

for that may be near the center of a public brawl that has broken out between the Bonn Interior and Foreign Ministries. The Undersecretary of the Interior Ministry, Dieter Spranger, has publicly criticized Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher for preventing security services from rounding up Soviet, East German and other Warsaw Pact agents and throwing them out of the country. Genscher's argument, also stated publicly, has been that of saving costs and effort: He claims it is easier to keep track of known agents than to try to locate and identify their replacements.

In any case, there is no indigenous neo-Nazi revival in West Germany. Anything which looks like a neo-Nazi revival is a kook or spook on the KGB payroll. But this operational feature of the UDAR maneuver leading toward a Soviet surgical strike into West Germany is in full swing, and is no longer a "psychological warfare story."

Military-intelligence specialists point out that, if one maps Soviet operations to create excuses for themselves to use their military forces, like the neo-Nazi revival tactic against West Germany, from the far-north of NATO down southward, the picture is that of a boiling cauldron, an unprecedented pattern of hectic Soviet stabbing operations into the flanks of NATO.

In neutral Sweden, for example, the Soviets are engaged in what is politely termed a "tug-of-war to make sure Swedish neutrality is definitely inclined in their favor." The Chief of Staff of Socialist International Prime Minister Olof Palme's military forces, Stefanson, has stated that Sweden would respond to any NATO violation of its air-space by a cruise missile, by shooting it down. European military observers say that as long as Sweden is inclined in this direction, the Soviets will be fervent advocates of Swedish "neutrality." Thus, the Soviet government newspaper *Izvestia* on Feb. 9 piously blasted NATO's "aggressive attempts" to "pull Sweden away from its neutral position."

Very sensitive and militarily crucial are the Norwegian Spitzbergen Islands, located just opposite the giant Soviet naval base in Murmansk. Intelligence specialists are alerted to Soviet attempts to foment unrest and riots among the 2,500 or so Soviet coal miners (versus 1,000 Norwegians), and then blame the unrest on Norway as the excuse to move in militarily. The Spitzbergen Islands, located between the Barents Sea and the North Atlantic, are a crucial control and choke point for East-West and North-South naval traffic.

In a case politically similar to the West German neo-Nazi ruse, the Soviets left huge fingerprints in Vienna, Austria the weekend of Feb. 11-12. "Peace Movement" demonstrators fired volleys of blank cannon shots and carried signs with slogans "Down with the Nazi Army" during a swearing-in ceremony for new recruits to the Austrian Army. Assembled were international guests, including military attachés from East Bloc countries. The demonstration is being read as an anniversary celebration for the "Little Revolution" of 1934, when socialists rioted against the Austrian "Home Guard," and were bloodily suppressed; political destabilization fol-

'We're not sure'

Each of the Democratic presidential candidates in the New Hampshire League of Women Voters' debate on Feb. 23 refused to declare that they would retaliate if the Soviet Union launched a nuclear attack on the NATO allies in Western Europe.

Mondale: "That's one of the toughest problems in the whole world. . . . We need a strong deterrent force to prevent it, and above all we need arms control to reduce the risks. . . . If that event occurs, how you would answer that depends entirely on the moment and the circumstances and the consequences and the environment. . . ." Glenn: "I find myself in agreement with Mr. Mondale. . . on the importance of this and of not saying exactly where you would draw the line. . . ." Cranston: "[Y]ou have to keep the adversaries guessing. . . ." Askew: "I agree essentially with all three." Hart: "If that scenario should happen, in my judgment, in the 1980s and 1990s it will probably be by accident and not by design. That's why I was one of the first to advocate the creation of some kind of joint crisis monitoring capability between ourselves and the Soviets. . . ." Jackson: "We need this kind of war prevention center. . . ." Askew: "What was the assumption of your, the assumption of your question?"

lowed, and the fascists took over in 1938. The in-place capability to replicate in 1984 the 1934 "Little Revolution" is seen as a strong Soviet signal that Austrian neutrality only exists at the suffrance of the Soviet Union.

These political jabs and stabs are intended to carry the message to each of the West European countries involved, "Either behave as we indicate, or else. . . ." That is also how the message is understood. Backed up with the combined conventional-nuclear-chemical arsenal at their disposal, the message intended becomes practically: "We confront you with such a formidable threat, that you only have two choices—surrender without a fight, or we will use the forces at our disposal and crush you."

That message is being delivered to every Western European nation or Western-allied nation, but up to now the West has apparently decided to avoid answering by pretending that the message has not even been heard.

The military anatomy of a surprise attack/surgical strike

As the broad scale of political stabbing operations indicates, a surgical strike aimed at Schleswig-Holstein would involve movement of Soviet forces at least along the entirety of NATO's North and Central Front. Finnmark, in Norway