

W. German Party Endorses Fission, Fusion

The conservative Christian Democratic Union (CDU) became the first party in West Germany to unequivocally support the development of nuclear fission and fusion energy on Nov. 7 when its executive committee unanimously passed the "Riesenhuber-Narjes" energy program. The program, named after the two CDU energy experts who drafted it, for discussion at the CDU's recent Hannover Energy Congress, calls for the rapid development of fission and fusion power, rapid exploitation of West Germany's massive bituminous coal reserves, and the training of the skilled workers needed to produce this energy.

WEST GERMANY

However, West Germany's other major party, the working class-based Social Democratic Party (SPD), is lagging far behind the CDU in official support for nuclear energy, despite the commitment of SPD Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and despite the 50,000 person rally for nuclear energy in Dortmund, Nov. 10, organized by SPD-linked trade unions. So far, the SPD's strongest official support for nuclear power is a rumored compromise on energy at the Nov. 11-13 SPD national party congress in Hamburg, which is to be worded so that both anti- and pro-nuclear factions in the party feel themselves welcome.

The compromise, according to Thursday's daily *Frankfurter Rundschau*, would cause a delay of about four to six months in even resuming construction on the nuclear plants that have been halted due to various environmentalist court suits. As CDU energy expert Dr. Karl-Heinz Narjes warned after the CDU Executive committee meeting, such a compromise are not pro nuclear at all.

According to SPD chairman Willy Brandt, as reported in Thursday's financial daily, *Handelsblatt*, the SPD would also approve four to five more reactors for the Federal Republic only if there is progress in discussions to determine a nuclear waste dump and on the question of reactor security. This is a far cry from a principled stand on nuclear energy such as the CDU's, and reflects the unpleasant fact that Brandt, the leading mentor of the SPD ecologist faction in the party's left wing, is still able to disregard the pro-energy alliance between the working class, the SPD's standard bearer Chancellor Schmidt, and the conservative industrialists in the CDU.

Brandt and his left wing SPD ecologists could be taking their cue from the recent energy compromise worked out

at the national congress of the tiny Free Democratic Party (FDP), the smaller member of Chancellor Schmidt's coalition government. The party congress settled on an energy compromise that would delay the resumption of nuclear plant construction by about four to six months, similar to the proposed SPD compromise.

CDU Calls Upon Other Parties To Support Fission-Fusion

Christian Democratic Union (CDU) chairman Helmut Kohl spoke after the CDU executive committee's meeting Nov. 7 that unanimously approved the program for nuclear fission and fusion.

"Up until now," said Kohl: "the CDU is the only party in the Federal Republic of Germany that has a thoroughly pro-growth and pro-energy program. I would like the other parties to make some effort in the same direction."

Dr. Karl-Heinz Narjes, the report author and parliamentarian, said in an interview in the Nov. 8 *Kieler Nachrichten* that "The Social Democratic and Free Democratic politicians in Bonn will work on a kind of compromise with their own leftist oppositions — which, in the end, will mean only a few more power plants additionally. The problem is that the misinformed public will perhaps think that these compromises are pro-energy... but basically they are not, they are against any energy policy."

Narjes added that unless the CDU program was adopted, unemployment and the loss of skilled labor would reach the millions by 1980. "We have already lost \$14 billion worth of orders for industry" because of ecologist opposition to nuclear energy, he declared.

Strengthened Schmidt Will Resist SPD Ecologists

An article in this week's *Stern* magazine, written by Gerhard Gruendler, a former editor of the SPD's weekly *Vorwärts*, outlines the expected compromise on nuclear energy at the Nov. 11-13 SPD National Party Congress.

"The majority of the left in the SPD now think that Schmidt is more human... Willy Brandt said that after Mogadishu he feels closer to Schmidt. Experts are prophesying an undramatic outcome in Hamburg, and, even if a majority want to halt construction temporarily on nuclear power plants, they will give the government a free hand for a special program to maintain production and research. The line will still be to build new reactors only if other energy sources cannot meet demand, thus

leaving both sides open, for and against nuclear energy. The Chancellor obviously has not said he will accept this... 'You resolve what you want to, I do what I have to...'

Schmidt told an SPD party presidium meeting Nov. 8:

"The Constitution says that the government is not subject to the parties... Although the Chancellor has to consider his own party membership... there can be differing positions on several issues, and one of these is the energy issue where the government will not bend down to a probable opposing SPD party decision."

The West German Trade Union Federation (DGB),

after a meeting with Brandt, Chancellor Schmidt, SPD parliamentarian faction chairman Herbert Wehner, and leaders of various trade unions in the DGB on Nov. 8 decided to modify its previous emphasis on the dangers of nuclear energy. According to the financial daily *Handelsblatt* on Nov. 10:

"The DGB will now say that construction permits for nuclear power may be issued in firmly established cases... The DGB is against a long-term moratorium on nuclear power because it is not in the interests of the workers."

Counterterror Policy Guidelines Recommended To W. German Gov't

A set of policy recommendations on how to end the intimidation of governments and industry by terrorists was presented Nov. 7 by the Executive Committee of the European Labor Party. The statement, which will circulate among West German government agencies and other private circles, is aimed at elaborating on effective approaches to counterterror and providing crucial evidence of the British-centered chain of command for advanced sector and so-called "Palestinian" urban terrorists.

This statement, reprinted below, comes at a decisive point in the development of an institutionalized Bonn-Paris command against terror and drugs. French and West German officials met in Munich Nov. 3 and 4 to discuss expanded exchange of intelligence on terrorist activities and related areas of collaboration. In West Germany, a number of plans to restructure police and intelligence agencies are under discussion, most of them aimed at providing more flexibility in apprehending individual terrorists. In an interview Nov. 9 with French television, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt expressed confidence that it is "only a matter of time" before all the major West German terrorists and their collaborators are apprehended. Since then, two leading suspects have been arrested by Dutch police in Amsterdam, and a number of others in Kaiserslautern, West Germany.

Here are excerpts from the ELP executive statement:

Although the Federal Criminal Office (BKA) has an essential included role to perform in the fight against international terrorism, weaknesses of the past five years will only tend to be continued until antiterrorism is treated primarily as a counter-intelligence problem.

It appears to be the case that so far the Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz, (Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution — West German "FBI") the constitutional first choice of counter-intelligence agency, has not yet developed the capabilities in-depth for performing the principal role in antiterrorist counter-intelligence. To the extent this appearance is correct, the solution to such a problem is to develop programs for quickly enlarging the BfV's capabilities in the required dimensions.

The principal operating agencies behind international terrorism are elements of British Intelligence working in close collaboration with unofficial and other official networks inclusive of the neo-Fabian networks based in the U.S. This British Intelligence involvement is both direct and through "cut-out" conduits, involving complicit elements of other governments including those duped Arab governments. There is a significant contamination of agencies and networks of the Warsaw Pact nations and Cuba, but that involvement is primarily directly associated with networks operating under varying degrees of control and influence of British centered and U.S. neo-Fabian centered international networks...

The common mistake in judgment encountered in the antiterror evaluations of police agencies is that those agencies analyze the terrorist networks from the bottom up rather than from the top down. They start with the criminal act, usually after the fact of the criminal act and work their way upwards to the inductively provable immediate criminal association of the individual perpetrators...

The key to understanding terrorism is the fact that the political infrastructure of the terrorist deployments is funded, aided and directed principally by the same combination of agencies which also fund and direct the international environmentalist deployment...

The starting point for political intelligence work is directly opposite to the bottom-up approach characteristic of ordinary criminal-police work... Competent political intelligence works from the top down... It begins by asking who benefits? Which of our policies and vital interests is under attack and who will benefit from the success of such attacks? It then sets out to determine which of our adversaries is actually engaged in directing the attack...

The job of counter-intelligence is to uncover the specific links through which the forces behind terrorism and environmentalism are actually connected to creating the operating political infrastructure for terrorism and environmentalism...

The remedial actions to be taken fall under two operational headings: criminal-police work for the law