

EIR Feature

Soviets attack Germany through 'Jenninger scandal'

by Rainer Apel

By the time West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl was visiting Moscow in October, at the very latest, Moscow had already decided, "This guy's got to go." In any event, his policies, which are still much too pro-American for Moscow's taste, have to go. But how to get rid of him?

The Nov. 11 simultaneous resignations of West German Bundestag (lower house of Parliament) president Philipp Jenninger and the minister-president of the state of Rhineland-Palatinate, brings us a partial answer to that question. Also, in the state of Lower Saxony, the Social Democratic Party (SPD) is engineering the collapse of Werner Albrecht's Christian Democratic (CDU) government. In other words, the pro-Soviet opposition SPD and the circles collaborating with it have thrown all caution to the winds.

An SPD takeover in Lower Saxony or Rhineland-Palatinate would result in the CDU losing its majority in the Bundesrat, the Parliament's upper house. Kohl would then be unable to continue to govern against the SPD's wishes, since if the SPD-controlled Bundesrat said "no," all would grind to a halt in Bonn. Even if this didn't force Kohl out, it would make him a captive—perhaps with the aid of an artificial scandal, such as the present "Jenninger scandal."

That's the scenario.

The public disputes surrounding the commemoration of the Nazi anti-Jewish pogroms in November 1938, known as *Kristallnacht*, are an important element in this destabilization. Here was a classic "black propaganda" operation, carried out by Moscow's time-tested methods. The hysteria whipped up over Jenninger's Nov. 10 speech is the most flagrant example: The Bundestag president's words were twisted around the moment he spoke them; quotes were pulled entirely out of context, and other politicians' comments were used to unleash a wave of hysteria, forcing Jenninger to take his hat and leave within 24 hours. A picture of a Jewish actress, Ida Ehre, seated next to Jenninger with her hands covering her face, was broadcast around the world, as if this were her reaction to his speech—which she had not even heard.

Anyone who read the full text of his speech in the Nov. 11 *Frankfurter*



A scene from Germany, the day after the "Reich's Night of Broken Glass," Nov. 9-10, 1938. Moscow, which sealed its pact with Hitler only one year later, is now trying to use the commemoration of the Kristallnacht pogroms to increase its blackmail power over West Germany.

Allgemeine Zeitung (a full translation appears below), knows that the entire attack was baseless. Jenninger is a friend of Israel and of the Jews, and besides, the whole affair has virtually nothing to do with his personal views. What counts is that Jenninger is the most important associate of Chancellor Kohl, and he sacrificed himself for his friend, so as not to ruin, among other things, Kohl's upcoming visit to the United States.

Part of a long-term plan

It could have been foreseen that the 50th anniversary of *Kristallnacht* was going to be used for a destabilization of West Germany's government. For one thing, the same left-leaning "Frankfurt Jewish Group" which in May 1985—against the will of the majority in the Jewish communities—blew the "Bitburg" issue into a massive campaign against the U.S. President and the German Chancellor, recently claimed that anti-Semitic sentiments in Bonn were responsible for the fact that Jewish leader Heinz Galinski had not been invited to deliver a commemorative speech before the Bundestag on Nov. 10.

The truth is that, one year ago, then-chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany Werner Nachmann had agreed with Bundestag president Philipp Jenninger to separate the Bundestag commemorative speeches from the Jewish memorial services proper. They mutually agreed that no special address would be delivered by a Jewish representative at the Bundestag. This was subsequently talked over among the senior council members of the Bundestag, and no one, not a single representative from the SPD, the Free Democratic Party (FDP), or the Green Party, demanded such an address—that is, until mid-October of this year.

Why did the SPD, FDP, and Greens suddenly change their tune at that point?

In mid-October, there was a meeting in East Berlin be-

tween Edgar Bronfman, chairman of the World Jewish Congress, and East German boss Erich Honecker. Present also were East German Politburo member Hermann Axen and the chairman of the Jewish Communities of the G.D.R. (East Germany), Siegmund Rotstein. Bronfman was awarded the highest honor of the East German SED party, "People's Friendship in Gold," and spoke of an historic breakthrough in relations between the Jews and the G.D.R. Shortly afterward, Rotstein held numerous meetings with Galinski. Galinski, who has always been close to the SPD, and especially to its former chairman, Willy Brandt, was thereupon invited to address the People's Chamber in the German Democratic Republic.

Galinski vs. Nachmann

These extraordinary meetings between the East and West German Jewish umbrella-groups have an interesting pre-history. All three leaders—Bronfman, Galinski, and Rotstein—have been political opponents of Werner Nachmann. They desired a confrontation with Bonn over the question of the commemoration of the pogroms, whereas Nachmann had wanted to prevent precisely this from occurring, only three years after the bitter sniping around the hoked-up "Bitburg Affair." Following Nachmann's sudden death in January 1988, Galinski replaced him on the executive of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, with the intention of swinging the Jewish communities and associations onto a confrontation course against Bonn, and with the goal of bringing the anti-Kohl campaign to a head by October or early November.

It is surely no accident that the Soviets chose to ask the West German Chancellor to visit Moscow at just that time. They expected that at that point, Kohl would be particularly pliable and willing to conform to Moscow's desires.

The "Jenninger Affair" is merely another element of the same campaign. First, Jenninger was accused by left-leaning

LaRouche Delivers the Signal

A worldwide anti-Bolshevik resistance struggle

Issued by Lyndon LaRouche on Nov. 14, 1988:

Moscow's pre-orchestration of the forced resignation of West Germany's Bundestag President Philipp Jenninger set off the trip-wire warning.

In this circumstance, like that of the fabled Good Samaritan of the New Testament, I find myself in the circumstance the responsibility for a certain action falls upon me. So, as the Hand of Providence fell upon that Good Samaritan, in that fashion, it has demanded that I do an awesome deed, which I do here and now.

So, let the alarm be sounded; the trumpet shall not sound an uncertain note.

Let those who refuse to submit to Soviet worldwide imperial aggression rally to the ranks of a new, global resistance movement, prepared to fight the agents and accomplices of Soviet interest in the same spirit as anti-communist resistance organizations fought the fascist tyrannies of Germany and Italy.

Let us swear the Rütli Oath from "Wilhelm Tell." Let it be made clear, that wherever the communist imperial interest shall destroy governments, or subvert them to such a degree that they become virtually pro-Soviet varieties of Quisling rule which so cease, treasonously, to be lawful authority, the new Resistance shall launch what modern China's experience defines as "People's War" against the communists and their accomplices.

Let no one doubt, that once such conflict were forced upon us, there is no turning back, whatever the cost, until the mop-up of the last remnant of the adversary has been accomplished within each and all of our nations.

The Jenninger issue

For the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Nazis' 1938 Kristallnacht atrocities against German Jews, the president of West Germany's lower house of parliament, the Bundestag, Philipp Jenninger, prepared the written form of an address. On the subject of the conditions leading into that Nazi crime against humanity, the written text of the address is among the noblest utterances in honor of the victims during the entirety of the past fifty years.

Almost the entirety of this address was delivered to the Bundestag's open session by Herr Jenninger. During that delivery, certain members of the Bundestag walked out in actual or simulated protest. Promptly, the KGB's assets and most of the European liberal press responded to the address with statements about it which are shown to be utter lies by comparison with the written text and electronic record of the oral reading.

Investigation shows that this reaction among the liberal press was pre-orchestrated, in cooperation with known assets of the Soviet KGB, such as the VVN organization.

This coincides with a pattern of recent and current developments which show institutions of Western governments capitulating to demands of Soviet agencies and KGB-controlled or KGB-complicit persons and agencies, in a more or less equally naked, and shameless way. The fact that Herr Jenninger was induced to resign his post under such Soviet-pre-orchestrated pressures, makes that incident the signal occurrence within a pattern of developments requiring the mobilization of a global anti-communist resistance force.

circles, including the already-mentioned Frankfurt Jewish Group, of opposing having Galinski address the Bundestag; then they demanded his immediate resignation, and when he did not comply, a scandal was arranged around Jenninger's own Bundestag speech. (Jenninger is not only a close confidant of Kohl, but also of the late Bavarian conservative minister-president Franz Josef Strauss, who died very suddenly under suspicious circumstances.)

The overall manner in which Jenninger was hounded out of office bears the stench of an "exemplary punishment," which can now be waved in the face of conservative politicians if they continue to oppose Gorbachov's pressure tactics and those of his partisans within the Federal Re-

public of Germany.

Jewish protests against Galinski and Bronfman

But Gorbachov has greatly overplayed his "Jewish card." Galinski and Bronfman's confrontation course has run up against loud protests from within West Germany's Jewish communities. The deputy chairman of the Central Council, Michael Fürst, who only two weeks earlier accused Galinski of using sharp polemics to further his personal ambitions, and not the cause of the Jews, emphatically defended Jenninger against the attacks which followed his speech. "I want to thank him," Fürst said, "for having talked about what was on

The rules of resistance

Wherever we are faced with the conditions which compel the forces of anti-communist resistance to launch "People's War" against the adversary and his instruments, we shall wage such forms of war under the following rules and conditions.

1) It shall be a form of warfare described as "People's War."

2) It shall be fought according to those rules of justified warfare associated with St. Augustine.

3) The heroes around whom this resistance shall be mobilized is the memory of those anti-communist resistance fighters, who fought German and Italian fascism, and often communists, too, during the period up to and following 1945.

To affirm our honor to the memory of those heroes, we teach children to despise Beate Klarsfeld, and all witting accomplices of the KGB's VVN, as wearing the face of the enemies of God and humanity. For the same reason, we despise as low dogs those who betrayed U.S. justice and spat in the face of God, by sending the American citizen, Karl Linnaus to his death at Soviet hands. These persons are an example of those we demand be brought to trial for their crimes against God and humanity.

4) The enemy is communist authority and the accomplices of that authority's actions against our forces. All who fit that description are the forces of the enemy for the purposes of defining our actions of warfare. All these bear the face of the enemy, and shall be brought as low as required, whenever it serves the cause for which we fight that that be done.

5) All who die or suffer otherwise in this war shall be to us as martyrs, whose honorable deeds in this cause shall be legendary in the tales told to future generations.

6) If we are obliged to enter into such warfare, it would be the enemy who has forced this upon the world. Were he wise, he would hesitate to provoke this war.

Organization of the resistance

1) The resistance is organized and spontaneous, and whether organized or spontaneous, is variously open or covert.

2) Openly organized forms of organization, serve to carry the political banners of the resistance as a whole. These are the voices which define the principles and policies of the resistance.

3) Covertly organized forms of organization flank and envelop the enemy in the institutions of society from which the enemy seeks allegiance and support. Covertly organized efforts seek to cause those institutions to exist to the enemy's disadvantage.

4) The most covert form of activity is that which is either spontaneous activity, or is caused to appear so.

5) He or she is a member of the resistance, who adheres to the principles and policies of the resistance. These principles and policies are defined by the open political organizations associated with the resistance, from whatever location, and under whatever circumstances they are able to perform this function.

6) The combat functions of the resistance are estimated to be about one percent of its total warfare-effort.

7) For the most part, the resistance does its work silently, cloaked in mystery, avoiding as much as possible, to report what it has done, or not done, or to report where it has been or not been. As much as possible, the spoor of its work is a shadowy presence in the statistics until such time as its victories enable it to assert its presence and work in its own name.

You can join the resistance, where you sit or stand, without contacting any office or person to do so. But swear the Rütli Oath against communist tyranny and its accomplices, to God and to yourself, and you have joined. Thereafter, act accordingly, as your conscience, and your knowledge of the resistance's signals, principles, and policies, compels you.

the agenda in Germany between 1933 and 1938 and beyond."

Bronfman, too, did not escape criticism from Israeli government officials, who said he had no right to invoke Israel during his contacts with Honecker, since he was not negotiating in Israel's interests. Achieving better relations between Israel and the SED, the Israelis maintained, would require a lot more than "a few statements by Edgar Bronfman at an East Berlin press conference."

Famed Nazi-hunter Simon Wiesenthal also came to Jennings's defense, and to Kohl's defense. Speaking in Birmingham, Alabama that weekend, he stated, "I know Jennings. His views toward Israel and the Jews have always been positive."

Galinski and Bronfman also ought to be reminded, that there are only 380 practicing Jews left in East Germany, whereas there are 30,000 in the Federal Republic of Germany, and that, of the 15,000 Jews who have emigrated from the Soviet Union so far in 1988, many are taking up residence in the Federal Republic, and none in East Germany. Increasing numbers of Jews are even emigrating from Israel to the Federal Republic. That would hardly be the case were anti-Semitism prevalent in West Germany.

As for Bronfman himself, when he was in Moscow in early November, he refused to meet with Jewish dissidents of the KGB-persecuted "refuseniks." Edgar Bronfman's true loyalties are not exactly Jewish.