

to suppress

dent Leonid Brezhnev. The signing of the package demonstrated to the world that West Germany and the Soviet Union see their strategic interests as best served by peace — no confrontation. Moreover, these accords established the strategic foundations for the European Monetary System. The latter institution, the centerpiece of the alliance between Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing, is in the process of realizing what Schmidt calls "a European superpower for peace."

Yet when Schmidt negotiated his historic accords with Brezhnev last year, he almost certainly did not envision the vehemence with which his nation would be publicly attacking NATO policies within less than a year. Last week's debate was a response to a series of provocative Washington and British actions against the EMS and the growing detente with the Soviets: the London-engineered Iran Crisis, the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, efforts to beef up NATO nuclear forces in West Germany, and the Carter-London fueling of the Middle East crisis. All these are seen in Bonn, and elsewhere in Europe, as a grave threat to world peace which must be answered with measures that might have seemed unthinkable a year ago. Within the past several months, West Germany, the leading power in NATO, behind the United States has taken the unprecedented steps of canceling NATO maneuvers scheduled to occur on West German soil and of publicly attacking NATO policies as articulated by Washington, London, and Brussels, culminating in last week's carefully prepared blasts at the Atlantic Alliance in the Bundestag.

At this point, West German objections to U.S. policies center not on any particular blunder, the "China card" e.g., but on recognition that U.S. policy under the Carter Administration is fundamentally insane. The diplomatic formulation coming out of Bonn is that "U.S. policy is full of surprises," but it is evident to all of Europe that West Germany, in conjunction with France (which pulled its troops out of NATO more than a decade ago), is moving away from the postwar system

How Britain dominates NATO

Although the NATO Supreme Commander is always an American, the cases of recent commander holders of that post illustrate some of the methods by which British are able to dominate the Alliance.

Lame duck Commander, General Alexander Haig, a protégé of London-trained Henry Kissinger, is a notorious and outspoken follower of British strategic doctrine and policies.

His successor, General Bernard W. Rogers, promises to be no different. NATO's new commander comes well qualified for British tastes. Graduated from West Point in 1943, Barnard Rogers received a 1947 degree from Oxford under a Rhodes scholarship. Following his first command in Korea, Rogers served under his patron, Maxwell Taylor of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as Executive Assistance Officer. A follower of Taylor's war-losing doctrine in Vietnam during his command post from 1967-1969, Rogers was then appointed to the Pentagon as Army Chief of Staff during the Ford Administration.

It is his stint as a Rhodes scholar that is key to Roger's Anglophilism, observers say. The scholarships were established by Cecil Rhodes explicitly to foster the reannexation of the United States into the British Empire, and to expand the Empire's influence globally. Scholars even today typically return from the banks of Oxford's river Isis flushed with the spell of oligarchic Britain.

Other notable Rhodes scholars illustrate the point. They include:

Harvard professor William Yandell Elliot, patron of Henry Kissinger; Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-chief of *Time* magazine; foreign policy hawk W.W. Rostow; and Schachtian economist Robert Roosa, partner, Brown Brothers Harriman and director, American Express. Roger's year, 1947, produced a notable crop: Nicholas de B. Katzenbach, former U.S. Attorney General, and General Counsel for IBM; Thomas L. Hughes, President, Carnegie Endowment; and Stansfield Turner, director, CIA. Another member of the U.S. policy team in Europe, Richard Gardner, currently Ambassador to Italy — who is under attack for his intrusions into Italian domestic affairs — was a Rhodes scholar in 1951.

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