

# Red and black terror threatening Poland

by Irene Beaudry

The seizure of the Polish embassy in Berne, Switzerland, the first terror attack on an East Bloc embassy, was a turning point in an expansion of international terrorist operations against both East and West. As Polish television reported to viewers, the Sept. 6 attack on the embassy by armed Polish terrorists was the work of "the same kind of people" as those who had attempted to assassinate Pope John Paul II and President Reagan, and who had succeeded in murdering John and Robert Kennedy.

The "left-wing" and "right-wing" terrorist operations now being created for the East Bloc are those that have been used to destabilize the national government of Italy for the past decade. A year of investigations by Italian law-enforcement officials has shown that both the Red Brigades and right-wing groups are deployed and financed by the European oligarchy whose financial center is the City of London.

The five gunmen who invaded the Berne embassy, after being captured in a bloodless rescue operation on Sept. 9, identified themselves as members of the Polish Insurgent Home Army, an "anti-communist paramilitary organization" preparing similar attacks on Polish missions and embassies throughout Europe, as well as actions within Poland.

Since the spring of this year, sources have been reporting that an armed terrorist group modeled on the World War II Polish Home Army (*Armia Krajowa*) and on the Italian Red Brigades would surface in Poland.

On May 18, the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera* published an interview with a Polish "underground militant," a member of the extreme wing of the Solidarnosc movement, who claimed that a new "armed group has been born" with a base in factories and universities. One month later, the Italian magazine *L'Espresso* published yet another interview with three members of an underground terrorist group in Poland called MRKS. The three said that MRKS had been born in April because their Warsaw branch Solidarnosc leader, Z. Bujak, was taking a far "too moderate" line in the struggle against the regime. The MRKS members compared themselves to the bloodiest of terrorists, the Red Brigades, but claimed that "unlike the Red Brigades, we have the support of the population . . . besides, here we have the conditions to initiate a national insurrection."

The three MRKS members also revealed that the organi-

zation was deliberately modelling itself on the wartime Home Army, which maintained allegiance throughout World War II to the Polish government in exile in London, led by Count Raczynski. This group included the Polish Legion under General Anders, which was attached to the British 8th Army in the Italian theater. Count Raczynski was exemplary of a group of Polish Black Nobility who bankrolled the Mussolini-style fascist coup of General Pilsudski in Poland in 1926. The Count, with the aid of his close confidante and friend, Britain's Lord Bethell, has emerged today as a conduit of funds to the Polish underground since the destabilization of Poland began in 1980.

As in Italy, where terrorism has been employed by the oligarchy to create the climate for a "strongman" fascist government, so a rerun of Pilsudski, the Polish Mussolini, is being contemplated for Poland. There exists a chain of evidence of Red Brigades infiltration of the Solidarnosc union: direct links have been established since the arrest of Luigi Scricciolo in Italy earlier this year for terrorist activity. As director of international affairs of Italy's Socialist-run trade union confederation (UIL) Scricciolo was in contact with underground leaders of Solidarnosc, and reportedly attended the September 1981 Solidarnosc congress in Gdansk, Poland. Irving Brown, who was appointed head of international affairs for the AFL-CIO this summer, worked directly with Scricciolo on support operations for Solidarnosc.

Marta Petrosiewicz, who was a leader of the 1968 uprisings in Poland and later fled to Italy, is now a leader of Solidarnosc support operations in the United States. While in Italy, Petrosiewicz became the mistress of Francesco Pignero, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, who fled to Canada.

Furthermore, the Pope's assailant, the Spanish priest Juan María Fernández Krohn, reportedly also had links to the Solidarnosc movement. According to the Polish news service PAP, Krohn spent several days in Krakow in July and early August 1981.

Throughout August, underground Solidarnosc leaders urged the Polish population to come out in force and confront the authorities on Aug. 31, date of the second anniversary of the legal creation of Solidarnosc, even at the risk of bloodshed. The appearance of the "Home Army" in Berne indicates that the way has now been prepared for a second stage of hard-core Italian-style terrorism. European Polish experts in both the Club of Rome and in Swiss banking circles have told investigators recently that by 1983 Poland may turn into another Ireland.

The leader of the Berne gunmen originally identified himself as Col. Wysocki, descendent of two 19th-century resistance fighters. Authorities later identified him as Florian Kryzyk, a member of the Polish Secret Service between 1965 and 1969. Elements of the KGB and the Polish Secret Service have been hoping to be able to incite terrorist actions under the name of Solidarnosc to discredit moderates in Poland, and to channel opposition into terrorist violence.