

Seminar in Munich looks at radio-frequency weapons

The first of a series of *EIR*-sponsored seminars in West Germany on military applications of radio-frequency technologies, "Radio-Frequency Weapons—Feasibility and Strategic Significance," took place in the afternoon of Sept. 3 in Munich. The seminar focused on the technological and strategic threat posed by determined Soviet efforts to field tactical battlefield radio-frequency weapons employed by spetsnaz ("special forces") as early as 1991-92, and was addressed by American presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

The more than 70 participants were almost exclusively professionals: active service West German military, some of whom represented units particularly relevant to the possible future formation of "special forces" within the West German armed forces; representatives of most of the world-famous larger military-related industries in the Munich area, as well as a number of more specialized electronics-physics firms; representatives of the West German intelligence community generally, in addition to technical military intelligence; and ranking representatives from the military community no longer on active duty.

European military professionals hardly ever contest that the sugar-coated packaging intended to sell the Russian-Soviet *perestroika* to the Western public as a policy for peace is pure subterfuge and disinformation, decorating the stage of today's so-called disarmament talks. But Michael Liebig, who manages the West German *EIR* news agency, gave substance to these justified suspicions by

tracing the role of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov of KAL-007 infamy, and his numerous Red Army officer-progeny in formulating and carrying out the current Soviet technological-economic war mobilization (*perestroika*), which is aimed both at a Soviet strategic defense capability and "high-tech spetsnaz."

Neither the technologies for radio-frequency weapons against "soft targets" (human beings), nor the specific Soviet commitment to fielding these technologies, can be dismissed as "futuristic science fiction," Liebig pointed out—any more than the strategic conception and technologies, which *EIR* introduced into NATO debates at the beginning of the 1980s, which later become known as the SDI.

"In the *combination* of special forces units, whose quantitative and qualitative importance is dramatically increasing in the Russian armed forces as a whole, and such weapon systems on the basis of directed energy, there is a new, acute threat to our security, one which has been but meagerly realized up to now. We simply cannot afford to ignore this threat by high-tech spetsnaz," Liebig argued.

Soviet program an open secret

Jonathan Tennenbaum, an American scientist who directs the European Fusion Energy Foundation, dropped another bombshell by reviewing in detail, from the *open* Soviet literature, efforts extending back to the 1960s to fulfill Vernadsky's program of research and development. Vernadsky, the architect of the Soviet atom bomb project in the 1930s and 1940s, had predicted that the nation which gains control over emission of radiation over the entire electromagnetic spectrum would become the world's dominant industrial and military power.

While reports from the Soviet literature on radio-frequency radiation generation over broad spans of the electromagnetic spectrum, wave-guides, and power genera-

ulations in Western nations.

In West Germany today, for example, we can fairly estimate the deployable, qualified paramilitary combat forces at about 10,000, of well-trained and other capable forces, coordinated by East bloc-trained paramilitary officers. The various concentric circles of less qualified sympathizers among potential riot-auxiliaries, saboteurs, and so forth, including such as Islamic and Kurdish residents, totals to a large multiple of the hard-core forces. Kindred situations exist, and are developing in other Western nations.

We must assume that this expanding capability, over the coming four to five years at present trends, combined with Soviet spetsnaz infiltrators, typifies the Soviets' first line of

That gives us in the West more time, but the logic of the situation remains essentially the same. Assume that the West's cutting of military and research and development budgets continues the downward trend currently in progress. What is the situation by 1992, or perhaps a few years later?

To situate the new weapons in the strategic equation, strategic analysis must take into account the interrelationship between two general features of an altered Soviet order of battle.

The present process of transformation in Soviet war-planning defines the first line of Soviet assault, over the medium-term, as the combination of paramilitary forces and active sympathizers of those forces recruited from among the pop-

tion, dropped to zero in about 1983, even in "civilian" areas of application, Dr. Tennenbaum pointed out that it is still possible now and then to find, for example, descriptions of medical experiments done to determine how to alleviate effects of radio-frequency radiation in humans with various forms of medication, medication administered both *before* and *after* exposure to radiation at various frequencies.

Tennenbaum demonstrated the incontestable orientation of Soviet research work toward the nonthermal and nonlinear effects of radio-frequency radiation. Thus, while continuous radiation in the millimeter ranges would hardly penetrate human tissue surrounding the lower base of the human brain, there is evidence that the Soviets have experimented with pulsed radiation in this range, employing "bundles" of pulses at carefully designed frequencies.

All of the "critical scientists" who claimed it would be impossible to beam laser light through the atmosphere to hit incoming ballistic missiles, have been refuted by the phenomenon of "self-induced transparency." Russian work is honing in on just this phenomenon, and applying it to biological organisms. (In the discussion period, several participants reemphasized this point, and argued that, in this area of physics, nonlinear spectroscopy, and optical biophysics, anyone who argues that nonlinear phenomenon *x*, or *y*, or *z*, is "impossible," is skating on very thin ice.)

Germany needs 'special forces'

For some of the more technically oriented participants, Gen. Jobst Rohkamm first sketched a number of interfaces between current state-of-the-art phased array radar, and communications monitoring and jamming equipment, and then, the more advanced applications of radio-frequency weapons which Tennenbaum had reviewed.

Brig. Gen. (ret.) Jobst Rohkamm until recently commanded the West German Armed Forces Signal Corps School in Feldafing near Munich.

He contrasted the apparent lack of a "perception of the threat" in the West with Soviet-Russian forced build-up of spetsnaz forces, amounting to a force of millions if the trained reservists are included in the calculations. He also drew upon the recently published book by Viktor Suvorov, *Spetsnaz, The Story Behind the Soviet SAS*. The perspectives and imperatives discussed by LaRouche and Tennenbaum, Rohkamm argued, cannot be dismissed as figments of the imagination by anyone who knows the ruthless brutality characteristic of Russian special forces. "This is precisely the mentality capable and determined to employ such fearsome weapons."

Given the German Wehrmacht's experience with Russian special forces in World War II, and given these current developments, the general argued, the current state of affairs in the West, particularly in the Federal Republic of Germany, makes a laughingstock of any defense mission: There are no designated special forces units in the armed forces of the Federal Republic of Germany, Rohkamm pointed out, making the Federal Republic an anomaly among all Western nations, and all nations in the heart of Europe.

Even those "deep reconnaissance" forces assigned for operations "behind enemy lines" "are given training and equipment to ensure that they are capable of nothing but reconnaissance," he said.

That state of affairs must be radically changed. General Rohkamm then held up to ridicule a graphic example of the defeatist mentality that would prevent such a change: a three-page fashion advertisement from a current West German magazine. The latest in fashion is pictured with the hammer and sickle embossed on the breast pocket of men's shirts and ladies' dresses!—George Gregory

assault in Western Europe.

The second line of Soviet assault will probably not be armored assault, but elements of Soviet regular units designed to interface with the combined local irregulars and spetsnaz infiltrators, including special airborne units of the sort now forward-based in Hungary. Armored units follow, not to lead the assault, but for occupying the terrain in the wake of the first and second lines of assault.

That is sufficient description to make the point summarized here. How does such an order of battle dovetail with the impact of the new class of strategic and tactical electromagnetic weapons?

This gives the Soviet strategists selections among three

crucial kinds of weapons which might be used by infiltrating spetsnaz forces for the purpose of destroying Soviet first-strike strategic objectives by means other than missile-launched nuclear warheads:

- 1) Pre-infiltrated, compact nuclear bombs, for hard targets.
- 2) Some selections from the repertoire of chemical-biological agents, for use deep in our interior.
- 3) Pre-infiltrated, electromagnetic strategic and tactical weaponry, for use against personnel and other vulnerable targets.

Since, in case of assault, Warsaw Pact forces intend to overrun and exploit Western Europe, the use of pre-infiltrated