

tion's activities is aimed is the imposition of Nazi dictatorships throughout the capitalist sector, and an assault against the Comecon calculated to result in a Soviet capitulation. Such an assault would result in general thermonuclear war.

There has been a total blackout of news of Helmut Schmidt's acclamation of Hitler-Schacht policies in the press both in the U.S. and West Germany press, as well as in the Rockefeller-controlled international wire services — the result of a meticulously carried out wartime news-control operation that would have made Hitler's Propaganda Minis-

ter green with envy.

Responsible representatives of West Germany's major press services, DPA and DDP admitted yesterday that they were intentionally deleting the references to Hitler and Schacht from the evening news reports on Schmidt's speech. The West German Consulate in New York reports that the Parliamentary protocol office is transmitting copies of the speech by telex internationally which are heavily edited. A spokesman of West German Radio (WDR), when asked if political circles had ordered a total blackout, replied: "That is quite possible."

## Excerpts from Schmidt's Speech (in response to Herr Carstens)

...This ongoing policy toward our Eastern neighbors and also toward our DDR neighbors, who lie closest to us and for whom we have the strongest heartfelt concern, is consonant with an equally continuous and persistent policy toward the West, toward the Atlantic Alliance, and toward the European Community. The close relationship with our partners in the West has eased, for them and for us, joint control of the second great world economic crisis of this century. Such far-reaching cooperation — perhaps still in no way sufficient, but going much further than before — of the participating states has never existed previously in subduing global economic crisis, which is simultaneously a conjunctural and structural crisis of the world economy, especially if I may refer to the relationship between North and South, between industrial societies and raw materials-exporting societies. On the part of the West this cooperation took its external form — although it was also an important stage of internal development — in the world economic meeting at President Giscard d'Estaing's invitation in Rambouillet last fall. Nothing like it had ever taken place in world history. Formerly, so-called summit meetings — like Yalta, Potsdam, Teheran — addressed questions of power. That was the first time, and we contributed our share.

That was also acknowledged positively; not by you (Carstens and the CDU-CSU - Ed.), but I don't hold it against you. It is not your role to call attention to the accomplishments of this government. The entire world acknowledges that we have successfully made our expanded contribution...

It is that what you (the opposition - Ed.) sneer at with the term "debt policy," which is supposed to be disparaging, was in actuality a contribution to the economic policy of the entirety of Europe. We have increased our imports in real terms from the European countries during these two years of crisis and thereby contributed to maintaining their employment, while on the other hand our exports to those countries have unfortunately shown considerable decline because of their economic weakness, and consequently have contributed to a falling-off of employment in our export industries.

In our country we have carried on a very successful fight in relation to all comparable countries for monetary stability, Herr Professor Carstens. We have brought about the returning upswing of the German economy...

You (to Carstens) have acknowledged as a fact that the German economy is developing in an upwards direction; however, you add that this is much too expensive...I am referring to the two Center politicians Heinrich Brüning and von Papen.

These two gentlemen (Brüning and von Papen - Ed.) at that time held the opinion that, given less production and fewer business orders, and thus less tax revenue and lower contributions into the social insurance fund, state outlays and social insurance expenditures had to be cut. One emergency decree followed on the heels of another and pressed Germany ever deeper into deflationary recession.

The German Reich was not the only country which, owing to the lack of economic insight prevalent in those years, pursued this mistaken policy at that time. I do not, God knows, imply a reproach against those who today call themselves the sons or the grandsons of the leaders of that period — Herr Kohl sometimes uses such expressions. I am not making any reproaches. I am only saying that unfortunately it was (impossible to deal with) the first world economic crisis of the early 1930s and its disastrous social, economic and domestic policy consequences.

The bad thing is that, if for a moment we discount America and Roosevelt, we unfortunately have to admit deep down that, although with terrifying goals and evil instruments, in the final analysis Schacht and Hitler were the first to draw the correct conclusion from a monetary standpoint.

This time in a similar situation, as a consequence of the history of that period — we learned from the first world economic crisis — we have the many billions that our employees saved at the banks and savings associations, the many millions our pensioners saved. And, they have saved, pensioners can also save; they have never been so well off as they are at present...

Along with all the fears that the individual European economies are currently drawing away from each other — even though they have never been so closely tied to each other in the Common Market and so interdependent — there are also positive aspects like the entry of Great Britain, Ireland and Denmark. There are also positive aspects in individual countries. I feel greatly encouraged, not only for England's sake but also in the interest of the Community as a

whole and in the interest of German full employment, that an English government has now succeeded in more or less continuing what its predecessor accomplished: that is, a 12 month social contract between the government and the trade unions, which is certain to make an essential contribution to dampening Britain's especially high inflation. That gives me a certain hope. That will not solve all England's problems. However, it contributes to an optimistic estimation of the overall state of things.

Let me also say something about the relationship to France. I think, in your opinion, ladies and gentlemen of the CDU-CSU, as in the opinion of the FDP and in the opinion of the Social Democrats, Franco-German cooperation must be as it was before, a constant, indispensable basis for work toward European unity. I assure you that this cooperation is intact. I beg of you not to stab your own government and the integrity of this cooperation in the back...

I might mention in this connection that over the past years France and Germany have successfully conducted a very parallel financial, monetary and economic policy with the result, moreover, that both here and in France it can already be seen that for 1976 we will be very close to one another in overall economic success. If I add the United States of America, you have the three countries which currently are giving the strongest upward direction to the general trend of the world economy through their own upward development.

I am convinced that it is necessary to be on the alert and not to allow the recession and stagnation still predominant in other parts of the world to lead to general European fatigue. You know — I am saying it here once more — that our immediate concepts now in effect for the immediate future are: 1) the direct election for the European Parliament within two years; 2) a broad and binding coordination of the economic policies of the member countries, in which all those who bring their economic efforts into line with those of their partners must be able to count on the Community's full support; 3) the realization of the guidelines set forth in the Tindemans Report for a European concept. In all these fields we will lose no opportunity to make constructive forward steps...

Above all, I want to repeat what I said a month ago here in the German Bundestag in a similar context, namely; the Federal Government represents the view that the Federal

Republic of Germany, that all of us, that our people must be ready — we are ready in every way — to make further financial sacrifices for the benefit of the Community or individual partner states, when the parallel efforts of the partner or of the partner state in fact provide that such sacrifice brings progress in European integration.

I emphatically do not confine this to the field of financing the EEC budget or the various funds existing there, but on the contrary I believe that other fields as well can and should be staked out in the future.

I repeat, on account of the roundabout ideas which Herr Carstens has introduced into the debate here, precisely what I said here on April 8. I warned everyone against aspiring toward a German leadership role in such an economic context or in other European contexts. This is the view of the entire Federal Government and my view as well.

At no time have we aspired to such a role; nor will we do so in the future ...

When, however, I now read in the German press or the French press that a declaration of May 5 by the French president on French defense policy expresses a deep cleavage between our two countries, that interpretation strikes me as not only malicious, but I will also say now how utterly misleading that is. President Giscard said — I will quote the translation, which I have here: "If France had a small army at this time, there would still exist only one large army in Europe, namely the German, which is based on conscription. In my opinion, it is important for the military balance on our continent that the French army have the same magnitude as the other armed power on our continent, namely the German."

Ladies and gentlemen, I may say to you that I have held this view and its formulation to be correct for a long time and that President Giscard d'Estaing and I have been united in agreement on this view and its formulation for two years. Nor is it the first time he has expressed himself in this way. It is only that in the present domestic atmosphere of both countries, suddenly a conflict of interests or even a split is made out of it.

Nevertheless, it can only lie in our common defense interests if the French state leadership has made for some time already additional efforts to expand France's conventional defense capability and in this way contribute to the conventional defense capability of all Europe.

## We Are Looking Into Hell

PARIS, May 11 (IPS) — West German citizens watching their nation's parliament on their television sets today were given a direct look into hell as the West German Chancellor, Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt, tensely blurted out the fateful names, Hitler and Schacht, to identify the monetary policy he is reporting himself contemplating for the current situation.

Schmidt's awful words warn any informed person that the situation is now so far advanced that the New York Atlanticists viciously pressuring the West German government

are on the verge of actually implementing the Nazi policies of the 1933-36 period. This was directly confirmed by telephone calls to top Atlanticist banking and other spokesmen shortly after the issuance of Schmidt's remarks. Predominantly, everyone of these persons contacted in both West Germany and the U.S.A. was not only not shocked by Schmidt's outburst but calmly emphasized that he was in agreement with such policies.

In fact, that is the policy they are currently imposing upon Italy, the policy they are on the verge of imposing on West