

Russia floats trial balloon to break up Western alliance

by Hartmut Cramer

“Sensational Moscow Plan: Reunification!” With that striking announcement as a big banner headline on its front page on Sunday, Sept. 28, *Bild am Sonntag*, with a circulation of more than 4 million, by far West Germany’s most widely read paper, delivered a profound shock to the currently terrorized German population and the dreaming politicians in Bonn, who because of the upcoming elections in January, claim day and night that everything in Germany is just fine.

That Moscow is more than busy trying to decouple Europe, and especially West Germany, from the United States by way of terrorist bombings and virtual civil war waged by the fascist Green Party, Moscow’s “fifth column,” is publicly not admitted. The obvious fact that Moscow sooner or later would openly and cynically play the “German card,” by offering West Germany’s greedy politicians the carrot of “reunification” in exchange for breaking it out of NATO and thereby destroying the very basis of the Western alliance, was known, but consistently neglected: What should not be, cannot be!

Since that fine Sunday morning, the political scene has changed dramatically; again, as in the postwar period, when Stalin brutally tried to enslave all of Germany, the battle lines are drawn and the issue is clear. “If we are unable to make headway with the Americans, we will offer a 1952-type note. However, this time it will be meant seriously,” an unnamed adviser to the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party is quoted by *Bild am Sonntag* in its article; and a high-ranking Soviet functionary explained to Moscow’s *Bild* correspondent what this means: “When the living standard in

both German states is more or less equal, the wall can fall. Then Germany must take its place again as the most important European country. It must get out of its subservient role to the United States and become a country that is friendly to the Soviet Union. A reunited Germany can never be neutral because of its location.”

Defensive Western reaction

Although this explosive news has not been published so far inside Germany except *Bild*, it is already known in official circles, that Moscow intends to come up with such a sensational offer very soon. “Hints in this direction were picked up recently by one of our officials,” confirmed a spokesman of the German Affairs Ministry, “however, not in Moscow, but in East Berlin.” And an official of Britain’s Wilton Park, an institution with close ties to Germany’s political circles, commented, “This ‘Stalin Note’ story will heat up the whole fight over alliance cohesion throughout Europe.” This, indeed, it will do.

Although the Russians themselves are outspokenly clear about their intentions in leaking details on this fine-sounding, but ultimately devastating offer, Western politicians so far are dangerously defensive and timid about it, if they comment at all. “The government could not simply turn such a proposal away. We would have to examine it, carefully,” stated the above-mentioned spokesman of the German Affairs Ministry. He continued: “The government is bound by the constitution, you know, to examine all roads which might lead to reunification—under the condition that the essentials are

kept." And that is the point where the difficulties begin.

These very essentials, "relations to the West" and "political and economic freedom," are more and more put into question by Moscow's friends and allies in the West. "I think the leakage of the new 'Stalin Note' is related to the debate within the left parties in both Germany and in Britain," a London insider commented. "I can't see these questions as separated. The Liberal Assembly, here, last week, came out against nuclear defense of Europe. Now, Labour is talking of unilateral nuclear disarmament, and [Labour Party chief] Kinnock is becoming Britain's Papandreou."

At its recent convention in Blackpool, England, the British Labour Party called for scrapping the British nuclear deterrent and forcing the United States to remove its nuclear weapons from Britain.

In West Germany, the influential Green Party is openly spouting Moscow's line, as well as the big Social Democratic Party, which at their late-August party convention in Nuremberg virtually declared war on all central issues the Western alliance stands for (see *EIR*, Vol. 13, No. 35, Sept. 5, 1986, p. 61; and No. 38, Sept. 26, 1986, pp. 48-49). Even inside the ruling coalition, Moscow's friends are making big headway and are basically following the anti-American line of Foreign Minister Genscher, the friend and admirer of Henry Kissinger and George Shultz, who does not get tired of repeating, that Germany should enter into a "security partnership" with the Warsaw Pact.

Appeal to all patriots in the West

So far, the only politician to come out strongly against this new "Stalin Note" and for the defense of the West, has been Helga Zepp-LaRouche, one of the leading figures of "Patriots for Germany," a movement of prominent German citizens who strongly favor close German-U.S. ties, especially concerning President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative and who also strongly argue for a firm, unified stand of the West against Moscow's terrorist irregular warfare.

In a "Dramatic Appeal to All Patriots in the West," she termed Moscow's sensational offer a "typical trial balloon, sent up once in order to test the reaction of the German public and of the other Western states." Nobody should be fooled by this "offer," she warned, since it is only meant to entrap the government in Bonn, isolate Germany, break up NATO, and thereby destroy the Western alliance. "It doesn't surprise me in the least," Zepp-LaRouche stated, "for this political move toward Germany, about which I warned last spring, was merely a matter of time, given the miserable stance in Bonn."

In fact, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche had already, at a conference of the international Schiller Institute held on June 21-22 of this year in Mainz, West Germany, predicted with astonishing precision that Moscow would make such an offer "probably no later than this autumn," i.e., deliberately timed

with the peak of the crisis in the defense policy of the West, caused by the decision to deeply cut into the American defense budget. This decision, forced by the Gramm-Rudman bill, would boost all those voices in the West who call for removing U.S. troops from Western Europe to Central America.

Zepp-LaRouche added at that time, that as in 1952, this "repetition of the Stalin note is to serve the same purpose: to prevent the Federal Republic of Germany from standing by the Western Alliance. The only difference is, today there is no Adenauer. The CDU [Christian Democratic Union] has fundamentally changed; I fear that, if the Soviets offer the Bonn government a reunification of Germany at the price of withdrawing from NATO, then there will be enough people who will seize on the offer, such as the SPD, the Greens, the [liberal] FDP, and the so-called Moscow faction of the CDU, which are already now in an overpowering majority."

The truth about Stalin's 1952 'offer'

The text of the much talked-about "Stalin Note" of March 10, 1952 and the political situation at that time made very clear to every knowledgeable observer, that it was not Moscow's "concern" about finding a solution to the German Question, let alone Soviet willingness to accept a "reunification" of Germany as a sovereign and free nation, which led Stalin to officially present his "offer" to the Western powers. In this note, Stalin offered the reunification of Germany on the conditions that the unified Germany be a "neutral, democratic, and peaceloving" state, was not allowed to participate in "any coalition or military agreements," and must be ruled by an "overall German government" before any elections could take place.

Stalin's trick was that in this "government," the communist-steered East German politicians, who had dictatorially suppressed all opposition, and the Western politicians, who were elected by free and fair elections, would be put "on an equal footing"; i.e., Stalin would get the golden opportunity to suddenly expand his dictatorship to the very heart of Western Europe with the bloody method he had already used in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and East Germany in the years before. Every leading politician in the West was still horrified at the way Stalin had brutally forced his puppet dictatorships on the unhappy populations of Eastern Europe. They knew all too well what Stalin's promise of a "neutral, democratic, and peaceloving" Germany would look like.

Therefore, Stalin knew that he could not fool enemies like Chancellor Konrad Adenauer (CDU) and opposition leader Kurt Schumacher (SPD), who constantly and correctly termed the Soviets "red-painted Nazis." But he slyly calculated that with a nice-sounding note like this, he could increase the maneuvering room for those appeasers and sell-out politicians in the West, especially among the Allied Powers, the controllers of Germany's fate at that time. He hoped

that they would be ready to throw Germany (and ultimately the whole of Europe) to the Russian wolves in exchange for another "superpower deal," in the sad tradition of the disaster known as the "Yalta agreement" of 1945, which paved the way for Moscow's bloody dictatorships over Eastern Europe.

Stalin's hopes were not unfounded. Apart from the appeasers in the United States, like then Secretary of State Dean Acheson, George F. Kennan, at that time U.S. ambassador to Moscow, and John J. McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner of Germany, even British Prime Minister Winston Churchill was willing to accept Russia's demands for a "New Yalta." This was proven by his famous speech on May 11, 1953, one year after the issuance of the "Stalin Note," in which he became the first Western leader to explicitly accept the "security interests" of Moscow and called for a "neutralized, unified Germany."

Inside Germany, when not only Adenauer and Schumacher, but all leading political leaders except those of the Communist Party, firmly rejected Stalin's "offer," Moscow's friends put big pressure on the government to capitulate. The most prominent was Martin Niemoeller, one of the leaders of the Evangelical Church, who, after having discussed this issue with Stalin's deputy foreign minister and leaders of the Russian Orthodox Church in January 1952 in Moscow, immediately upon his return publicly attacked the United States as unreliable, and called for a deal with "our direct neighbor" Moscow, in order to get a unified, but neutralized and completely disarmed Germany.

But Adenauer with his proverbial "sturdiness" on fundamental issues, using the catchy slogan "Freedom comes first, then unity," rallied the German population around his program of linking West Germany to the West, especially to the United States and France. When in May of 1952 his government signed the Treaty on Germany, which officially ended the status of occupation by the Western Allied Powers and enabled West Germany to fully develop politically and economically as a sovereign nation, Adenauer, with crucial help from President Eisenhower, had won one of the decisive battles for the entire West.

Why this new 'Stalin Note' now?

Today, the situation is very similar to that of 1952, though much more severe and dangerous. The West, in the 1950s at its peak of military and economic strength, has stupidly weakened its position vis-à-vis Moscow. Strategically, the world economic depression has pushed the West to the brink of a "1929-like" crash, which will wipe out any political and social stability, so that Moscow, tactically, can exploit it to the maximum. The influence of its "fifth column" in the West, though the power of the official communist parties has declined, has risen to an all-time high, as exemplified by the pro-terrorist Greenies, Willy Brandt's Socialist International, Foreign Minister Genscher's Liberals, and the "Moscow faction" inside the CDU, who all are toeing Moscow's line

together with their counterparts in the other European countries. And there is no Adenauer.

On the "superpower" level, i.e., Moscow's relations with the U.S. State Department, controlled by Armand Hammer's notorious "Trust," Moscow can count on at least the same amount of support it had in the 1950s. Kissinger's and Brzezinski's friends in the State Department are more than ready for another sell-out of one of America's crucial allies.

Apart from finally using these carefully prepared "golden opportunities," Moscow has every reason to play its "German card" now in order to destroy the Western alliance. With President Reagan's firm stand on the SDI, France's Premier Jacques Chirac's strong stand against Moscow's irregular terrorist war, and the equally firm commitment by Western leaders to finally take up and win the war against drugs, Moscow's time is running out, as the West as a whole may be finally coming to its senses and changing its disastrous policy course in order to gain the much needed superiority over Moscow in crucial fields like the economic and military ones. If Germany were to fully take part in shaping, in the Western alliance, a new renaissance, including an economic "Hamiltonian" one, a renaissance based on the highest moral and cultural values of the German Classics, then Moscow would be beaten back in its expansion drive for a very long period to come. Hence, Moscow's interest, to lure, control, and ultimately destroy Germany now at all costs.

Despite all the above-mentioned advantages for Moscow, the whole scheme, as dangerous as it is, might backfire, and massively so. So far, the leak in *Bild am Sonntag* was merely a trial balloon, set up to test the reactions in the West, to judge the strength of Moscow's friends and foes in Western Europe and the United States, to isolate and crush the opposition and then to force through the "New Yalta" deal by means of "German reunification."

The weak flank of the Russians is the will of the German population. Rudely put before the existential choice, whether to enjoy and enlarge the accomplishments of human freedom or to suffer the beast-like existence under a bloody dictatorship, the Germans will overwhelmingly opt for the former, if given support by the Western countries.

But this has to be proven *practically*; the earlier and more outspoken the rejection of this note is voiced *internationally*, the easier it will be to immunize and mobilize the population of Germany and the entire West, so that Moscow's clever plan to destroy the Western alliance fails.

The stakes are very high and clear: "In this hour of great danger, in view of this deadly threat to our beloved Germany, as to the West in general," concluded Helga Zepp-LaRouche her recent statement, "I appeal to all patriots in the West to mobilize their forces with the Patriots for Germany in order to reject the new Stalin note, to counter Moscow's strategy of decoupling Western Europe from the United States, and to defend the accomplishments of Judeo-Christian civilization."