

## An 'independent Europe'—Kissinger style

An alliance of forces led by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has squared off against the government of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Confronted with Schmidt's uncompromising support for both West Germany's traditional friendship with the United States and detente with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Kissinger's grouping is demanding a "decoupling" of Europe from the "weak" United States. They are dedicated to replacing Europe's sovereign republics with a feudalist "Europe of the Regions" in which limited nuclear warfare and other "limited confrontations" could take place without "fear" of superpower use of strategic thermonuclear weapons.

Kissinger's allies in this deadly conspiracy include Franz Josef Strauss, who is running against Schmidt in next year's elections for Chancellor as the candidate of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties; Otto von Hapsburg of the Pan-European Union; certain Jesuit networks within the European Catholic church, and their American cousins at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Republican presidential hope-

ful John Connally is functioning in connection with the CSIS operation.

At a conference in Brussels last month on the future of NATO sponsored by the CSIS, Kissinger provoked an international scandal by saying that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" was no longer reliable for Western Europe. Kissinger did and still argues that Europe must deploy some 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory so that war could be waged on the European continent even if the U.S. lost its nerve. Rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union, this "limited nuclear war" doctrine is widely viewed in Europe as an insanity which would turn the continent into a radioactive rubble field.

Kissinger has spent most of his time since his Brussels speech giving interviews and speeches in West Germany. In one interview to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Oct. 13 he urged Europe to take a more active Mideast policy, so that ways can be found to ensure Western oil supplies without resort to the Carter administration's 100,000-man intervention strike force which Kissinger called "inadequate." Kissinger has demanded an oil price rise as essential to convincing

### Cool reception for Hua

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng failed in his tour of Europe to promote Peking's "world war is inevitable" policy. His visit to France began with a "welcoming" speech by President Giscard d'Estaing, who strongly praised Euro-Soviet detente. Two days later, French Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet reaffirmed French and European commitment to "the irreversible process" of detente.

Openly soliciting aid for a Chinese military build-up, Hua was instead offered a credit line for non-military technology and the opportunity to end his involvement with the remnants of Pol Pot's fallen regime in Kampuchea. The French press reported that the two heads of state "did not agree on anything." A last minute diplomatic meeting called by Giscard apparently changed little.

Before the Chinese Premier had arrived in West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned

against a NATO "China Card" policy while appearing on Italian television with former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Said Schmidt: "We believe China is important, but so is the U.S.S.R. There are stupid persons in the West who believe in playing the China card against the Soviets ... we don't want to be manipulated by the Chinese against the Soviets..."

On Oct. 20, West German government press spokesman Klaus Boelling said that Bonn would not allow the country to become the site of a Sino-Soviet controversy. China, said Boelling, must know very well "West Germany's position toward detente." Hua's official Oct. 22 welcome in West Germany was accordingly cool. Chancellor Schmidt did not greet the Chinese leader at the airport. Only brief private meetings between the two were held. Social Democratic Party leader Herbert Wehner made West Germany's perspective on Hua's visit clear: "There will definitely be no shift of our detente policy with the East European countries. We don't want to move into the trenches against the Soviet Union."

the American public of the "seriousness" of the energy crisis, and has paid lip service to nuclear energy as the only real alternative for the future.

These statements parallel John Connally's widely publicized call for a new approach to the Mideast crisis which would include some kind of Palestinian state within the context of a militarized Mideast region—a program drafted with Kissinger's assistance. Connally too has touted a pronuclear line.

This policy has been echoed from the Jesuit corner. Last week, CSIS professor G. Heumann gave a speech in Hannover, West Germany entitled "The Middle East After Camp David," denouncing the present agreements as unworkable and calling for the creation of some version of a Palestinian state. Heumann, a long-time associate of Kissinger, is slated to begin an organizing tour among American Zionist organizations when he returns to the United States.

### **Strauss the 'European'**

In West Germany, Franz Josef Strauss has purged his campaign propaganda of some of its more overtly neo-Nazi overtones and is gaining avid support in his bid for the chancellorship from "liberal" press organs ranging from the London *Guardian* to the Hamburg weekly *Die Zeit*. Strauss' campaign focuses around the line

that Schmidt is weakening NATO by seeking detente with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This, combined with the alleged inadequacy of the U.S. nuclear umbrella, means that Europe must look to its own defenses, and must acquire the new medium-range missiles which U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski is demanding, says Strauss. At a recent meeting of Strauss' CSU party arms policy panel, a party spokesman declared that NATO in its present form is dead, and must be replaced by a common European defense command structure based on joint Franco-German control of France's nuclear weapons.

The second tactic in Strauss' campaign is to argue that Schmidt's support for nuclear energy is a commendable policy, but that Schmidt cannot get his own Social Democratic Party (SPD) to support his nuclear policies. In fact, the SPD is riddled through with environmentalist "greenies," who are expected to mount a significant challenge to the Chancellor at the party congress in December.

Meanwhile Strauss is waging a level of diplomatic activity intended to give him the aura of a "shadow government." Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng stayed at Strauss' personal residence in Bavaria during his recent visit to West Germany and last week Strauss met with Henry Kissinger and the Israeli ambassador to Bonn.

—Susan Welsh