

'Just one German spy scandal away'

Reports leaked at the International Monetary Fund meeting, that U.S. national security advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski is about to launch a new "Soviet spy scandal" to topple Helmut Schmidt, keynote the high-profile reemergence of Henry Kissinger in control of U.S. foreign policy after Camp David.

Informed journalist sources in Washington say that Brzezinski, who is collaborating with West German Christian Democratic Union leader Helmut Kohl, will use Kissinger conduits columnists Evans and Novak to peddle the new scandals. Kissinger has been privately meeting with Brzezinski and was the author of the Camp David "step-by-step" negotiating approach. The operation against Schmidt ties in with Kissinger's line that the U.S. has been overly compliant toward "Soviet geopolitical expansion."

The issue has been identified, in the *Christian Science Monitor* and other locations, as Schmidt's leadership of a "new Rapallo tendency."

For this, Schmidt is being treated by British and British-controlled press outlets as riddled with suspicious Soviet "spy" connections, and at the same time harboring "Nazi-like" German imperial ambitions. The Israeli government — according to French intelligence sources — is currently activating the blackmail weapon of Nazi war guilt against Schmidt.

The pedigree of the "Nazi-Communist" slander and its real purpose can be traced directly back to London, and is being purveyed, not accidentally, through press conduits which are also retailing the line that Schmidt's European Monetary Fund is aimed against the dollar.

But this week's unequivocal dismissal by the German Federal Constitutional Court of the latest engineered "Soviet spy scandals" against associates of Schmidt (the affair of Romanian defector Pacepa) is just one of many indications that, this time, Kissinger and the British may have seriously underestimated the political strength of their intended victim.

London: Schmidt political survival fragile

The Economist, Sept. 23, 1978 editorial, "Two-man Europe?":

At Aachen last week the heads of government of West Germany and France once again acted bilaterally, to drag Europe's financial officialdom and central bankerdom in their wake. Can any fractured continent, let alone the European Economic Community, expect policies to last which are devised

by two elected leaders whose political survival is as fragile as is any narrowly elected politician's? Can a club of two or three temporarily and nationally elected individuals be even a European way of running a Europe of nine (let alone 12) nations . . . ? It is a question as old as de Gaulle's efforts to set up a directorate. And it is as new as the resentment, stated by the Dutch and other small EEC members, plus Britain before the Bremen summit of European heads of government in June — and as the repeated ineptitude of British officials and ministers who have been trying to get in on the Franco-German act. . . .

What recommends Helmut Schmidt's and Valery Giscard d'Estaing's way of doing things is its mixture of charm and success. . . . At EEC summits they sit side by side and support each other's arguments. To the astonishment of other summiteers, Mr. Schmidt has sometimes opened with the regal words, "The president and I feel. . . ."

In democratic Europe, such episodes of personal liking cannot be institutionalized. When their turn comes Europe will not quickly see President Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany saying "tu" and "toi" to each other in English: and that turn could be just one more German spy scandal, and just two more French economic upheavals away. . . .

Christian Science Monitor, Sept. 26, 1978:

. . . for another generation, West Germany "will still have to pay off the mortgage of history" — as a highly placed official here put it. What he meant was that Germany still cannot afford to move without taking into account the sensitivities of its neighbors who suffered so much at German hands during the Hitler years. . . .

. . . From time to time there is speculation about the possibility of a "New Rapallo" — that is, a repetition of what happened in 1922 when defeated Germany did an about-face and made a deal with the Bolsheviks in Moscow, and again in 1939 when Hitler made an about-face and signed his pact with Stalin. By this course (the speculators argue), West Germany might be able to detach itself from its alliance with the U.S. in NATO and move into closer association with East Germany as a prelude to reunification under Soviet patronage — and presumably Soviet control.

Apparently . . . Brzezinski was referring to this line of thinking when he was quoted as telling his West German visitor in May that the visitor's country "seemed to be engaged in a process of self-Finlandization."