

Starfighter, Phantom and Mirage cannot be navigated through to target in this kind of bad weather. Nothing in the conventional arsenal of the NATO forces enables the Eastern attackers to be stopped...Only one thing still looks as if it could break the Soviet wave of attack — tactical nuclear weapons...In Washington, the advisors to the President, whose word holds the sole key to the use of U.S. nuclear weapons, cannot recommend the atomic strike against the attacker; shortly before, the Soviet government has declared that its war aims in Western Europe are

limited. A nuclear attack on the Soviet Union, however, would provoke immediate Soviet retaliation. ...U.S. weapons, deployed against Soviet troops in Hamburg, Hannover, or Frankfurt, would kill far more Germans than Soviets.

Forty-eight hours after the strike across the Elbe, Moscow's tanks prepare for a new river crossing: the vanguard of the invasion army from the East is standing on the Rhine. The Russians on the Rhine in two days — is that at all possible?....

Korea

Kissinger Stages Korea Crisis

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) - Information that has been available less than 48 hours after the Aug. 18 U.S.-North Korean clash in the De-Militarized Zone in Korea demonstrates that the incident was provoked by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and that Kissinger hoped to escalate the incident to the point of war on the Korean peninsula. The escalation has not taken place due to the intervention of the Ford Administration via Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld, CIA Director George Bush, and the Pentagon. However, the crisis is not resolved yet.

The incident began when a U.S.-South Korean team went to trim trees in a jointly administered section of Panmunjom in the DMZ. After a North Korean patrol told the Americans to stop, a fight broke out with clubs and pipes, and 2 Americans; 3 North Koreans were killed. The Americans were the 46th and 47th to have died since the end of the Korean War in the DMZ and the first within the joint security area of Panmunjom. The incident is one of many over the past 22 years, which in the past have not led to major crises.

The Korean incident occurred when President Ford was occupied in Kansas City, leaving Kissinger in charge of Washington. Before any investigation was even begun, Kissinger immediately called the fight an act of unprovoked brutality, placed U.S. troops in Korea on alert status U.S. troops assumed during the 1973 Middle East crisis, and sent in two squadrons of F-111's and Phantoms. North Korea responded by placing its troops in a state of combat readiness — but made no troop movements that could have been interpreted by the U.S. as preparations for an offensive action.

Kissinger pushed for U.S. troop movements, which could threaten North Korea with invasion, and would have likely triggered a necessary preemptive move by North Korea. Rep. John Murphy (Dem.-N.Y.) declared on CBS radio news Aug. 19 that "Secretary of State Henry Kissinger wanted a major response. He wanted to start moving troops around...Fortunately, calmer and cooler heads prevailed" in the Pentagon, where Murphy is known to have close contacts. Several newspapers in West Germany also reported that the Defense Department had quashed a demand by Kissinger for "retaliatory action" which would surely have quickly escalated toward war. In short, there is now doubt that Kissinger sought a "shoot first, investigate later" "Mayaguez"-type incident.

The "unprovoked" nature of the incident was belied within 24 hours by U.S. military sources. An AP dispatch — blacked out of the New York Times and Washington Post and carried only in the New York Post — said: "The North Koreans blocked an attempt to trim the tree 10 days ago." The U.S. therefore knew that a response was highly likely if the attempt was renewed. Manchester Guardian writer John Gittings in an article reprinted in the Washington Post, reported that North Korea had complained that operations such as tree trimming should only be done by "joint agreement" and said that "the North Koreans are quite likely in the right to claim that their agreement should have been sought in an area that is supposed to be jointly administered" before taking action.

Nonetheless, the State Department has pushed the theory that the incident is part of some wider North Korean design, in part intended to "raise tension" at the Non-Aligned Summit in Colombo, Sri Lanka, which was in session when the incident occurred. A State Dept. spokesman told NSIPS that the tone of North Korean rhetoric at Colombo was significantly heightened since the purported North Korean escalation, although no other observers noted this heightening. Even the South Koreans refused to buy the U.S. line; the Washington Post of Aug. 19 quoted a South Korean government spokesman saying that the incident "was a case of overreaction from lower echelon North Korean military men," a fact that if true would dictate an entirely different U.S. course.

The motivation for the incident stemmed, apart from Kissinger's general push for nuclear war, from Kissinger's desperation over Third World moves for debt moratorium at the Colombo Summit. Atlanticist press outlets in West Germany immediately demanded that Ford take a "tough stand" against the Third World in the aftermath of the incident.

Greece-Turkey

Trouble For Kissinger Brewing In Aegean

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) — Turkey and Greece remained locked this week in a bitter, NATO-concocted dispute over a Turkish oil survey ship now sailing in contested Aegean Sea waters. The dispute, which is being personally orchestrated by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and his handful of collaborators in both countries, has kept Greece and Turkey poised on the brink of war since the beginning of July.

Threatened by growing leftist strength in both countries as well as by the growth of pro-development forces in the Greek and Turkish military, business, and government circles who favor closer ties with the Non-Aligned sector, Kissinger has set into motion a regional war scenario designed to break the anti-NATO ferment in the area. Without the militarization of the region and a crisis to "manage," Kissinger would have little leverage to crush the left, block increasing Soviet influence in the area, and to impose austerity. More explicitly, the Aegean crisis was expressly designed to prevent Greece and Turkey from declaring debt moratoria against the New York banks and from moving into a working alliance with Italy's anti-Atlanticist Andreotti government and the Non-Aligned bloc.

The Secretary of State's attempts to stir up nationalist hysteria around the Aegean issue have met considerable resistance in both countries. The pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party (KKE) press has charged that "Kissinger is the architect of the present crisis," and has denounced him for sabotaging this week's U.N. Security Council sessions on the matter which

were called on the request of the Greek government. Both the KKE and socialist leader Andreas Papandreu are demanding Greece's immediate withdrawal from NATO and the expulsion of all U.S. bases from the country. These forces have criticized Greek Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis for his "blind attachment" to NATO and his reluctance to be more flexible in his foreign policy.

In Turkey

In Turkey, resistance comes from the highest levels of the Turkish government. Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel is himself trying to defuse the crisis. He is however, under extreme pressure from Kissinger operative and former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who returned two weeks ago to Turkey following ten days of meetings in the U.S. with Kissinger and other Wall Street representatives, who instructed Ecevit, among other things, to prevent Demirel from declaring a debt moratorium. Ecevit has been the prime proponent in Turkey of sending the oil exploration vessel into the disputed waters. In late June, the head of the Council of Foreign Relations and Kissinger adviser Sygnumt Nagorski, visited Turkey and predicted that the Aegean and not Cyprus constituted the main source of tension between that country and Greece. Immediately following that pronouncement Ecevit, backed by the Turkish National Security Council and the newly formed "Fourth Aegean Army," began issuing provocative, public demands that Demirel launch the oil ship. Unwilling to move against Ecevit and Turkey's invisible government, Demirel launched the ship, and thereby triggered the present crisis between Greece and Turkey.

Ecevit's destabilization maneuvers are aimed at breaking Demirel's drift toward the Non-Aligned and socialist sector. Faced with record low foreign reserves that are plunging by \$160 million every week, Demirel is looking to the Non-Aligned bloc, the Soviet Union, and Japan for a way out.

Prior to the opening of the nonaligned conference in Sri Lanka, Demirel was actively trying to get Turkey admitted to the conference. Last week, the Swiss bankers' daily *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* sounded the alarm that "anti-Russian sentiment has begun to diminish in Turkey," — long a bastion of anti-Communism. According to the Turkish press, the CIA-controlled Turkish Intelligence Agency has warned Demirel against expanding economic cooperation with the socialist sector following the recent signing of several trade deals between Turkey and Bulgaria.

Alternatives

As bonapartists, neither Karamanlis nor Demirel wants a war or a "managed crisis." Nor do they want their countries destroyed by Wall Street's austerity schemes. Yet neither has been willing to forcefully dismantle NATO's invisible government in his respective country and move ahead with implementing a Soviet-backed regional peace-and-development program. Such a program is the only means of permanently defusing tensions in the eastern Mediterranean.

But despite the presence in both countries of a coalition of forces who would support moves towards the socialist bloc and the non-aligned, who would support the dismantling of the NATO apparatus, neither Demirel and Karamanlis have moved. They have refused because these leaders fail to understand the present global correlation of forces, — not comprehending that developments in Colombo, in Italy and the socialist sector mean that they will have powerful allies should they chose to make a political fight against Kissinger and NATO. Instead they remain timid, attempting to maneuver to prevent war within the limits defined by the Atlanticists' game.

In Turkey, the situation is ripe for Demirel to break with NATO. As the leader of a large, bonapartist political machine backed up by large numbers of Turkish businessmen and in-

dustrialists who strongly oppose the credit and import restrictions imposed by the IMF and the EEC, Demirel also enjoys support from the more traditionalist elements in Turkey's pro-development military. These latter layers are a major force in Turkey as the largest shareholder in one of the country's biggest shareholding companies. Should Demirel declare a debt moratorium and move toward the socialist and Non-aligned blocs for trade and credit, he will not only be backed up Turkey's industrial and military layers, but also by a large working class movement organized around the Turkish Communist Party-backed trade union confederation DISK, which has recruited hundreds of thousands of workers over the past several months alone. Already, key leftist leaders have signaled their approval of Demirel's willingness to expand trade deals with the Soviets and have criticized Ecevit for his empty "social democratic" rhetoric.

While Karamanlis' political machine is not nearly as extensive as that of Demirel, any move on his part toward closer cooperation with Andreotti in Italy and the Non-aligned bloc would receive the firm backing of the KKE and Papandreu's broad-based socialist party, PASOK. Farmers and peasants organized by the KKE and PASOK, as well as industrial and financial circles organized around one of Greece's most powerful bankers, Stratis Andreadis, have been strongly critical of the EEC's policies toward Greece, policies which threaten to destroy much of Greek agriculture and industry in the name of "integration into the Common Market."

Greek shippers have been especially adamant in their refusal to accept the EEC plans for the destruction of the European ship-building and shipping industries. Pressured by these shipowners, the Greek government this week revolted for the first time since Greece was admitted earlier this year as a full member of the EEC and informed the Community that it opposes its attempts to undermine the shipping industry. In addition, Karamanlis renewed his call to reconvene the Balkan Conference in an effort to defuse tension in the region.

However, unless these initiatives are linked to an overall development plan for the entire region, Karamanlis is only setting up himself, the Greek left, and other pro-development forces in the country, for further NATO-backed provocations — and eventually his own elimination.

Africa

Crises Create Conditions For Military Takeover In South Africa

Aug. 20 (NSIPS) — U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is making a last stand in southern Africa. In the last week, Kissinger has coordinated murderous raids by Rhodesia into pro-socialist Mozambique and internal strife in South Africa. The object of this violence is to create the conditions for the South African Army to seize control of the government and proceed to carry out the Atlanticist policy of war and genocide against nations in the southern African region. Gen. Magnus Malan, new Chief of the South African Defense Force, along with South African fascists including leading Atlanticist ally Harry Oppenheimer of Anglo-American Corp. are working behind the scenes with Kissinger to set up the army takeover. An army "cold coup" would impose martial law on the population and indefinitely suspend the nation's all-white parliament, thus turning South Africa into an outlaw state at the fingertip control of Kissinger. Kissinger could then dispatch this outlaw