

**Energy And Transport.** The development of the FRG's coal resources will remain an important goal, but this by no means signifies a renunciation of the further development of nuclear technology. The Bundesbahn (federal railway) must be assured its position in the FRG's integrated transport network, and sufficient budgetary funding must be made available for this purpose.

## West Germans Press Comments on the CDU-CSU Agreement

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 13* — The lead article reports on a reversal of the three-week old split between the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU). Their agreement is based on two documents "The Basis of Political Cooperation in the Eighth Legislative Period" and "The Continuation of the Common Fraction." The documents grant CSU Chairman Franz Josef Strauss the right to have a different opinion on important matters in the Bundestag (parliament) and to assert that right whenever and wherever he desires — is, outside of Bavaria. Other stronger proposals by the CSU were rejected, for example, their call to form a commission for the 1980 election campaign based on the idea that "a rigid party landscape is no longer able to fulfill the great tasks of the rest of this century." Both parties are to remain "independent and self-subsisting."

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 14* — CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl was elected unanimously as chairman of the joint CDU-CSU Bundestag fraction. He called upon the fraction to give up their differences and concentrate all their forces "on an offensive strategy against the weak federal government." Baden-Württemberg Prime Minister Hans Filbinger, who played a key role in the settlement, praised the CDU's executive committee for its "decisiveness," while CSU Deputy Chairman Zimmermann emphasized that the unification "could not have occurred without Strauss' personal intervention."

*Frankfurter Rundschau, Dec. 14* — CDU General Secretary Kurt Biedenkopf has secured a temporary court restraining order against Ludwig Volkholz, a former member of the Christian Bavarian Peoples Party (CBV) who had announced his intention to found a local chapter of the CDU in Landshut, Bavaria. Grounds for the court order is the just-concluded CDU-CSU agreement, which prohibits an expansion of the CDU into Bavaria.

*Die Welt, Dec. 14* — Former CDU Chairman Rainer Barzel's push to become chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Policy Committee was defeated by "resistance within his own fraction." Instead, he will become Chairman of the Bundestag Economic Council.

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, Dec. 13 and Dec. 14* — Two consecutive angry editorials denounce the CDU's capitulation to the pro-Strauss forces. "Strauss doesn't have to try to dodge the question of what he has accomplished with his herculean labor of the last three weeks...(The CDU-CSU fraction) has armed itself neither programmatically nor tactically for the options or dangers awaiting them..For those in the CSU who were against the split: don't they suspect that Strauss and his people could strike again one day?" The next day's editorial predicts that "the question of what is still common within this fraction will always come up again, now that the CDU and CSU have mutually recognized each other's theoretical right to nationwide representation...The CSU's weight in the new fraction has grown considerably."

*Die Welt, Dec. 14* — Editorialist Herbert Kremp writes that "Just at the right time, Lower Saxony Prime Minister Albrecht has demonstrated for all to see what the CDU could become without the CSU." Kremp is primarily referring to the recent state-level coalition agreement between the Lower Saxony CDU and the Lower Saxony Free Democratic Party. (This agreement is known to be a burden to Social Democratic Chancellor Schmidt, who is in a coalition with the Free Democrats on a national level — Ed.) "It is absolutely clear: Kohl minus Strauss equals Kiep" (Walter Leisler Kiep, Lower Saxony Finance Minister and "liberal" CDU supporter of Jimmy Carter).

*Die Welt, Dec. 15* — Editorial entitled "Who's Still Afraid of Helmut Schmidt?": Schmidt's "opportunity which existed at least theoretically, to discipline the capricious FDP with the threat of considering a coalition between the SPD and CDU, is now gone. Helmut Schmidt must get along with the FDP now, for better or for worse...The Chancellor will have to reckon with his partner Genscher continually forcing him into new concessions in the coming years,...even though none of these concessions are to be seen in the government declaration Schmidt will deliver tomorrow...The question is how long and far the (Social Democratic) Party's majority will follow a man who is always ready to sacrifice his political perspective in order to stay in power." Schmidt is "chancellor of a political rubble-field. These past ten weeks have been enough to shrink this strong man down to size. Nobody is afraid of him any more."

## Kissinger Tries to Intimidate Schmidt, Callaghan, Andreotti

*Dec. 12* — Reprinted below is the full text of a telegram sent on Nov. 22 by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to the European Economic Community (EEC) delegation to the scheduled Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) — the so-called Paris

*North-South talks. The Sunday Times (London), which leaked the text today, commented in an accompanying article that it was sent "just before the Common Market summit in the Hague, and it is now clear that Kissinger's stance played a large part in discouraging EEC Prime Ministers from supporting the plans earlier put forward by West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt" to link CIEC with negotiations with OPEC.*

The United States believes it would be dangerous for the industrialized countries to strengthen the linkage between CIEC and OPEC. A number of OPEC spokesmen have been publicly attempting to make clear that the final decision on oil prices by OPEC will depend in large measure on concessions extracted from the industrialized countries in CIEC. This would reverse the linkage we would be seeking, and would strengthen OPEC ties to other LDCs (less developed countries).

While we agree on the need for an integrated approach to the CIEC, MTN, (GATT multilateral Tariff Negotiations) and ODA (Overseas Development Assistance), direct linkage between the long-term issues (which we will have to address regardless of the final OPEC price action) and the OPEC price action, which was considered and ruled out by all G-8 (the group of eight industrial countries at CIEC) at the onset of the CIEC exercise, risks serious losses on both fronts.

We are convinced that there is no negotiable CIEC package which the industrialized countries could accept and which would also represent sufficient inducement to OPEC to refrain from a substantial oil price increase over several years, given the lack of leverage by consumers over oil prices. While the oil price decision can affect our ability to take actions responsive to LDC proposals in the North-South dialogue, we must address these issues on their own merits in CIEC. The linking of CIEC and OPEC could undermine this effort, making decisions in OPEC depend on decisions in CIEC, rather than the reverse.

We have been relatively successful in CIEC in intensifying LDC restraints on OPEC. A strategy linking the two would negate these gains and confirm the effectiveness and utility of the OPEC-LDC alliance.

The outcome of the OPEC December ministerial meeting to decide on prices has not yet been determined and we continue to believe a price increase is not inevitable. Linking the two now could result in OPEC's maintaining that it had been planning a large increase but is willing to reduce it in exchange for costly concessions on resource transfer in CIEC. In other words, actual increases in oil prices would not necessarily be any different from what OPEC would have arrived at without CIEC, but the cost to the industrialized countries would be higher.

In our view, the connection which some OPEC officials have made between CIEC's outcome — a highly subjective judgment — could be used by OPEC to justify an oil price increase, it is unlikely that OPEC countries view CIEC as a major factor in a decision on an oil price increase.

## Der Spiegel Takes A Harsh Look at the Rockefeller Empire

Dec. 15 — *Der Spiegel*, West Germany's largest circulation weekly magazine, took a critical look this week at the size and political influence of the financial-industrial empire of the Rockefeller family.

"Whatever Presidents and Ministers do or say, wherever pedestrians and automobile drivers move about unconsciously, whenever TV programs are beamed, and newspapers report, everywhere, Rockefeller country is shining."

*Der Spiegel* asserts that the political careers of family members — particularly of the most ambitious (Vice-President) Nelson Aldrich (Rockefeller) — would have been impossible without the combined financial and political clout of the family empire. They note the peculiar fashion in which Rockefeller family influence spans both the Democratic and Republican parties: "Foreign Minister Henry Kissinger was the chief of Nelson Rockefeller's brain trust before Richard Nixon drew him into the State Department. Jimmy Carter's foreign policy advisor Dean Rusk, also a former U.S. Foreign Minister, was previously chief of the Rockefeller Foundation. Practically the entire array of their predecessors at the State Department, all the way back to the proud John Foster Dulles are tied into the Rockefeller Clan through appointments, money or marriage."

The feature article identifies brother David as sitting at the top of the empire hierarchy. Through Chase Manhattan Bank, "David and his brothers direct the funds and influence of three other banks of global importance and four of the largest petroleum concerns, a dozen universities and research institutes, funds and foundations. David Rockefeller thus brought to fruition the reconstitution of the former oil imperium into a world-wide financial syndicate and thereby holds in family matters, always, the last word: the General Secretary and Politburo Chairman all in one."

Although much of the contents of the *Spiegel* article are taken from current popular biographies of the family available in the U.S. and Europe, there are indications throughout the issue that the journal is embarking on a decisively more critical approach to the U.S. political scene. In a news piece on the World Bank, explaining how and why that institution is presently bankrupt, *Der Spiegel* introduces World Bank President Robert McNamara in a fashion hardly typical for West German reporters. "As U.S. Defense Minister," says *Spiegel*, "he was responsible for the bombardment of North Vietnam. Now, he disposes over international credits for the reconstruction of Vietnamese power plants and waterways." In accounting for the process by which the Bank fell into irreparable financial decline, *Spiegel* notes: "Many developing countries had to indebted themselves to such a degree that a major portion of their export earnings were funneled into amortization and interest payments on debt, so that little was left for the purchase of foreign investment goods."