

EXCLUSIVE

Inside View Of Atlantic Bridge Meet Reveals Plot To Topple Schmidt

WEST GERMANY

The proceedings of the just-concluded biennial convention of the American Council on Germany confirm that Rockefeller intends to overthrow the government of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt at the first convenient date. The most elite of all post-war "American-German friendship societies," the American Council used its March 11-13 convention to kick off a new salvo of intensive "negotiations" between Washington and Bonn on "outstanding political disagreements." The real aim of this "friendly" give and take is to wreck the alliance of industrialist and Social Democratic Europeanists which presently constitutes the base of support for Schmidt's government and a linchpin of European resistance to Rockefeller policy.

The Conference, held at the bucolic Princeton University campus in New Jersey, represented all the political parties, think tanks, and chief media outlets of both countries. Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger made his "first public appearance in 51 days" to join Ford Foundation director McGeorge Bundy, West German Social Democratic Party chairman Willy Brandt, New York investment banker George Ball, and a spread of top NATO officials, industrialists, and West German trade unionists at the conspiratorial gathering.

The conference occurred at the same time that a profound rift in the Washington-Bonn relationship has become a matter of open discussion throughout the international press. Carter's Administration is attempting to rectify these insuperable disagreements by meting out to Bonn the exact same treatment which it is applying to the Brezhnev faction in Moscow: promises of better treatment from Carter in exchange for devastating concessions to the Trilateral Commission demands; backed up by an array of destabilization and war threats already in operation. Thus while Henry Kissinger urged the West German delegation to be "understanding" toward the new U.S. government and give it time to work out its problems, Willy Brandt, a Rockefeller houseboy since the 1930s, was brazenly insulting to Chancellor Schmidt and lied through his teeth about the stated policy aims of the Schmidt Cabinet.

Making this East-West parallel devastatingly clear, one key West German delegate indicated that Rockefeller's "destabilizations" in Western Europe are to go hand in hand with insurrectionary plotting against "the

Soviet Union and its satellites," with Poland singled out as the most vulnerable "weak link." Such an attack on the Warsaw Pact, in tandem with the collapse of the pro-development Schmidt government, would be a signed and sealed guarantee of immediate all-out thermonuclear war.

Long Live the Occupation

It is appropriate that the American Council, known in West Germany as the Atlantic Bridge, was founded and is still chaired by John J. McCloy, the Chase Manhattan Bank international board member who headed the American occupation of Germany after World War II. The American Council's purpose is to keep alive "the spirit of the occupation." As the Rockefeller cabal understands full well, it is just this "occupation mentality" that still ideologically tethers West German political forces to the degrading role of "America's Number 1 junior partner" in the Atlantic alliance.

And on hand to speak for the occupation mentality was the star of the American Council fete, Henry Kissinger. To the surprise of the West German delegates, Kissinger intoned, "I ask for compassion and understanding" for the Carter government, "in a situation which any new Administration is bound to face as it takes over the machinery of government." According to one conference attendee, the West Germans responded according to profile and "were deeply impressed that a member of the former Administration would speak out so strongly in favor of Carter."

The conference began on Friday, March 11, with a dinner address from Willy Brandt. Brandt first turned to the octogenarian McCloy, seated next to him at the head conference table, to salute him as "McCloy, the father of the Federal Republic."

Brandt unctuously glossed over the profound political disagreements which have brought Chancellor Schmidt in alliance with continent-wide European forces to the very edge of a complete break with the United States. "Our best friends tell us, 'You Germans must go to the front'; rather, I would say, Germany must do her European duty," he babbled. "There are no basic differences within the Atlantic Alliance between our two countries," he went on. "We need more intensive talks about the probably *serious misunderstandings* on various important topics."

Disagreement over Industrialization

The leading agenda item at the American Council gathering was the West German-Brazil export treaty,

signed by the two countries in 1975 to permit West German electricity generator producers to construct \$5 billion worth of nuclear-powered utilities equipment in Brazil. As emphasized by Chancellor Schmidt in a statement issued this week, the construction of nuclear-powered facilities in the Third World is a crucial groundbreaking endeavor toward full-scale industrialization of the underdeveloped sector. Under the cloak of an "international non-proliferation" campaign against "nuclear terrorism," the Carter Administration has been on a non-stop rampage since its inauguration to force Schmidt to cancel the treaty and thereby support Rockefeller's zero growth economics.

Members of the West German delegation arrived fully aware of the explosive disgust which Carter's "nuclear non-proliferation" sabotage has provoked in Western Europe. During the course of the conference, some reached the conclusion that, indeed, little will be achieved through negotiations with the American side. In a lead article in this week's West German weekly *Die Zeit*, Theo Sommer, a member of Rockefeller's Trilateral Commission, and a prominent conference participant, attacks Carter's nuclear policies, reveals that there is opposition to the Carter regime in the United States, and advises Chancellor Schmidt to stay firm in his opposition.

Prepared for this situation, Rockefeller called in his big guns. McGeorge Bundy, not a member of the American Council, but a leading light in Atlanticist inner circles, came equipped with a just-released Ford Foundation study on the dangers of "nuclear proliferation." Brandt's remarks on the West German-Brazil treaty were closely coordinated with Bundy's assignment.

"There is no conspiracy between the Federal Republic and Brazil," Brandt said. "There is currently a very emotional quarrel on the nuclear issue in Germany... My advice: exclude the emotions; this very difficult subject needs calm handling. *If existing obligations have to be augmented by new one, bilateral or trilateral ones will be asked for.*" And speaking the next day before a public forum of students from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson International Affairs school, Brandt reiterated, "My fellow countrymen have misunderstood American objections here. We thought it had to do with (commercial) competition. What is behind President Carter's moves has not been well enough understood. We should add something to (the Brazil treaty)."

The "something" Brandt also described as "a regional solution," a "trilateral agreement" — nothing more than a fantastic proposal authored by Rockefeller's own Senator Jacob Javits, for the creation of internationally monitored (i.e., U.S.-controlled) "regional nuclear fuel reprocessing centers." These centers would permit the U.S. to maintain its restrictive international monopoly over nuclear fuel resources, and enable the Carter Administration to sabotage nuclear power development "at the source."

The Javits scheme has already been rejected by the governments of both West Germany and Brazil. Two days before Brandt's speech, on the same day the British Prime Minister James Callaghan arrived in Washington for a summit meeting with Carter, Chancellor Schmidt sent a personal letter to the White House on the Brazil

treaty. The letter stated that West Germany will stick to its treaty commitments; the Brazil deal will not be changed. Likewise the Brazilian government, whose Bonn embassy has just issued a report on national nuclear energy planning, has adamantly declared that nothing will be added to the existing treaty.

Only Following Orders

But Brandt was more than willing to contradict his government, and to lie like a snake, in Rockefeller's service. For example, Brandt told the Woodrow Wilson school audience, "Among the conference participants, one of the most brilliant thinkers at this time,... Karl Friedrich von Weizaecker, is now doubtful about nuclear energy. He's not so much afraid of the dangers, but is afraid of the security questions...terrorism... We will get a moratorium for two, three, four years before the (West German) government will start construction of new nuclear plants.

When later that day Mr. von Weizaecker, a director of West Germany's Max Planck Institute, was asked about Brandt's statement, he responded, "Did I say that? Did I say that? When did I say that?...Let me think. Oh, well, what I said was, *if* we agree with what Carter is demanding *then* we will have a moratorium on nuclear power for two to three years."

Brandt was outright insulting to Schmidt and, not accidentally, British Prime Minister Callaghan. Asked about West Germany's refusal to reflate its economy as the Carter regime is demanding, Brandt chuckled, "I must be careful on this subject. I don't want to challenge the acting (sic) Chancellor of the Federal Republic." And, commenting on the international response to Chancellor Schmidt's public endorsement last August during the U.S. presidential election campaign, Brandt jibed: "One has exaggerated what people call Schmidt endorsing Ford. People in power stick together." As for Callaghan, "There is a Labour government in Britain, but I dare not say how successful it is." Brandt made a swipe at the French Gaullists too, saying, "DeGaulle created a desert in French political life."

Kurt "Two Heads"

During the conference much attention was showered on Kurt Biedenkopf, the former Secretary General of West Germany's Christian Democratic Union (CDU). Although federal elections are not scheduled to occur in West Germany for another four years, Biedenkopf was repeatedly introduced as "a potential new federal cabinet minister" and "a likely next Chancellor of Germany."

Biedenkopf is a graduate of Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies, a prime coordination center for Rockefeller European operations, and he is extremely proud of his pedigree. Imagine a shoe salesman who gains immense satisfaction out of bending down so low that he is always under other people's feet, and it is easy to understand how this otherwise unqualified individual would be handpicked by Rockefeller to become Chancellor of West Germany.

Attack to the East

A professor of Chomskyian linguistics, Biedenkopf speaks in a semi-language composed of Atlanticist code-words. In his emotionless remarks, punctuated repetitiously with words like "destabilization" and "cordon

sanitaire," Biedenkopf enunciated scenarios directed against both the Soviet Bloc and Western Europe's anti-Carter, pro-growth factions. "We have to overcome dictatorship in the Soviet Union and in the satellite countries," he said. "The satellite countries are most important...The Soviet Union must be bound to feel threatened over destabilization of the satellites...because they refuse to separate their state structure from their social structure." Poland, stressed Biedenkopf, is the "satellite" most vulnerable to subversion.

In line with the "open and frank" ambiance of the convention, Biedenkopf (like many other attendees) took exception to Carter's "human rights" approach to the Soviet Union. The substance of Biedenkopf's disagreement, completely coherent with his "right-wing" Georgetown connections, was that the "human rights" issue is not a credible posture. "You can only support human rights movements in the Soviet Bloc if you are willing to raise conventional defense budgets," he said.

Challenged over the fact that most Western European governments have already refused to raise their conventional defense budget outlays in their 1977 budgets, Biedenkopf was undaunted. "Enthusiasm doesn't matter. We have to go for short-term optimization of our situation. This may mean resetting of national priorities, possibly at the expense of social expenditures...At some point, the U.S. taxpayer will say that the active willingness of Europe to defend itself has diminished...why should a Ford worker in the United States have to pay more in defense taxes than a Ford worker in Britain or Germany?

"Short-term optimization," he explained, means cutting out "expensive" NATO research and development programs. Europe's efforts to uphold technologically advanced development projects in the military sphere, exemplified by the British-French Concorde are conscious policies to promote progress in Europe's civilian economies, and thus have become a major battleground in the fight against Carter's "back to the Stone Age" regime.

The Brezhnev Treatment

Washington is presently expending tremendous effort into making Carter's willingness to "iron out the differences" with Schmidt look real. Overlapping the American Council affair, a frantic exchange of transatlantic visits has been called between Washington and Bonn officials. West German Defense Minister Georg Leber and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher have held consecutive, separate meetings with Cyrus Vance, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Harold Brown. Warren Christopher, Undersecretary of State and the main U.S. negotiator on "nuclear non-proliferation," has been on an extended stay in Bonn. At least half of the West Germans who attended the Princeton conference than traveled to Washington for private meetings. And a number of West German chief economics specialists, including Trilateral Commission member Count Lamsdorff, have made unannounced appearances in Washington. Inquiries to the U.S. State Department about the results of President Carter's summit meeting with British Prime Minister Callaghan drew the response, "There are so many Germans in town, nobody at State followed the U.S.-British talks."

The "open dialogue" façade which the Carter camp has donned for its dealings with Bonn is the same mask which Cyrus Vance and company are sporting for their talks with Soviet party chief Brezhnev. Last summer, U.S. "soft" Atlanticist Averell Harriman made a special trip to Moscow to offer the Soviets a thin promise that if they "gave Carter a chance" he might be influenced to tone down his provocative policies and sign a disarmament agreement following prolonged negotiations on strictly military questions.

Not accidentally, some conference participants, obviously voicing a key aspect of the line which Washington is now dishing out to Schmidt, criticized Carter's "human rights" campaign on the grounds that it de-emphasizes the importance of SALT and other disarmament rounds. Rockefeller is thus waving the same miniscule "carrot" to dupe both his chief military foe, the Soviet Union. Simultaneously, Carter's administration is prepared to make not a single concession on the key issues which can guarantee both peace and the pro-growth industrial-Social Democratic alliance which keeps Schmidt in power.

Rockefeller has chosen this approach to Bonn — strongly contrasting with the abusive treatment dealt to Callaghan on his visit — because the chief vulnerability in West German European factions is defined by the fact that West German political institutions are a "mirror-image" of the paranoid Brezhnev faction in the Soviet Bloc. Faced with Rockefeller's inexorable drive to war, political forces in both thermonuclear "front-line" states are prone to sudden onsets of demoralization about the possibility of intervening in world politics to Rockefeller's disadvantage.

Behind the rows of smiling faces of the Rockefeller cabalists, arrangements are being rushed ahead to disperse once and for all with their wavering opposition, by drawing a bead on European collaboration with the Third World.

Approximately six weeks ago, World Bank chief Robert McNamara suddenly proposed that Willy Brandt be made chairman of an international commission to head the North-South negotiations for a new world economic order between the advanced sector and the developing nations. As the international press noted at the time, the response of the Third World countries was a unanimous "Ugh! We don't want him." The proposal was relegated to the back burner and there were even rumors in Bonn that Chancellor Schmidt would go along with the idea if it meant getting Willy off his back.

Since McNamara's announcement, the prospects for a collapse of the talks has greatly increased as a result of Soviet hesitations on implementing the transfer ruble alternative to the dollar.

At a March 15 press conference in Bonn, Brandt concluded his report on the previous weekend's Atlantic Bridge convention with the announcement that he will indeed accept the North-South post "as soon as the (current) official North-South negotiations have been concluded." He might as well have said, "have been buried." If Rockefeller's opposition accepts Brandt as the presiding chairman of the North-South dialogue, this will signal that little stands in the way of U.S. plans to impose an

international financial dictatorship, and along the way, dispense with the upstart government of Chancellor Schmidt and his Europeanist allies. Unless Rockefeller's op-

position wakes up, Brandt will preside over a "frank and open" international dialogue as the world goes up in thermonuclear smoke.

Social Democrat Wehner Calls For Immediate MBFR Agreement

Herbert Wehner, the chief spokesman for détente policies in the West German Social Democracy, has issued an urgent appeal to Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to quickly reach a bilateral-disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union, even if Schmidt must act without the acquiescence of the United States. The appeal, issued in a press release covered throughout West German media March 16, is accompanied by a challenge to the industrial wing of the opposition Christian Democratic Party in the Federal Parliament to collaborate with Schmidt in the execution of economic policies which guarantee investment and growth.

Along the same lines as the disarmament proposal issued by U.S. Labor Party chairman Lyndon LaRouche last month, Wehner recommends that the forum presented by the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks is the location for a rapid agreement. He warns, without mincing words, that an immediate danger exists of a superpower confrontation modeled on the Cuban Missile Crisis. Wehner emphasizes that West Germany and West Berlin want nothing to do with such a crisis.

The appeal reminds Chancellor Schmidt that in his Dec. 16, 1976 government declaration, Schmidt himself stressed the importance of a rapid, successful conclusion to the MBFR talks between the member nations of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO alliance. At the same time,

it contains an unmistakable signal to the Soviet leadership that wishful thinking about and prolonged bargaining with the Carter administration on disarmament is far more dangerous than the Soviets recently have been willing to believe.

The signal to the Soviets takes the form of an open endorsement by Wehner of the Bucharest Declaration, issued by the Warsaw Pact members in late 1976. The Bucharest Declaration is a profound statement on world peace, which proposes a ban on first strike nuclear attack, and defines a policy of world economic growth as the only firm foundation for peace. Since its release, western government officials have rarely mentioned the Bucharest document; the Brezhnev faction of the Soviet leadership has temporarily filed it in the archives.

Leading figures of the Christian Democracy's industrial faction have already indicated that they are moving parallel to Wehner's initiative to salvage international détente. The Wehner release was published in the Kieler Nachrichten, a northern regional daily run by Christian Democrat Gerhard Stoltenberg, a leader of the industrial forces. Stoltenberg himself has just attended the Leipzig industrial fair in the German Democratic Republic, and upon return March 17 announced a proposal for resumption of talks between East and West Germany on trade, détente and resolution of conflicts around West Berlin.

Callaghan Snubbed By Carter

BRITAIN

Public pronouncements to the contrary, President Carter's meeting with Prime Minister James Callaghan of Great Britain was a diplomatic "washout." British government circles will not soon forget the insolent treatment accorded Callaghan, who came to the U.S. as a representative not merely of Britain, but of the European Economic Community as a whole. Indeed the Carter Administration's panicked attempts to sweep all trace of the Callaghan visit under the rug may have exacerbated the growing rift between the U.S. and its European allies to the breaking point.

As the press clamped down an almost complete black-

out on the talks, both Carter and Vice President Mondale snubbed the British Prime Minister by refusing to attend a dinner in his honor sponsored by the British Embassy. The highest-ranking official they could muster as a replacement was Chief Justice Warren Burger. British diplomatic personnel were reportedly "miffed" by this action, but the worst was yet to come. Carter and his Tri-lateral advisors simply got up and left when prickly issues such as human rights and Rhodesia were brought up during the brief working sessions. Only 15 minutes was allocated for the key issue Callaghan had come to discuss: the global economic crisis.

Nevertheless, Callaghan carried out his mandate from the European Community, diplomatically but firmly drawing the line between what U.S. allies will tolerate from the Carter regime and what they will not. Callaghan warned that the Carter "human rights"