrible enough to have to watch and see how millions of people in the world, as well as within the Soviet Union, have been sacrificed to this communist Moloch for 70 years. Yet, the talk is always about peace and disarmament, and now even about democratization. Words, big words.

Afghanistan: costs and benefits

The invasion in Afghanistan—this has to be said in the framework of cost-benefit considerations—is surely an extraordinarily immense burden on the state budget of the Soviet Union, but for such a system, fundamentally oriented toward expansion, there are a number of important plus-points to balance the expenditures of effort and resources:

1) They are now only 800 kilometers from ports on the warm Indian Ocean, a strategic fact of the first magnitude, toward which even the czars strove. A withdrawal from Afghanistan does not mean giving up a system absolutely toeing the Moscow line, which is the crucial point about the date of May 1988. Are we supposed to believe that what the Soviets succeeded in managing in Prague, Budapest, East Berlin, and in Warsaw, they will not succeed in achieving in Kabul? So-called "fraternal friendship," to be sure, comes about at the cost of freedom, but what power is there in the world that will prevent it from happening?

2) It is an additional and important strategic advantage, that Soviet armed forces can test and exercise with their weapons systems, with their own personnel, far away from the eyes of the world, including practical tests of newly developed systems, which would be impossible with Vietnamese or Egyptians. Hundreds of thousands of Soviet soldiers have gained combat experience, useful for all eventualities, and they have learned guerrilla tactics anew after a 40-year lapse in practical combat applications on a large scale.

3) The combat tactics of the spetsnaz special units can be tested in practice, and adjusted. This puts the Soviet leadership in the position to be able to deploy these forces at any time with guaranteed success, should war conditions in peacetime make their deployment necessary—these are military assault agents trained under permanent conditions of extreme hardship and the pressures of sustained combat sport, segregated in closed special camps with special language instruction for their target countries, drilled in techniques of

silent assassination and demolition of command centers, as well as reconnaissance of strategically important information. The existence of over 30,000 such spetsnaz agents is known. They are almost always deployed in small units, but also have brigade staffs at their disposal. Spetsnaz is the acronym for *Spetsialnoye Naznachenie*, i.e., troops for special employment. It is understandable that their existence and purpose are kept secret, since Soviet deception propaganda increasingly emphasizes, that only defensive strategies are appropriate. Then follows the required demand of the peace movement for the Western armed forces to reduce their offensive weapons. That, of course, is a conscious total mobilization of the stupidity potentials of the Western public, with the aim of outright cheating. The more salient issue is the intention pursued by the employment of weapons, for the weapons themselves have no intentions at all. Weapons may be used to defend or to attack. Defense, however, is incon-

ceivable without mobility, and movement without armoring becomes nothing but a fatal sacrifice under the effect of modern weapons. The intent is to irritate the public, and induce guilt feelings among politicians when they allocate resources for weapons. In fact, the opposition parties in the parliament in the Federal Republic of Germany are in the process of coming to the view that the ostensible assault capability of NATO constitutes an obstacle to world peace. One can only shake one's head.

The continuous deluge with such disinformation, delivered free of charge from Moscow, enables many citizens to have but a hazy capacity to perceive reality. Understandably, some judgments simply presume too much specialist's knowledge. An immense specialist department of the KGB secret service invents an uninterrupted flow of new lies with special staffs scientific and a Central Committee department for evaluating the West's propensity for falling for the lies.

Afghan 'neutrality' not seen likely

by Mary McCourt

Despite the genocidal war the Soviet Union continues to wage against the Afghans, plans are being put forward for a post-Soviet Afghanistan. One such plan was presented Jan. 29-30 at a conference sponsored by the Academy of the Evangelical Church of Germany (EKD) (Lutheran) in Iserlohn and the Institute for Development Research at the University of Bochum in the Ruhr.

The Academy of the EKD, which, for 40 years, has played a central role in the attempted reconciliation of East and West, on Eastern terms, has lately devoted itself to eliminating in the Western population the *Feindbild*, or "enemy image," of the Soviet Union. The academy's contribution to this process is to sponsor meetings on such burning issues as Afghanistan, but always to promote "neutral" discussions—a method that did not succeed very well this time. It is not so easy to reduce nationalists like the Afghans to "neutral" discussion of the greatest Soviet atrocity in the world today.

The two principal speakers, Afghani "Ambassador in Exile" Dr. A.H. Tabibi and Dr. Armin Farhang of the Institute at Bochum, presented proposals for a future Af-

ghan foreign policy—strict "neutrality and non-alignment." They also proposed "homogenizing" the Afghan resistance through a representative national tribal council, called late last year by Najibullah, the head of the Soviet-backed regime in Kabul.

Yet, if the response of the Afghans in the seminar audience is indicative—they ranged from professionals who had spent 20 years in Western Europe to representatives of the Afghan political parties in Pakistan—the resistance leaders will quickly see through the proposals: Just who, besides the Afghan resistance fighters themselves, will guarantee Afghanistan's neutrality, non-alignment, and ability to govern itself?

The tone the academy wanted to give to the seminar was set by its director, Dr. Rüdiger Sareika, who noted that the last conference the academy had sponsored on Afghanistan, was hampered by a bad snowstorm. But this time, Sareika said, the "thaw in Moscow," and the mild weather in Germany would be, he hoped, "good omens" for the future.

Dr. Tabibi, who had been Afghan ambassador to the United Nations in New York and to New Delhi before the 1979 Soviet invasion, and who is involved in the U.N. Geneva negotiations, began his talk by expressing his "hope that all the statements by the Soviet leaders, especially Gorbachov, are really truth and not propaganda." He called the Jan. 6 statements by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, that the Soviets will pull out in 1988, and that the Soviet withdrawal did not depend on the transition government, "unusual comments," indicating that "we are on the threshold of an agreement," and that the Soviets were ready to leave, whatever the fate of Najibullah.

Afghanistan must have a foreign policy of neutrality

By and large, the employment of this psychological warfare poison leads to large casualty rates. The casualties are those among us with loss of perceptive capacities, people who look at things from slanted angles, who sometimes suffer from impaired vision or even partial blindness. The fatalities in these combat encounters and battles in this form of war live on as those among us who are totally blind, and saw away assiduously at the limb we are still sitting on. Despite these outrageous waves of nonsense, these years and years of outright cheating, we are still supposed to be so gullible and trusting, and simply act as if we can surely believe that these new gentlemen are far more solid than their predecessors. For the time being, as far as I am concerned, there is no security that anyone could buy a second-hand car from such people without a cart-load of well justified second thoughts!

When Khrushchov began the Party Reform in 1962, it hardly took two years, and the antagonized *nomenklatura* in

the Politburo and the Central Committee drove him out of town. His name was struck out of Soviet history. Should not the West wait for clear proof that the Soviets are now renouncing the proliferation of their ideology? We will find out soon enough. And whether the Soviets are willing to give up military superiority, without any "ifs, ands, or buts," that will become evident enough when Soviet troop strengths have to be drawn down.

West fell twice into trap

The West has twice literally fallen for the trap of protestations of good will, appeals for understanding, peace offers, promises of peaceful neighborliness. Twice the West let the Russian bear rope itself onto the back of the West, and finally collapsed under the tons of weight of the untruth. Twice within 35 years. The first time was when so-called peaceful coexistence was offered. Our oh-so-insightful professional

and "true non-alignment," he said—its policy since the 18th century. And it is essential to end all fighting within Afghanistan to ensure that it can be a "neutral country in the most sensitive area of the world."

His listeners had doubts. If the Russians ever do leave, considered unlikely by some, a "neutral" Afghanistan, after the bitterness generated by the war, is even less likely. Or, as one put it, "I fear that neutrality could end up like the neutrality of Fidel Castro," one man said. "Neutrality for the Russians."

Although very well aware that any deal over Afghanistan will be part of a global superpower deal, Tabibi made no mention of the Reagan-Gorbachov INF treaty or the rapid retreat of the United States from Europe and Asia. The interventions of even such intimate friends of the Soviets as Armand Hammer, with whom he had held discussions a number of times, was "welcome"—as was that of "anyone who might help bring about a solution."

But it is nations—in this case the superpowers—and not individuals, that make policy, Tabibi said. "We will know in two weeks if the Russians intend to go," he told *EIR*. We have already drawn up a treaty, he said.

Two critical questions remain unanswered in the Geneva negotiations, Tabibi said: We do not know how long the Soviet withdrawal will take, even if it does begin May 1; and we do not know what troops they will pull out first. If the Soviets pull out their infantry, but leave their special forces in place to the last, they will not have lost much militarily: They could continue the war whenever they wanted.

Dr. Armin Farhang proposed a "United Front" for Afghanistan, "homogenizing" the resistance, which, considering the deep divisions between the genuinely moderate resistance fighters, and the Islamic fundamentalists,

will be a difficult task. Farhang proposed that a *mumarsel jerga*, or tribal council, which will be the legitimate power ruling Afghanistan during the Soviet withdrawal and while the country is being rebuilt after the Soviet scorched-earth warfare, be made up of the resistance leaders of all seven resistance groups, leaders of the exiled resistance groups; former King Zahir Shah; two representatives from each community within Afghanistan; and delegates representing officials, women, and the nomads.

The resistance must continue as long as any Soviet troops are in Afghanistan, Farhang said; therefore, a military committee must be formed immediately to ensure that the resistance can fight more effectively. No Soviet troops can remain, as "advisers" or under any other guise, and the pre-1979 borders must be reestablished. There are reports that the Soviets want to retain the Wachen corridor, but this is completely unacceptable, he said. U.N. troops, including some from Islamic countries, must be used during the withdrawal period to prevent chaos, and while the Afghan security and military forces are reorganized and rebuilt.

Such proposals did not spark much controversy, but the question of how—and by whom—Afghanistan would be rebuilt, did. Dr. Farhang called for a U.N.-sponsored international consortium to finance "technocrats" to run the reconstruction of the country. But few in the audience found rule by technocrats a good idea. There is one way to rebuild Afghanistan, one man said: The Russians must pay war reparations. Another called for an international tribunal to try the Soviets for war crimes.

Plans for reconstruction are vital, but, as some of the commanders of the moderates among the resistance fighters realize, plans for building effective fighting forces and keeping them under arms are even more essential.

politicians took these offers at face value, because they thought this meant "live and let live, peacefully side by side" in the Western sense, without thinking of Lenin's instructions that, for revolutionaries, deception is a duty. It was in the era of coexistence, that the missiles were shipped off to Cuba, that the wall right through Germany was constructed, and that the so-called wars of liberation in Africa were waged from Moscow. The second grand plunge into the bear's trap, with a large deposit of trust and confidence on Moscow's account from the West, with foolish expectations in the aftermath for a revision, came over us like an avalanche, when, in the period of so-called détente, the Soviets' missile armament and deployment program in the European part of the Soviet Union became ever more immense, and ultimately, despite pious declarations and signatures in front of the statesmen of this world in Helsinki in 1975, the Soviets promised to respect human rights, the right to self-determination, to guarantee free access, and then in December 1979 there began a Soviet illegal military invasion, and the murderous war against the previously free people of Afghanistan. As was also the case when the Soviets swallowed the European countries on their western borders, the invasion was preceded by subversion of the government by the communist minority, with a putsch and an alleged call for help, the customary fraternal support. When the new head of government at the grace of Moscow began to criticize the war, he was summarily shot, and a new marionette was installed from Moscow.

It ought to be clear, after these bitter experiences, just where the trip with the Soviets in the boat leads. Our Western professional politicians, the people who think ahead of us, the opinion-makers and self-nominated opinion dictators, have helped us far too little, as the silent majority of well-behaved voters, loyal citizens, and willing taxpayers, to be able to recognize that we have a totally wrong notion of just what peace is. With the exception of a tiny minority, they themselves still have faulty ideas about what peace is, and what peace can only be, beyond the framework of family, groups, population layers, society, and State. "A part of self-destruction lies in the lack of clarity in ideas," Socrates had declared to his students in classical Athens during a critical analysis of Greek ideas about values, and he postulated as a principle of all action: "First of all, get the ideas clear!"

Relating that to today: The Marxist-Leninists have been satanically masterful in the development of their own propagandistic world of ideas aimed at deception. They speak, for example, of "people's democracy," even though in their world there is not the slightest trace of rule by the people, but only a small clique of functionaries which sits on top of the people with police-state tactics and techniques, and squeezes it as far as possible. Communist systems live more from the deception of their adversaries than from the conviction of their followers. Contempt for human dignity, defamation, intimidation, blackmail are among the features of the collective model of behavior within the system, but not less so toward

the outside. "Exploitation" exists only where there are capitalists; only the party of the Communists is "progressive." "Anti-communism" is the fundamental evil of our time, a far greater danger than communism with its anti-fascist worldview—all of this is argued, and some people still believe it.

Gang-terrorism

Among the demonstrable facts of the attempt to annihilate Western high civilization without regard to costs and effort, there is the Soviet deployment to exploit gang-terrorism as a specific form of modern irregular warfare in peacetime aimed at achieving the destabilization of Western Europe. What the Soviet Union provides in this regard goes beyond training in East Germany and Czechoslovakia, and includes safehousing against police searches, travel arrangements with covert reinsertion, and mediating contacts to terrorist centers in the Middle East. That is how the terrorist gangs in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, emerged, with the aid and support of Soviet secret agents, with hard-core leadership cells, core gang-cells in totally isolated underground conditions, with support groups for supplies, procurement, and contacts, with covert safehousing and protection-zones in the so-called sympathizers' swamp of the same fanatic mentality. There have been numerous murders, family tragedies, countless acts of sabotage, horrible assassinations, and economic losses running into the billions.

In the free part of Germany, a special form of street terrorism emerged with Soviet support, one which extensively exploited the too liberal laws on rights of demonstrators. So-called Revolutionary Cells and "Alternative" adversaries of the State deliberately stage situations where they engage in street combat with the police, occupy empty houses, and build them up into fortresses, or, with masked large-scale gang-war troops, screened by allegedly peaceful demonstrators, who conduct massed assaults on nuclear power facilities, nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities, airport landing facilities in Frankfurt, etc. The casualties already number many dead and thousands of wounded. A special deployment unit of saboteurs disrupts the energy supply grid by sabotage of railway high-tension cables and cutting down or bombing of the large metal electricity pylons. Years ago in Italy, the communist book publisher and millionaire Feltrinelli, well-known as a sophisticated promoter of the leftist subculture, was caught abreacting his contempt for society on such a pylon. His inexpert handling of the explosive charge caused his death.

Reviewing the countless number of nefarious Soviet activities, undermining Western normative expectations regarding freedom, individuality, law, security, happiness, and life, and evidencing a truly messianic form of crusader mentality with pathological traits, the inevitable question becomes that of why the financial bankruptcy of this megalomaniac system did not occur long ago. Years of compulsorily cheap supplies from the satellite states, once the Soviets had

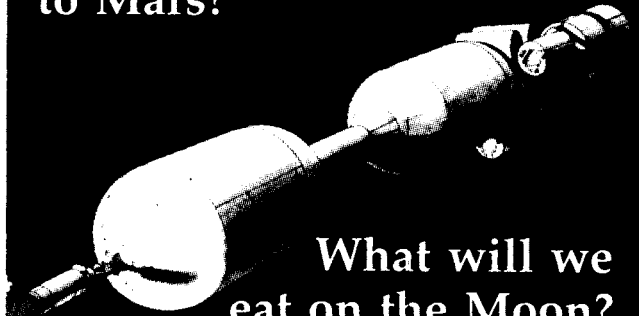
reached the banks of the Elbe River—Tito did not revolt without cause—10 years of reconstruction work done by German and Japanese prisoners of war, reparations paid by the West, annulment of war debts, continuous slave-labor of millions of prisoners in the labor camps and special prison camps, exports of gold, furs, and especially weapons, along with the most important of all from the standpoint of value—low living standards at the level of developing countries, and billions of dollars of espionage thievery of the most expensive Western know-how in production and research for over 40 years.

It may well be, that the modern-day Lenins over there want to deceive us into believing they now want to make every effort to raise living standards, but are very hard pressed, even near bankruptcy, for all of the effort and resources devoted to expensive new developments in revolutionary new weapons, as the 1987 report of the American secretary of defense (*Soviet Military Power 1987*) suggests: weapons to cause collapse of the nervous system over distances of more than 1 kilometer with radio-frequency/microwave weapons, while they view their own SS-20 missiles as obsolete, and throw them as bait onto the disarmament negotiating table. On the basis of the Soviets' observable mentality up to now, we should expect things of this sort from them. The most costly disinformation apparatus in human history up to now is still at work, its intensity unabated, and it still pretends to put the free world on trial. Of reform, real reform, there is nothing to be seen.

On this account, the astonishing observations of the Minister President of Bavaria, Franz Josef Strauss, formerly one of the most acute critics of the Soviet Union, are of little help, and carry little conviction. He gives credence of the sincerity of his discussion partners in Moscow, credence to their willingness to undertake a farreaching disarmament, even to put their offensive posture of the postwar world to an end—this Strauss believes he can know from their words alone, nothing more.

That is tantamount to the recommendation that we ought to take the super-sophisticated television appearances of the elegant, attractive Raisa Gorbachova patting children on the head, more seriously than her professional role as professor for aggressive Marxism-Leninism. Eastern psychological warfare nowadays does not present itself as a shoe hammering at the speaker's pulpit of the United Nations. In 1984-85, Communist bookshops in Germany had large posters with the letters: "Advertisement at an American travel agency: BOOK YOUR TRIP TO EUROPE WHILE EUROPE STILL EXISTS!" Nowadays people no longer want to be so stupid. Some American politicians, who want to pull the U.S. Army and the U.S. Air Force out of Germany and England ought to know that Western Europe is the last bridgehead of freedom on the east Atlantic coast. Once the factories there have begun to work for the Soviets, the lights will go out in America—forever.

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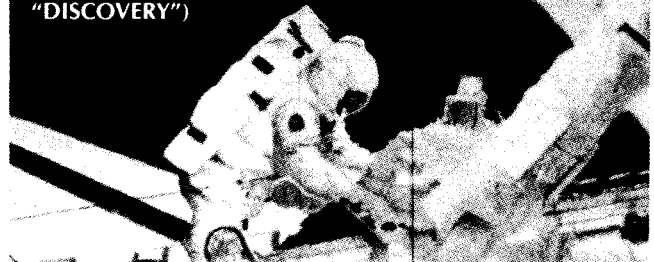
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