

## West Germany

# NATO Maneuvers Are War Provocations

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) — The series of NATO autumn war maneuvers that began this week is a covert mobilization for war against the Soviet Bloc by 1977.

The 27 maneuvers collectively called "Autumn Forge" peak in early September and stretch from Northern Norway to the straits of Gibraltar to Turkey. Autumn Forge is not only the largest package of simultaneous NATO maneuvers in that organization's history, it is also the largest overall maneuver ever in Central Europe, involving 250,000 NATO troops, and includes amphibious exercises and airlifts. The latter, called "Reforger 76," involves the airlift of minimally one, and maximally seven U.S. continental divisions, to Europe. Writing on the maneuvers in Aug. 19 *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, former Nazi general staff Major Adelbert Weinstein described them as "putting military power into effect... a policy of heightened mobility."

Autumn Forge is part war provocation, part war preparation. NATO's war plan, reflected in the maneuvers, is a one shot troop and arms build up in width for conventional warfare. As NATO Supreme Commander Gen. Alexander Haig told the West German daily *Die Welt* yesterday, "We will match the Warsaw Pact man for man, tank for tank."

The insanity of Haig's and Weinstein's conventional warfare reaction formation is that the Warsaw Pact strategy, as less incompetent NATO figures know, does not conform to NATO's fantasies. The Soviet Union would go for a first strike nuclear sanitizing hit against Central Europe, Britain, and North America, and then send its motorized troops, protected from radiation by their armor, through what rubble is left of West Germany. The Warsaw Pact is also already adopting concrete measures against Autumn Forge — massive civil defense exercises in the German Democratic Republic, and land maneuvers in Poland. Meanwhile GDR party head Eric Honecker and Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev met in the Crimea this week to discuss West Germany, and peace and security in Europe.

Despite Western press bluster about NATO's vaunted "wonder weapons" such as anti-tank rockets, the August 16 *Der Spiegel*, the West German news weekly, documents the complete paralysis of defeatism that is pervading NATO, and NATO's knowledge of such paralysis. *Spiegel* covers the controversy in NATO over a war scenario by one NATO General who predicts that the Warsaw Pact will be on the Rhine 48 hours after they cross the West German border.

## "A New Policy Of Mobility"

by Adelbert Weinstein

*The following are excerpts from an editorial in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung Aug. 19 on a series of 27 NATO maneuvers this fall in West Germany called "Autumn Forge:"*

The great military demonstration has already begun. The Atlantic allies' tanks are rolling on the roads of the Federal Republic...the possibility arises for bringing national tactical doctrines into agreement with one another. The integrated leadership apparatus has to prove itself in practice...If it is desired, such exercises of camouflaged mobilization serve the purpose of raising the credibility of our strategy of deterrence through intimidation. Not that a war danger exists this fall. But, according to General Haig (NATO Commander-in-chief), a military instrument only makes sense when it can be politically used...The American brigade in Bremerhaven is intended to be conceptualized as the vanguard of an American corps that has to intervene before the first shot comes, so that the first shot never hits.

All this is still planning. Its realization will partly depend on who becomes President in America. Yet "Autumn Forge" can contribute to the acceleration of the development of the policy of "reinforcement". The strategy analyzed by General Haig is, for the rest, new only for the Western world. The Soviets have been conducting it for years. With their strategic nuclear weapons the Russians maintain the balance of terror. Like the Americans, they calculate that this will preserve a state of non-war. With conventional weapons, however, whether on land or sea, they exert regional political pressure. The Kremlin is thus, under the protection of an atomic shield borne by both superpowers, the only beneficiary of the non-war. The East will have to share these benefits with the West, if only we are, in the opinion of General Haig, consistent.

## Is The West Strong Enough

*The following are excerpts from an article in the West German news magazine Der Spiegel Aug. 16 entitled "Is the West Strong Enough?" in which a scenario by Belgian NATO General Robert Close, commander of the 16th Belgian division in the BRD, was outlined:*

On the Friday before All Saint's-All Souls Day (November 1-2),...the Bundeswehr is on weekend leave. Why not? Detente between East and West is developing positively. Two border guards, who go on patrol every night around 3:00 Saturday morning in Lauenberg along the western bank of the Elbe thus have little cause for special concern. However, they strain attentively: in the howl of the storm and the beat of the rain, the motors of heavy vehicles can be distinguished undeniably

Through their sights the border guards see — hardly believable — a pontoon bridge being shifted to the western bank of the Elbe. Pounding clatter leaves no further doubt that Soviet tanks are ready to march on the West.

...Three hours after the start of the attack, the report of the two border guards is only one of many. And on Saturday morning around 8:00 the NATO soliders, according to General Close, have to report the worst in their first comprehensive situation report.

The Soviet Union and its Warsaw Pact allies have gone on the attack on a broad front. Five divisions, the majority of them tank groupings, are rolling into Hamburg and Bremen. A further army group of six divisions is pushing in the direction of the Ruhr and with its northern wing takes Hannover; the goal of the southern flank is Bonn. Six divisions march on Frankfurt...A further six divisions, evidently aiming at the Nuernberg area, are supposed to block off a possible counterattack from the south.

...The airplanes and their weapons, which could be deployed against the attacking tanks, have no effect on the front. The

Starfighter, Phantom and Mirage cannot be navigated through to target in this kind of bad weather. Nothing in the conventional arsenal of the NATO forces enables the Eastern attackers to be stopped...Only one thing still looks as if it could break the Soviet wave of attack — tactical nuclear weapons...In Washington, the advisors to the President, whose word holds the sole key to the use of U.S. nuclear weapons, cannot recommend the atomic strike against the attacker; shortly before, the Soviet government has declared that its war aims in Western Europe are

limited. A nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, however, would provoke immediate Soviet retaliation. ...U.S. weapons, deployed against Soviet troops in Hamburg, Hannover, or Frankfurt, would kill far more Germans than Soviets.

Forty-eight hours after the strike across the Elbe, Moscow's tanks prepare for a new river crossing: the vanguard of the invasion army from the East is standing on the Rhine. The Russians on the Rhine in two days — is that at all possible?....

## Korea

# Kissinger Stages Korea Crisis

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) - Information that has been available less than 48 hours after the Aug. 18 U.S.-North Korean clash in the Demilitarized Zone in Korea demonstrates that the incident was provoked by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and that Kissinger hoped to escalate the incident to the point of war on the Korean peninsula. The escalation has not taken place due to the intervention of the Ford Administration via Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, CIA Director George Bush, and the Pentagon. However, the crisis is not resolved yet.

The incident began when a U.S.-South Korean team went to trim trees in a jointly administered section of Panmunjom in the DMZ. After a North Korean patrol told the Americans to stop, a fight broke out with clubs and pipes, and 2 Americans; 3 North Koreans were killed. The Americans were the 46th and 47th to have died since the end of the Korean War in the DMZ and the first within the joint security area of Panmunjom. The incident is one of many over the past 22 years, which in the past have not led to major crises.

The Korean incident occurred when President Ford was occupied in Kansas City, leaving Kissinger in charge of Washington. Before any investigation was even begun, Kissinger immediately called the fight an act of unprovoked brutality, placed U.S. troops in Korea on alert status U.S. troops assumed during the 1973 Middle East crisis, and sent in two squadrons of F-111's and Phantoms. North Korea responded by placing its troops in a state of combat readiness — but made no troop movements that could have been interpreted by the U.S. as preparations for an offensive action.

Kissinger pushed for U.S. troop movements, which could threaten North Korea with invasion, and would have likely triggered a necessary preemptive move by North Korea. Rep. John Murphy (Dem.-N.Y.) declared on CBS radio news Aug. 19 that "Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wanted a major response. He wanted to start moving troops around...Fortunately, calmer and cooler heads prevailed" in the Pentagon, where Murphy is known to have close contacts. Several newspapers in West Germany also reported that the Defense Department had quashed a demand by Kissinger for "retaliatory action" which would surely have quickly escalated toward war. In short, there is now doubt that Kissinger sought a "shoot first, investigate later" "Mayaguez"-type incident.

The "unprovoked" nature of the incident was belied within 24 hours by U.S. military sources. An AP dispatch — blacked out of the New York Times and Washington Post and carried only in the New York Post — said: "The North Koreans blocked an attempt to trim the tree 10 days ago." The U.S. therefore knew that a response was highly likely if the attempt was renewed. Manchester Guardian writer John Gittings in an article reprinted in the Washington Post, reported that North Korea had complained that operations such as tree trimming should only be done by "joint agreement" and said that "the North Koreans are quite likely in the right to claim that their agreement should have been sought in an area that is supposed to be jointly administered" before taking action.

Nonetheless, the State Department has pushed the theory that the incident is part of some wider North Korean design, in part intended to "raise tension" at the Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, which was in session when the incident occurred. A State Dept. spokesman told NSIPS that the tone of North Korean rhetoric at Colombo was significantly heightened since the purported North Korean escalation, although no other observers noted this heightening. Even the South Koreans refused to buy the U.S. line; the Washington Post of Aug. 19 quoted a South Korean government spokesman saying that the incident "was a case of overreaction from lower echelon North Korean military men," a fact that if true would dictate an entirely different U.S. course.

The motivation for the incident stemmed, apart from Kissinger's general push for nuclear war, from Kissinger's desperation over Third World moves for debt moratorium at the Colombo Summit. Atlanticist press outlets in West Germany immediately demanded that Ford take a "tough stand" against the Third World in the aftermath of the incident.

## Greece-Turkey

# Trouble For Kissinger Brewing In Aegean

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) — Turkey and Greece remained locked this week in a bitter, NATO-concocted dispute over a Turkish oil survey ship now sailing in contested Aegean Sea waters. The dispute, which is being personally orchestrated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his handful of collaborators in both countries, has kept Greece and Turkey poised on the brink of war since the beginning of July.

Threatened by growing leftist strength in both countries as well as by the growth of pro-development forces in the Greek and Turkish military, business, and government circles who favor closer ties with the Non-Aligned sector, Kissinger has set into motion a regional war scenario designed to break the anti-NATO ferment in the area. Without the militarization of the region and a crisis to "manage," Kissinger would have little leverage to crush the left, block increasing Soviet influence in the area, and to impose austerity. More explicitly, the Aegean crisis was expressly designed to prevent Greece and Turkey from declaring debt moratoria against the New York banks and from moving into a working alliance with Italy's anti-Atlanticist Andreotti government and the Non-Aligned bloc.

The Secretary of State's attempts to stir up nationalist hysteria around the Aegean issue have met considerable resistance in both countries. The pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) press has charged that "Kissinger is the architect of the present crisis," and has denounced him for sabotaging this week's U.N. Security Council sessions on the matter which