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# Germans denounce provocations

*Herbert Wehner, member of the Presidium of the Social Democratic Party of West Germany, Chairman of the Social Democratic caucus in the Federal Parliament, and a close associate of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, has been the most outspoken European critic of President Carter's dangerous confrontationalist actions toward the Soviet Union. Wehner's vehement objections to current NATO activity in Europe, last week prompted him to make public a secret NATO maneuver, Wintex.*

*While Wehner has been the most up-front anti-NATO spokesman, government spokesmen have made it clear that his views are those of the government itself. Presented here are excerpts of statements, including those of Wehner and Schmidt, that appeared in West German publications. They demonstrate West Germany's acute concern with U.S. foreign policy.*

**Herbert Wehner, NDR radio network, Feb. 6:**

... This peaceful security could not only crack, but could also collapse. And who really wants this? In whose interest can it be that here in the heart of Europe another very acute crisis point pops up? Of course, there is a philosophy, for example, in connection with this Wintex exercise in 1979, as

if the Soviet Union was threatening something, and I dispute that. What they have there, that is what one must dispute, and that is what one must judge and calculate. But it is defensive and not aggressive.

**Suddeutsche Zeitung, "Schmidt: Moscow comes first for us," Feb. 7:**

... According to Washington's view, the aspect of cooperation appears to predominate in relation to Peking, while in relation to Moscow it is the aspect of competition between the powers and the balance of power.

... The Chancellor views further developments skeptically: "The Carter government is attempting to keep its relations to Moscow and Peking in balance, a balancing act that appears to have succeeded for this visit and for the time period of this visit. But the question, however, as to whether and how the United States of America can maintain this delicate balancing act in the future too, also decisively depends on Peking's conduct."

... Bonn, "due to geopolitical reasons," would have to give precedence to relations with the Soviet Union. "As for the rest, and this I also stated at that time, all four participants at Guadeloupe were of the view that relations with

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## France's Tremblay on Carter, LaRouche

Within the United States itself, opposition to Carter's confrontation course — albeit muzzled by the national news media — centers around the person of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., chairman of the U.S. Labor Party, author of international economic proposals which significantly contributed to the formation of the European Monetary

activities. Congressional testimony on Carter's China policy by a spokesman for LaRouche's U.S. Labor Party received prominent coverage in the prestigious Neue Zürcher Zeitung last week, while the Vatican's L'Osservatore Romano reported on the activities of the LaRouche-connected Humanist Academy in Italy.

In France, a noted Catholic intellectual, Dr. Emmanuel Tremblay, author of the controversial book "Grow or Die," professor of demography at the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Sociales de Paris, General Secretary of "Laissez-les-Vivre — SOS Futures Meres," President of the Cartels Francais et Europeens pour le Respect de la Vie, and President and Founder of the Union pour une Politique Nouvelle, was interviewed by Executive Intelligence Review this week, and talked about LaRouche and Carter's policies. Following is the text of the interview.

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### EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

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System, and the man who catalyzed U.S. and international opposition to Carter's pre-election "Committee on the Present Danger" circle of advisors in a nationwide television broadcast on Nov. 1, 1976 warning of the threat to peace posed by Carter's policies. A "Fund for Reason" has been established to raise money for a repeat broadcast by LaRouche, and in Europe, there are increasing signs of public recognition of LaRouche, even in the face of efforts by the U.S. State Department and U.S. and British media to black out the controversial economist-politician's ac-

**EIR: What do you think of the Carter Administration's current policy?**

**Tremblay:** The French are deeply worried by the behavior of the Carter Administration. Carter's policy is unworthy of

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# in NATO

China would not go on at the cost of the policy of detente with the Soviet Union."

In the Federal Republic people are of the opinion that German-Soviet relations are developing well after Brezhnev's visit. Through diplomatic channels the government has given the Soviets the understanding that they do not want to endanger this relation by playing a Chinese card....

## **Die Welt, Feb. 8:**

... Wehner spoke about the question of the possible stationing of new atomic weapons in Western Europe: "And then finally the same thing will happen with this as happened with the neutron bomb: because all the others do not join in, this new weapon will define an American-West German axis." But Wehner holds this to be impossible, because this way "the treaty relationships that have been laboriously created" with Moscow and the other states of the East bloc, including with the German Democratic Republic, would be ruined. And so "once again" in Europe, "a crisis point would develop, and this along with the critical developments in Iran...could conjure up a confrontation between both superpowers."

... Wehner spoke about the "fraud" of blaming the Russians alone for there being no progress reached in Vienna. The Soviets do not have their tanks, said Wehner, "in order to suddenly conduct an aggressive war here, but — no matter how disagreeable this sounds — in order to hold onto those countries which came into the USSR's sphere of influence after the war."...

Wehner emphasized: "I find it improper to want to put the Soviets alone in the defendant's dock about this question of armament and disarmament."

## **Herbert Wehner, Harburger Anzeigen und Nachrichten, Feb. 7:**

... As of this hour, the "security organs" have not yet taken the opportunity of putting me under lock and key. Perhaps they want to "observe" who still has "contacts" to Herbert Wehner after he has been called a "security risk"....

In all seriousness: Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended his State of the Nation address for the eighth legislative period on Dec. 16, 1976 with an outline of seven major points: "First, we want to continue to secure the peace — by the continuation of our foreign policy up to now, by the continuation of our policy up to now of good neighborly relations and partnership." He concluded his speech with the encouragement: "Ladies and gentlemen, in addition, we need a sense of reality. Distorted pictures of reality cloud one's vision. Fear is a very poor counselor. We should use hope much more instead of it, and we should have the courage to use reason and mankind's sense of justice."

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the greatest country on earth; it is not governed by any of those superior principles that are necessary in times of crisis; Malthusianism pervades all its aspects and endangers the world economy, Western Europe and the human species. When we see what the American leaders have made of U.S. youth, or have allowed it to become, when we see drugs spreading, young couples not wanting any kids, old people threatened with euthanasia, and general educational and moral levels sinking, we think it is time for the U.S. to get back on its feet.

## **EIR: In this perspective, how do you see the 1981 presidential elections in the U.S.?**

**Tremblay:** Without interfering into specifically American issues, I feel entitled to say that America needs a new policy, a policy capable of pulling the world economy out of its crisis and of thus safeguarding peace in the world. Now, the Democratic and Republican leaders, with their current conceptions, are not the ones who can implement this new policy. The Kennedys, the Haigs or the Carters are not leaders as we understand the word or as the majority of the Europeans understand it. They are the creatures of the Council on Foreign Relations and of the Trilateral Commission, themselves the expression of the most baneful finan-

cial interests which have lost sight of the fundamental interests of the Western world and of the United States to begin with. America needs new men capable of charting a new course.

## **EIR: What do you think of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche, presidential candidate and chairman of the U.S. Labor Party?**

**Tremblay:** We hear more and more of him in Europe. And the more we hear from him, the more we think that the U.S. needs a third party of national dimension which, by advocating measures suited to relaunch the economy, will change the rules of the political game and redefine it on a sound basis.

## **EIR: What do you think of his program?**

**Tremblay:** This is emphatically a stimulating and positive program. The LaRouche program is inspired by values which extol human creativity and provide the only economic basis upon which we can solve the main contemporary problems. Those are values I share and values that are diametrically opposed to those advocated by the CFR-linked personalities in the Republican and Democratic parties and Trilateral Commission.