

## Socialists deploy for Moscow in Europe and Ibero-America

by Nancy Spannaus

In the wake of President Reagan's refusal to give concessions to Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, none other than the Socialist International has come to the Soviets' aid. The objective? Create the new set of crises for Reagan that will guarantee a U.S. troop pullout from Western Europe, and hand the region over to the Soviet Union.

On the Western European front itself, the Socialists are pursuing the central objective of toppling the West German government and replacing it with what is known as a "Red-Green" coalition of Socialists and the Moscow-run, neo-Nazi Green Party. Meanwhile, the Socialist parties of Great Britain and Greece are doing their best to undermine their nations' resistance to Soviet demands for Western disarmament.

Should Socialist aims in Western Europe be successful, it is not to be excluded that West Germany would actually pull out of NATO "voluntarily."

But in order to accelerate motion in that direction, the Socialists have begun to work hand in glove with Henry Kissinger for the purpose of creating an explosion that will "justify" the withdrawal of U.S. troops for police action in the Western hemisphere. They may even succeed in accomplishing the aim of a U.S. invasion in Central America, for example, before the U.S. election.

Moscow is betting heavily on its Socialist International puppets, looking especially to the model of 1972 when Willy Brandt blazoned the way to Moscow, and created the conditions for Henry Kissinger's sell-out of U.S. defenses. But will Reagan, the governments of Ibero-America, and the remaining conservatives of Western Europe buy it? That is the question that will be answered over the crucial weeks.

### Moscow's orders to Germany

The keynote for the overthrow of the Christian Democratic government of Helmut Kohl was sounded by Boris Ponomarev, the Soviet Politburo's veteran Cominternist, in

addressing a visiting delegation of 15 leaders of West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) headed by Egon Bahr and Horst Ehmke in late September.

"The Socialist International has not given its best yet," said Ponomarev. "It must do more to set this huge actually unrealized protest potential into motion." Ponomarev was instructing the SPD leaders to merge their operations with the Green environmentalists and the peace movement. Ponomarev told the delegation, "The traditional threat of West German revanchism is being enlarged by the stationing of new U.S. missiles and the policy of the present government in Bonn."

Meanwhile, back in Bonn, SPD party manager Peter Glotz promptly picked up on Ponomarev's instructions, accusing the Bonn government of Chancellor Kohl of "not being capable of launching a new Ostpolitik, but rather launching a new Cold War." Glotz attacked Kohl for trying to turn West Germany "into a powerless province of the U.S.A." and added that he thought that "it is high time this government was replaced."

Glotz was echoing Ponomarev and East Germany's expert on West Germany Herbert Haerber, who had just met with another SPD delegation to East Berlin, this time led by Hans-Jochen Vogel. After the meeting Haerber launched a series of attacks on Chancellor Kohl. Thuggishly, he threatened the Chancellor "had better keep out of foreign policy" and "stop playing himself up as the self-appointed guardian of East-West relations."

### Calls for Kohl's overthrow

Supporting parts in the Moscow-orchestrated series of political moves were allocated to Romania's Ceausescu and Prime Minister Filipov of Bulgaria. Speaking for Bulgarian head of state Zhivkov, whose state visit to West Germany, like that of East German party chief Honecker, was cancelled

at the last moment, Filipov told Austrian journalists that the visit had only been "postponed" and could take place at any time, as soon as "the obstacle" of American Pershing II missiles in West Germany has been removed.

Ceausescu has for his part set the conditions for an upcoming visit to Bonn, asserting that he will go if he is met at the airport by Kohl himself, and if Kohl agrees to sign a joint declaration calling for a freeze of U.S. missile deployments into West Germany.

### **Socialist sabotage**

Also participating in Moscow's campaign against the U.S. military presence in Europe are the leading Socialists of Great Britain and Greece.

At the annual convention of the British Labour Party, held on Oct. 4, a resolution calling for total unilateral nuclear disarmament was passed. "Can anybody really trust Ronald Reagan and his henchmen not to use these [U.

warehouses for weapons of destruction? asked Scottish labour representative Stewart Burnett. "Let's get Americans out of this country!"

The Labour Party resolution, which would be implemented should Labour replace the Thatcher government, demands the "unconditional removal" of all U.S. nuclear weapons in Britain, including Poseidon submarines, nuclear-armed F1-11 bombers, and 32 nuclear-tipped cruise missiles.

Nor is Andreas Papandreou, Greece's Socialist prime minister, to be outdone in appeasement of the Russian imperialists. On Oct. 3, Papandreou charged that it was the CIA, not the Soviets, which was responsible for the shooting of the Korean airliner last year, in which 269 persons were massacred. Papandreou's line, first manufactured in Moscow, argues that the KAL 007 was a U.S. spy plane on a mission. Therefore, presumably, he believes that the Soviets had a right to murder 269 persons in cold blood.

### **Meddling in Central America**

Yet, the Socialist International is taking no chances. Should the Socialists direct efforts to drive the United States out of Europe fail, they hope to create the conditions for Kissinger's plan of redeploying U.S. troops into Ibero-America.

No rhetoric against the Reagan administration was spared at the recently concluded Socialist International meeting in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Resolutions were passed excoriating the United States for its high interest rate policy, provocations in Central America, and space weapons program ("militarization" of space), while demands for reduction of military budgets of the U.S.A. and Ibero-American countries were raised.

Most indicative of the Socialists' objectives was the deployment of former West German Chancellor, and arch-appeaser, Willy Brandt on an Ibero-America-wide tour. Brandt will visit most of the Ibero-American nations, and take a special interest in Central America. He has already an-

nounced that he will follow up his trip with a mass demonstration in Bonn, West Germany, on Nov. 3—a demonstration to protest "U.S. aggression" in Central America.

The program Brandt will take around Ibero-America is carefully crafted to appeal to the Ibero-American nationalists, but it is merely a tool to get them on the inside. Brandt has offered to "mediate" in the conflict around the upcoming elections in Nicaragua and in the Contadora negotiations. Not surprisingly, the first meeting which Brandt arranged between the Sandinistas and the social democratic opposition—which has demanded rescheduling of the Nov. 4 elections as a condition for its participation—resulted in a breakdown and heightened conflict.

Brandt will visit Nicaragua on Oct. 12, and go from there to Cuba. His next stop will be Washington, D.C., where he will put on a show of trying to "sell" his diplomacy to Reagan.

### **A little help from Henry**

The Socialist International would not have a prayer of starting the kind of "little war" they would like in Ibero-America, were it not for the fact that Henry Kissinger has virtual dictatorial control over U.S. policy in that area. By no coincidence whatsoever, the Socialists' plans to whip up anti-American sentiment throughout the continent dovetail precisely with the plans of Henry Kissinger and U.S. Commander for Mexico, General Gorman, to provoke a conflagration in the area.

Kissinger's co-thinkers in the State Department are interfering left and right in the Central American situation, and it is an open secret that the administration would like to win itself some points against "communism" by invading Nicaragua, as Henry has said they could. It is even conceivable that the Reagan administration might try to launch an invasion before the elections.

The New York office of *EIR* has received calls from Marines over the last days, who report that they are on alert in Panama for a possible invasion.

Also heating up the area have been the Nicaraguans and the Cubans, both of whom made statements at the United Nations this week warning of a U.S. invasion on October 15. Clearly, the Soviets would appreciate such a move—which would turn into a wild cause célèbre in Western Europe, and give them an excuse to take action in Western Europe "in defense" of one of their allies.

Speaking to this issue in an interview on Oct. 4, independent Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. warned that the invasion of Nicaragua could function as a "tarbaby" situation for the United States—in other words, getting the United States into a situation from which it could not extricate itself. This situation must be avoided, LaRouche said, by the United States moving instead with correct economic development policies for the region. In that context the Contadora group, which should be the agency for solving the Central American crisis, would be able to solve the problem itself.