

Soviet claim to Germany challenges NATO alliance

by Our Special Correspondent

What may prove to be the first shot in the strategic confrontation this magazine has predicted the Russians were building for over this summer, was fired on Tuesday July 10. On that day Andrei Gromyko's foreign ministry delivered a formal notification to the foreign ministry of the Federal Republic of Germany that the Russian government considers the F.R.G. to be in violation of treaty agreements such as the 1945 Potsdam Agreement and the Moscow Treaty. At the same time, protest notes were delivered to U.S., British, and French government agencies, in their capacity as signatories of the Potsdam agreement, arguing the same thing. Diplomatic representations were also made to the governments of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. All are members of the Western European Union, a Western European political arm of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Soviet "démarche," slightly lower than an ultimatum in the diplomatic procedures institutionalized at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, followed shortly after the completion of the present phase of the largest Soviet combined arms maneuvers since the Second World War. In these maneuvers, second- and third-echelon Red Army troops were combined with first-echelon divisions from the Shock Armies stationed in East Germany to mount an exercise practicing the invasion of West Germany. Combined arms deployments of air force and Baltic naval units were included, as amphibious units and airborne troop transporters brought reinforcements into their East German staging grounds. The troop maneuver was accompanied by Warsaw Pact General Staff exercises.

As of this writing it is entirely unclear whether the Red Army units involved in the exercise have been returned to

barracks in the western Soviet Union, eastern Poland, and Czechoslovakia, or whether they have been kept on site in the northeastern, central, and southwestern staging grounds of East Germany. These ground maneuvers complemented the large-scale air, naval, and missile exercise conducted in the North Atlantic and Norwegian Sea in the month of April. Together they are supposed to demonstrate the capability to cut off and take over Western Europe.

Seen on the background of the maneuver series, the foreign ministry note (see text, below) was meant to assert Soviet intentions to dictate policy to the German Federal Republic, vetoing what is displeasing to the *nomenklatura* in Moscow under the established threat of invasion and, by extension, the unleashing of World War III. Thus the note is both a threat to the Federal Republic, and a challenge hurled at the United States to test whether we have what it takes to stand up for our alliance partners in Europe.

As this magazine, and its founding editor Lyndon H. LaRouche have reported and warned, the Russian rejection of President Reagan's March 23, 1983 offer of an alternative to nuclear war, in the form of the doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival based on the development of the weapons systems made possible by relativistic physics, was in fact a choice of policy leading into confrontation and war. As readers of this magazine are aware, LaRouche associated that Russian commitment with the hegemony of the barbarous outlook associated with the raskolnik Third Rome millennialist cult of Matushka Rus. Since that time, projections of the course of Russian policy made by LaRouche in the pages of this magazine, and on national television in the course of his

campaign for the presidential nomination, have been proven to be right, where every other projection has been proven to be wrong.

The LaRouche analysis of the spring of 1983 projected a Russian command shift into a confrontation mode over the course of the next three months. Within the projected time frame, the Russian command cold-bloodedly shot down a civilian Korean airliner for violating "sacred" Soviet air space. The line officer responsible for the decision, General Guvov, has recently been promoted to deputy defense minister. At the end of 1983, LaRouche projected that the Russians were moving into a mode of global confrontation to break U.S. power. Central to Russian designs, LaRouche reported, was West Germany.

The overlooked Berlin crisis

In the early weeks of 1984, a crisis, largely unreported in the U.S. press, broke out around embattled Berlin. This crisis has continued in escalating fashion ever since. Since February of this year, the Russians have been interfering on almost a daily basis with air traffic along the corridor to West Berlin's Tempelhof airport, have interfered with rail transportation, and have been harassing Allied troops deployed as members of Military Liaison Committees, including killing one French soldier. In June of this year, the continuing crisis became acute when Allied governments formally protested the ongoing Soviet interference with air traffic patterns, and the Russians, for their part, protested West Berlin's participation in the European elections. None of these developments were featured in American news media as what they were.

Over the course of the indicated months, the Soviet method for creating crises in pursuit of their objectives has become clear. They provoke, and when their provocations go unanswered, or are answered impotently, they escalate. Their standard *modus operandi* is to kick twice as hard when their enemy is down. The problem we have in the West is that there are too many people in leading positions who enjoy being kicked when they are down.

The masochists, and Henry Kissinger-style appeasers, will now argue, as they have already begun to, that the Soviet threat is, of all things, a negotiating offer. These will be the same kind of people who argued against mounting an effective defense of the Gemayel government in Lebanon, and who, like Henry Kissinger's friends in the FBI, reject all evidence that shows Soviet coordination of the international peace movement, including the Greens in the Federal Republic of Germany, while arguing that the Soviets have no designs on West Germany or Western Europe, but are merely "upset" about the deployment of Pershing missiles.

Now, anyone who argues in favor of the ludicrous proposition that the Russians have a right to do anything on the basis of the Potsdam Accords of 1945 will actually be merely exposing himself or herself as an agent of Russian imperial influence. The claim is simply part of the Russian lying

campaign to build up a pretext to pull the Federal Republic out of the alliance by arguing that all opponents of Russian policy inside the Federal Republic are continuers of Nazism.

Molotov's rehabilitation

This slander has been repeated in the Soviet press over the last months, directed against individuals and institutions within the Federal Republic who have proposed to defend the alliance with the United States. Particularly venomous have been the Soviet attacks on those who have defended the Strategic Defense Initiative from within Germany. Yet, the same Russians have just rehabilitated the architect of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, 94-year-old former Foreign Minister Molotov, and maintain a functioning international alliance, including within the United States, with members of the Nazi international, typified by the National Action Party, PAN, in Mexico. In the document, it will be noted, the present Federal German government is called, insultingly, "one of the legal heirs of the former Reich." It was, incidentally, the Russians who themselves voided the Potsdam accord with their Berlin blockade of 1947. Hitler, it will be recalled, had his legal pretexts for annexation, too.

If the citing of the Potsdam agreement is ludicrous, the complaints about the decision of the Western European Union to permit the Federal Republic the construction of certain classes of weapons and the deployment of missiles are equally absurd. To take the latter first, the Russians, as we have repeatedly stated, were never concerned by the deployment of the so-called Euromissiles as such. Militarily, they had developed counters before the deployment began. Politically, the deployment enabled them to fund and organize a peace movement against the missiles, while fostering efforts to split Europe away from the United States. So much for their concern about threats arising from what they call "German soil." Nor are they concerned as such about measures which foster conventional arms industries within the Federal Republic, as the Western European Union decision does.

What the Russians have been concerned about, since March 23, 1983, is the U.S. adoption of a policy of development of weapons systems based on new physical principles to neutralize the offensive capability represented by ICBMs and IRBMs. This decision threatened to undo almost overnight a strategy which the Soviets had pursued since approximately 1957. In that year, the Russians concluded a series of agreements with forces in the West typified by Lord Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, founders of the Pugwash movement. Under the terms of that agreement, the West adopted the military policy called "Mutually Assured Destruction." In the name of this doctrine, the Western nations have stripped out their scientific, technological, and economic base, under the delusion that since nuclear weapons will destroy everyone, nuclear war will never be fought, and thus, in consequence, that the classical logistical backup for in-depth capability need no longer be maintained.

The Russians never accepted this doctrine, as anyone

who reads Marshal Sokolovskii knows. While the Western nations followed their chosen path of self-destruction, the Soviet command patiently built up the capabilities that are evidenced in their maneuvers today. Their strategy was to let the West destroy itself from within, and then take everything.

The Strategic Defense Initiative represents the capability to rejuvenate the decaying industries and economies of the West, to mobilize the superior potentialities of Western culture, based historically on the idea of the freedom and equality of the individual to contribute to universal progress, over the collective blood and soil ideologies of the East. Hence the pathological Russian commitment to stop that initiative, and overthrow the President who launched it.

If this is not correctly understood, in the way LaRouche has presented the matter over the last months on national television—beginning with his January call for the declaration of an Emergency National Defense Mobilization—and in published locations including this magazine, there will be no effective counter to what the Russian imperialists have set out to accomplish. The Russian assault on Germany proceeds from their commitment to destroy the United States as a world power before the potentials represented by the Strategic Defense Initiative can be realized.

The shoe just dropped on one of the crises that, it was said, could not occur during a U.S. election year. There is a second shoe to fall, the one that has gone by the name of the international debt crisis. Thanks to Paul Volcker, a recent visitor to Hungary, control over the destiny of the U.S. banking system has passed into the hands of certain circles in Europe. These circles control the external sources of liquidity which enable U.S. bankers to maintain the fiction that they are still afloat. Such European circles, like the central bankers of London, Basel, and Bonn, would readily deliver the crisis that brings Fritz Mondale to power in the United States, if forced to choose between that and the time-bomb that the Russians have set ticking away with their Potsdam *démarche*. If that international piece of blackmail is not answered by the kind of \$200 billion gearup of the Strategic Defense Initiative LaRouche has proposed, the Russians next kick may well be aimed at overturning the bankrupt credit structures of the Western world. By that time it will be too late to shed the illusions of electoral politics as usual.

Documentation

Text of Soviet 'memorandum' to West Germany

The following memorandum was sent to the Bonn government on July 10, 1984, and released by TASS on July 12 in Moscow:

According to an official announcement of the General Secretariat of the Western European Union, the council of the

organization took the decision at the request of the government of the Federal Republic of Germany to lift the ban imposed under international agreements of the production of strategic bomber aviation and long-range missiles in West Germany.

In this way, contrary to international agreements and decisions, West Germany is securing a possibility to develop and deploy its own long-range offensive weapons capable of posing a threat to the security not only of its neighbors but also of distant states. Statements that the Federal Republic is not yet going to exploit that possibility do not change the substance of the matter, of course. As everyone knows, whenever West Germany has had any restriction lifted, it has used it to build up its military potential which has long exceeded the sensible defense needs of the Federal Republic of Germany.

It can also be hardly considered accidental that this new dangerous step is being taken by the government of the F.R.G. immediately after the beginning of deployment in the territory of the country of what are in fact strategic American first strike nuclear weapons aimed at the U.

The above-mentioned actions of the government of the F.R.G. are in direct contradiction with its declared commitment to the cause of military *détente*, development of confidence and good neighborly cooperation. The line for turning the territory of the F.R.G. into a staging ground for making a first strike and for acquiring its own offensive arms does not agree with its repeated assurances concerning the exclusively defensive character of the military doctrine of the F.R.G. and its army. Such a line gives rise to a legitimate question about the aims pursued and in general about the direction of the F.R.G.'s policy. This question is all the more justified since no one threatens the F.R.G. or makes any territorial claims to it.

It should be recalled in this connection that devolving on the F.R.G. as one of the legal heirs to the former Reich is the commitment established by the Potsdam Agreements that no threat to neighboring states or the world at large should ever come from German soil. This commitment must be observed undeviatingly.

The Soviet side expects the federal government to take this address most seriously and to weigh carefully all those negative consequences that would inevitably arise should the F.R.G. really embark on the road of creating its own long-range offensive armaments. In accordance with the spirit and letter of the Potsdam Agreement, the Moscow Treaty, and the Helsinki Final Act, it is the duty of the government of the F.R.G. to work, not for the aggravation, but for lessening of military confrontation in Europe, not for the arms race, but for disarmament, not for undermining security, but for stability and for the development of peaceful relations between all European states. No one can relieve the government of the F.R.G. of this duty to the peoples of Europe and its own people.