



Special Report

NEW SOLIDARITY International Press Service

P.O. Box 1972, G.P.O.
New York, New York 10001
Editorial (212) 563-8628
Customer Service (212) 563-8635

West German Chancellor: "Hitler Was Correct"

by Criton Zoakos,
NCLC Director of Intelligence

NEW YORK, May 13 (IPS) — The West German Parliament from the Federal Chancellor on down stood yesterday to pay tribute to Adolf Hitler, the New York banks' protege who drowned the world in blood 30 years ago.

Before a nationally televised parliamentary budget debate, Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt became the first postwar German official to heap praise on Adolf Hitler without any objections from his parliamentary colleagues. In fact, his remarks in praise of Hitler triggered an outpouring of Nazi statements from other party leaders while a tense Bundestag and a stunned, nationwide TV audience sat by unable to believe what it was witnessing.

Characterizing the present period as the second "Great Depression of the Century," the Chancellor was momentarily interrupted by catcalls from the right-wing benches. Schmidt suddenly became tense and let out a shrill shriek: "Shut up, dammit ... shut up, I have something very important to say."

He then paused momentarily, assumed something resembling that sinister, hysterical eyeshine that the grown-up generations of Germans has been pathetically trying to blot out of its memory for 30-odd years, and continued: "We must concede with the greatest pain that, albeit with the most terrifying goals and with the worst instruments, in the final analysis, it was first (Nazi Finance Minister) Schacht and Hitler who drew the correct consequences from the monetary standpoint."

Nobody batted an eyelash as the Social Democratic Chancellor authored Hitler's finest hour in the parliamentary chambers of the postwar Federal Republic. He was followed by a pathetic Herbert Wehner, the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) organizational work horse and chief of the parliamentary fraction. Attempting to defend Schmidt, old Wehner howled: "This is neither one party's state, nor is it the state of one class; it is a blessing that the Federal Republic of Germany exists and that we have the opportunity to work for this state." Having thus raised the spectre of Hitler's *Volksstaat*, Wehner called on all to rally behind the Leader Schmidt; "If we didn't have Helmut Schmidt, the consequences of the international economic collapse would have fallen on the backs of the working class." As for himself, "I will regret for the rest of my life the fact that I was once a Communist," he said referring to his Communist party membership in the prewar period.

The chiefs of the other parliamentary parties, neo-nazi Franz-Josef Strauss of the Christian Social Union (CSU),

Hans Dietrich Genscher of the Free Democrats (FDP) followed with raving anti-Communist speeches, solemn promises that West Germany is not going to allow any West European country to have Communists in their government (an allusion to Italy's tragic situation), and threats of thermonuclear confrontation aimed at the Soviet Union.

On Orders From Wall Street

It should come as no surprise to anybody that West Germany's budget debate at this time is being conducted in military terms. This, after all, is what Helmut Schmidt characterized as Hitler's "correct consequences from the monetary standpoint." Yet, it has now become impossible for the contemporary observer to miss what most of Hitler's contemporaries were ignorant of; i.e. the fact that Germany now, as then, is moving toward the "final solution" of the economic depression on direct orders from the Rockefeller-led faction of New York financiers.

Advance intelligence monitored by the Labor Committees over the last weekend indicated that virtually all the New York banking officials heading up European operations were "in Europe" or on their way there. Even though little direct evidence of their activities there is known even at this time, their New York headquarters displayed no hesitation in expressing their enthusiasm for Chancellor Schmidt's defense of Hitler. The consensus was summarized best by a certain Mr. Kurse of Henry Kissinger's State Department; "Whether you like it or not, Hitler and Schacht figured out how to solve the crisis ... It's not shocking, simply a historical fact. In that particular crisis, Hitler and his boys got us out of the doldrums."

Rockefeller on the War Path

For those in responsible political circles in the United States who would still wish to act like the proverbial "good Germans" of the Third Reich, and continue their parliamentary ostrich games claiming that they "didn't know," no margins for evasion are left. The Nazi monstrosity that is now rearing its head to proclaim Hitlerian economics as the official policy of the West German government is explicitly the creation of the Rockefeller-Kissinger faction within the present Ford Administration. Long known to pursue the special debt-collecting assignments from New York banks, Rockefeller and his underling Kissinger have motivated their slumbering Nazi beasts in West Germany to complement their intense efforts for a NATO military takeover in Italy, a thermonuclear war confrontation in the Middle East, and a complete usurpation of power from President Ford.

The overall target toward which all of the Rockefeller fac-

tion's activities is aimed is the imposition of Nazi dictatorships throughout the capitalist sector, and an assault against the Comecon calculated to result in a Soviet capitulation. Such an assault would result in general thermonuclear war.

There has been a total blackout of news of Helmut Schmidt's acclamation of Hitler-Schacht policies in the press both in the U.S. and West Germany press, as well as in the Rockefeller-controlled international wire services — the result of a meticulously carried out wartime news-control operation that would have made Hitler's Propaganda Minis-

ter green with envy.

Responsible representatives of West Germany's major press services, DPA and DDP admitted yesterday that they were intentionally deleting the references to Hitler and Schacht from the evening news reports on Schmidt's speech. The West German Consulate in New York reports that the Parliamentary protocol office is transmitting copies of the speech by telex internationally which are heavily edited. A spokesman of West German Radio (WDR), when asked if political circles had ordered a total blackout, replied: "That is quite possible."

Excerpts from Schmidt's Speech (in response to Herr Carstens)

...This ongoing policy toward our Eastern neighbors and also toward our DDR neighbors, who lie closest to us and for whom we have the strongest heartfelt concern, is consonant with an equally continuous and persistent policy toward the West, toward the Atlantic Alliance, and toward the European Community. The close relationship with our partners in the West has eased, for them and for us, joint control of the second great world economic crisis of this century. Such far-reaching cooperation — perhaps still in no way sufficient, but going much further than before — of the participating states has never existed previously in subduing global economic crisis, which is simultaneously a conjunctural and structural crisis of the world economy, especially if I may refer to the relationship between North and South, between industrial societies and raw materials-exporting societies. On the part of the West this cooperation took its external form — although it was also an important stage of internal development — in the world economic meeting at President Giscard d'Estaing's invitation in Rambouillet last fall. Nothing like it had ever taken place in world history. Formerly, so-called summit meetings — like Yalta, Potsdam, Teheran — addressed questions of power. That was the first time, and we contributed our share.

That was also acknowledged positively; not by you (Carstens and the CDU-CSU - Ed.), but I don't hold it against you. It is not your role to call attention to the accomplishments of this government. The entire world acknowledges that we have successfully made our expanded contribution...

It is that what you (the opposition - Ed.) sneer at with the term "debt policy," which is supposed to be disparaging, was in actuality a contribution to the economic policy of the entirety of Europe. We have increased our imports in real terms from the European countries during these two years of crisis and thereby contributed to maintaining their employment, while on the other hand our exports to those countries have unfortunately shown considerable decline because of their economic weakness, and consequently have contributed to a falling-off of employment in our export industries.

In our country we have carried on a very successful fight in relation to all comparable countries for monetary stability, Herr Professor Carstens. We have brought about the returning upswing of the German economy...

You (to Carstens) have acknowledged as a fact that the German economy is developing in an upwards direction; however, you add that this is much too expensive...I am referring to the two Center politicians Heinrich Brüning and von Papen.

These two gentlemen (Brüning and von Papen - Ed.) at that time held the opinion that, given less production and fewer business orders, and thus less tax revenue and lower contributions into the social insurance fund, state outlays and social insurance expenditures had to be cut. One emergency decree followed on the heels of another and pressed Germany ever deeper into deflationary recession.

The German Reich was not the only country which, owing to the lack of economic insight prevalent in those years, pursued this mistaken policy at that time. I do not, God knows, imply a reproach against those who today call themselves the sons or the grandsons of the leaders of that period — Herr Kohl sometimes uses such expressions. I am not making any reproaches. I am only saying that unfortunately it was (impossible to deal with) the first world economic crisis of the early 1930s and its disastrous social, economic and domestic policy consequences.

The bad thing is that, if for a moment we discount America and Roosevelt, we unfortunately have to admit deep down that, although with terrifying goals and evil instruments, in the final analysis Schacht and Hitler were the first to draw the correct conclusion from a monetary standpoint.

This time in a similar situation, as a consequence of the history of that period — we learned from the first world economic crisis — we have the many billions that our employees saved at the banks and savings associations, the many millions our pensioners saved. And, they have saved, pensioners can also save; they have never been so well off as they are at present...

Along with all the fears that the individual European economies are currently drawing away from each other — even though they have never been so closely tied to each other in the Common Market and so interdependent — there are also positive aspects like the entry of Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark. There are also positive aspects in individual countries. I feel greatly encouraged, not only for England's sake but also in the interest of the Community as a