

An 'independent Europe'—Kissinger style

An alliance of forces led by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has squared off against the government of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Confronted with Schmidt's uncompromising support for both West Germany's traditional friendship with the United States and detente with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Kissinger's grouping is demanding a "decoupling" of Europe from the "weak" United States. They are dedicated to replacing Europe's sovereign republics with a feudalist "Europe of the Regions" in which limited nuclear warfare and other "limited confrontations" could take place without "fear" of superpower use of strategic thermonuclear weapons.

Kissinger's allies in this deadly conspiracy include Franz Josef Strauss, who is running against Schmidt in next year's elections for Chancellor as the candidate of the Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union parties; Otto von Hapsburg of the Pan-European Union; certain Jesuit networks within the European Catholic church, and their American cousins at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS). Republican presidential hope-

ful John Connally is functioning in connection with the CSIS operation.

At a conference in Brussels last month on the future of NATO sponsored by the CSIS, Kissinger provoked an international scandal by saying that the U.S. "nuclear umbrella" was no longer reliable for Western Europe. Kissinger did and still argues that Europe must deploy some 600 American medium-range nuclear missiles on its territory so that war could be waged on the European continent even if the U.S. lost its nerve. Rejected out of hand by the Soviet Union, this "limited nuclear war" doctrine is widely viewed in Europe as an insanity which would turn the continent into a radioactive rubble field.

Kissinger has spent most of his time since his Brussels speech giving interviews and speeches in West Germany. In one interview to the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on Oct. 13 he urged Europe to take a more active Mideast policy, so that ways can be found to ensure Western oil supplies without resort to the Carter administration's 100,000-man intervention strike force which Kissinger called "inadequate." Kissinger has demanded an oil price rise as essential to convincing

Cool reception for Hua

Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng failed in his tour of Europe to promote Peking's "world war is inevitable" policy. His visit to France began with a "welcoming" speech by President Giscard d'Estaing, who strongly praised Euro-Soviet detente. Two days later, French Foreign Minister Jean François-Poncet reaffirmed French and European commitment to "the irreversible process" of detente.

Openly soliciting aid for a Chinese military build-up, Hua was instead offered a credit line for non-military technology and the opportunity to end his involvement with the remnants of Pol Pot's fallen regime in Kampuchea. The French press reported that the two heads of state "did not agree on anything." A last minute diplomatic meeting called by Giscard apparently changed little.

Before the Chinese Premier had arrived in West Germany, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned

against a NATO "China Card" policy while appearing on Italian television with former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. Said Schmidt: "We believe China is important, but so is the U.S.S.R. There are stupid persons in the West who believe in playing the China card against the Soviets ... we don't want to be manipulated by the Chinese against the Soviets..."

On Oct. 20, West German government press spokesman Klaus Boelling said that Bonn would not allow the country to become the site of a Sino-Soviet controversy. China, said Boelling, must know very well "West Germany's position toward detente." Hua's official Oct. 22 welcome in West Germany was accordingly cool. Chancellor Schmidt did not greet the Chinese leader at the airport. Only brief private meetings between the two were held. Social Democratic Party leader Herbert Wehner made West Germany's perspective on Hua's visit clear: "There will definitely be no shift of our detente policy with the East European countries. We don't want to move into the trenches against the Soviet Union."