

based at Schwerin. The area is honeycombed with Soviet and East German military installations, and often buzzing with military activity.

The murder occurred near *but not within* a restricted area. About 20% of East Germany's land area is off-limits to Western Allied Military Mission personnel. The Soviets announced, only to revoke shortly thereafter, an increase in this percentage to 40% in May 1984—one month before the biggest Soviet military maneuvers in postwar history. Those maneuvers were climaxed by a dress rehearsal invasion of West Germany, staged in close proximity to the West German border.

After Stalin's death, until this occasion, Soviet troops never shot to kill even when restricted areas were entered. However, there have been five previous occasions since January 1980 in which warning shots were fired; two of these incidents, on March 23 and 28, 1983, occurred as a cluster around President Reagan's historic policy speech on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

Officers of the three Soviet military missions have entered restricted areas frequently. In 1984 alone, Soviet officers were caught inside restricted areas 98 times, the last occasion on March 20, when three Soviet officers were apprehended by U.S. troops inside a restricted area close to Hof in northern Bavaria near the East German border.

The day following the murder, President Reagan told journalists: "You can't print what I'm thinking." Secretary of Defense Weinberger was quoted in the American military newspaper *Stars and Stripes* of March 27: "It's just murder. It's the KAL attitude—shoot first and investigate later."

One defense source remarked: "It is inconceivable that a Russian enlisted man would ever dare to shoot at—let alone kill—an American officer in full uniform, without being ordered to do so."

The return of Soviet policy to one of Cold War is perfectly clear to the man on the street in Germany. The return of Major Nicholson's remains to West Berlin by Soviet forces was televised. The remains were delivered via the Glienicke Bridge crosspoint separating West Berlin from Potsdam—for military and exceptional Allied purposes only. The Glienicke Bridge, the middle of which marks the border, site of many a Cold War East-West spy exchange and return of the remains of U.S. and Allied citizens who died in the East bloc, is an image synonymous with the Cold War.

The murder clearly marks the opening of a Soviet drive to undermine the Four-Power Agreements which concern Germany and regulate the status of Berlin. Destroying the Agreements is of the highest priority in the Soviet effort to manipulate and destabilize West Germany, toward the end of forcing a United States withdrawal.

Soviet policy in this connection is to introduce shocks into the German political situation, with the immediate aim of driving Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic-led coalition government out of office. Soviet policy demands that the "neutralist" Social Democrats led by Willy Brandt, Horst

Ehmke, and Egon Bahr assume power in West Germany. Thereupon, West Germany becomes a part of the Soviet sphere of influence, under the policy Bahr labels a "strategic partnership" with the Soviet Union.

The public assault on the Agreements was begun by on March 25, one day after the killing. At 1700 hours Moscow time, Soviet media broke their internal silence on the murder to charge the United States with violating "Article 10 of the 1947 Four-Power Agreements" which governs the Allied Military Missions. The Soviet government "demands that the U.S. side take necessary measures to uphold the 1947 Agreements." The Soviet declaration also stated: "The Soviet sentry acted correctly. The American soldier didn't stop after the warning shot. . . . The entire responsibility lies with the United States."

One day before Gorbachov's declaration, a Western defense analyst commented to *EIR*, Gorbachov "is following the script worked out by Marshal Ogarkov to speed up the process of turning the Soviet civilian economy into a Stalinist wartime command economy." The defense analyst underscored the thematic parallels between Stalin's 1930s war preparations, the forced industrialization and mass purges, and Ogarkov and Gorbachov's repeated calls for "technological revolution" amid a massive purge of the party and the government's economic ministries.

The Andropov dynasty behind the crime

by Rachel Douglas

When Korean Air Lines Flight 007 was shot down in September 1983, and when a Soviet sentry killed Major Arthur Nicholson in East Germany in March 1985, the man at the top of the chain of command was Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov—in the first instance as chief of staff of the Soviet armed forces, and today as commander-in-chief of the newly established "theater of military action," the Western Strategic Direction. As *EIR* has documented in recent months, the continuous upgrading of the Soviet military command has proceeded apace through the terms of three Communist Party leaders: Yuri Andropov (November 1982-February 1984), Konstantin Chernenko (February 1984-March 1985) and now, Mikhail Gorbachov.

The qualifications for party chief begin with the ability to manage the war machine that Soviet society has become under the direction of the political-military command. Gorbachov's every pronouncement to date follows Ogarkov's watchword, that the civilian economy be so integrated with the military that it can be thrown into full war-mobilization

gear at a moment's notice. The sweeping purge of the party bureaucracy and industrial ministries, which in 1983 moved key defense-industry managers into top positions in the machine-tool and electric-power sectors, has resumed under Gorbachov.

Gorbachov, his slightly older colleagues, and the new men he is bringing up in the party apparatus constitute an "Andropov dynasty." As Lyndon LaRouche has written, it is "dominated by emergence to top positions of men who were often soldiers during World War II, whose entire youth was shaped by the cult of 'Czar Josef Grozny,' Stalin, and who emerged into junior or field-grade military ranks, or the equivalent, during the last years of the Stalin period. In brief, they are 'Stalin's children.' . . . To understand them, one should think of them as combining the mental outlook of Fyodor Dostoevsky's letters and memoirs with the tradition of the Prussian general staff."

Gorbachov's Politburo and Central Committee

Who are these men, who are tooling the Soviet war machine and running the political operations for consolidation of Moscow's world hegemony by approximately 1988?

Six of the ten surviving Politburo members are from the older generation. **Andrei Gromyko**, 75 years old and foreign minister since 1957, made the nominating speech for Gorbachov to become general secretary of the party; with a diplomatic career dating back to the 1930s, Gromyko is a living link with the Stalin era. The other older Politburo members are Prime Minister **Nikolai Tikhonov**, who will be 80 on May 15 and should soon retire; Brezhnev-era holdover **Dinmukhammed Kunayev**, 73, who heads the party in Kazakhstan; Moscow party chief **Viktor Grishin**, 70; Party Control Committee chairman **Mikhail Solomentsev**, 71; and the Ukrainian party chief, 67-year-old **Vladimir Shcherbitskii**.

Gorbachov and the other three younger Politburo members rose to the pinnacle of power during former KGB chief Yuri Andropov's brief tenure.

Mikhail S. Gorbachov, 54, general secretary of the Central Committee, Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Having made a career as party leader in agriculturally rich Stavropol Krai (Andropov's birthplace and wartime base of the old Stalinist Central Committee secretary and kingmaker Mikhail Suslov), Gorbachov came to Moscow as Central Committee secretary for agriculture in 1978 and joined the Politburo the next year. It was under Andropov that Gorbachov branched out into other responsibilities, with a May 1983 trip to Canada. He was designated to give the first major holiday address of Andropov's term, the Lenin birthday speech in April 1983, and soon became Andropov's lieutenant in streamlining and pruning the party bureaucracy. Beginning in early 1983, he and Andropov replaced one-fifth of the first secretaries of regional (provincial) party organizations.

Grigori V. Romanov, 62, Central Committee Secretary

with responsibility for the economy. After running the party in the Leningrad area, which is dense with defense-related electronics factories, Romanov came to Moscow as a Central Committee secretary in June 1983. He was the Politburo member who confirmed to Western reporters that Marshal Ogarkov, far from being "ousted" last September, was now commanding the largest complex of Soviet forces facing West. Speaking in Hungary on March 25, Romanov declared that all the energies of the U.S.S.R. and its Warsaw Pact allies would be focused on "the most cardinal problem of modern times"—stopping the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative.

Geidar Aliyev, 62, First Deputy Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R. A career KGB officer, Aliyev runs the Soviet "Islamic card," the Soviets' huge network of terrorist agents and political assets in Asia and Africa. He was brought to Moscow from Soviet Azerbaijan (on the Caspian Sea) by his former KGB boss, Andropov, immediately after Leonid Brezhnev's death in November 1982. As First Deputy Prime Minister, Aliyev supervised the first stages of the purge of economic ministries mandated by Andropov and Ogarkov. On March 23, 1985, he reemerged into special prominence by delivering a speech on the mobilization of youth for confrontation with "the expansionist drive of imperialism." Aliyev is a candidate to succeed Tikhonov as Prime Minister of the U.S.S.R.

Vitalii I. Vorotnikov, 59, Prime Minister of the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic. Vorotnikov was brought back by Andropov from virtual exile as Ambassador to Cuba in June 1983. He, too, is a possible successor to Tikhonov.

Immediately below the Politburo is a second tier of leaders, non-voting Politburo members and Central Committee secretaries who are prime candidates for promotion within the "Andropov Dynasty." These include:

Vladimir Dolgikh, 60, Politburo alternate member and Central Committee Secretary for heavy industry, believed to have assumed responsibility for the defense industry. Dolgikh is described in a Soviet pamphlet as a "brilliant industrial manager," the sort demanded by Marshal Ogarkov's prescription for an efficient war economy.

Viktor Chebrikov, 61, Chairman of the KGB, Politburo alternate member.

Eduard Shevardnadze, 57, the party leader in Soviet Georgia. Long-time party chief in the republic next to Aliyev's Azerbaijan, Shevardnadze is another KGB professional turned party leader. He is also known for economic management and productivity experiments in Georgia, which fit into Gorbachov's push for higher economic performance, and launched one of the first crackdowns against "inefficiency" and economic crimes.

Nine out of the 23 departments of the Central Committee, the Communist Party's staff, changed leaders during the past two years. **Yegor Ligachov**, chief of the Organizational Party Work Department, was installed by Andropov in April 1983, to work with Gorbachov on purging the party machine.

One of Gorbachov's former deputies in the Agriculture Department, **Nikolai Kruchina**, now heads the Administration of Party Affairs Department.

Less than a month after Gorbachov became general secretary of the party, the clean-out of the regional apparat, as well as the government, recommenced. P. A. Smolskii of Ligachov's department presided over the March 22 removal of Ivan Bespalov, 69, First Secretary of the Kirov Oblast (province) party committee, and his replacement by V. V. Bakatin, a party inspector in his fifties. *Pravda's* write-ups of meetings being held in other oblast and city committees, in preparation for a spring plenum of the Central Committee, point to a further crackdown. On March 25, the party daily reported from a meeting in Ufa that "officials who have committed serious misdeeds were being protected," and cited corruption and embezzlement in Volgograd and Irkutsk. The party committee first secretary and the mayor of Bratsk, Irkutsk Oblast, were fired "for gross abuse of their positions."

In the government, Pyotr Neporozhnii found himself retired on March 23 after 23 years as Minister of Power and Electrification and the day after a *Pravda* editorial criticized the ministry's performance in rural electrification. After that, *Pravda* blasted the Coal Ministry, so more heads will no doubt roll.

This rapid turnover of personnel and Gorbachov's speeches mark a push to reorganize the Soviet economy which, as one West German observer put it, "is following the script worked out by Ogarkov." Gorbachov's role is to speed up the process of turning the Soviet civilian economy into a Stalinist wartime economy, he commented.

Gorbachov gave a keynote for his policy on Dec. 10, 1984, in his report to a conference called, "The Improvement of Developed Socialism and the Party's Ideological Work in the Light of the Decisions of the June [1983] Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee"—June 1983 being the major plenum held while Andropov was in office.

Gorbachov said: "Profound transformations must be carried out in the economy and in the entire system of social relations. . . . Only an intensive economy, developing on the latest scientific and technological basis, can serve as a reliable material base for increasing the working people's prosperity and ensuring the strengthening of the country's position in the international area, enabling it to enter the new millennium fittingly, as a great and prosperous power. . . ."

"Priority must be given to fundamentally new and really revolutionary scientific and technical solutions capable of increasing labor productivity many times over. . . ."

"The fierce enemy of lively thought and lively action is formalism. . . . Its essence is incompetence. . . . Our party will become still more cohesive and authoritative if we continue to rid ourselves of those who do not value party principles and party honor and get rid of moral degenerates. . . ."

With these fighting words about "profound transformations" and ridding the party of dead wood, the "Andropov Dynasty" announced itself to be in the saddle.

Strategic Defense

Mexico opens way to world participation

The Mexican government has officially called upon the Soviet Union to accept President Reagan's offer to share the technologies of the Strategic Defense Initiative, and to include developing-sector countries in the research effort to achieve an effective defense against nuclear-missile attack. Mexico's proposal—the first official endorsement of the SDI from a developing country—was presented to both sides at the U.S.-Soviet arms talks in Geneva.

Backing up the government initiative, a group of leading Mexican scientists has called for investigation of how the technology spinoffs from the SDI could enhance the development of the Third World.

On March 21, Alfonso García Robles, Mexican ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, argued the Mexican case to the U.N. Defense Committee. Not only the Soviet Union, but also one of the countries that signed the New Delhi Declaration of January 1985, he said, should be included in the technology-sharing program.

Socialist International scheme blocked

The Mexican proposal cuts across the grain of standard Soviet and Socialist International-inspired propaganda which portrays the SDI as the "Star Wars" bogeyman which is stealing scarce resources away from development efforts in the Third World. Mexico has placed the debate on a different level: How can all the world benefit from the SDI? The proposal to place one of the New Delhi countries—Mexico, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Kenya, Argentina, and India—in a privileged briefing position regarding the SDI's progress gives the Reagan administration an opportunity to open a "window" for understanding of, and support for, the President's SDI program throughout the Third World.

The Mexican move thwarts one of the objectives inserted into the deliberations of the New Delhi summit by Olof Palme, the pro-Soviet premier of Sweden. Palme's original draft for the New Delhi Resolution insisted on a crusade against the U.S. space defense initiative. The final wording watered this down, but kept the flavor of a "world peace initiative" to prevent "militarization of space."

Now Mexico has taken the outcome of that forum—which included India's Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi—and steered it in a different direction.

The move by García Robles, Mexico's senior ambassador in international negotiations and 1982 Nobel Peace Prize winner, also opens new possibilities for the Ibero-American