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## Conference Report

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# McCloy's children try to destroy German-American relations

by Mark Burdman

It was hardly a surprise that the first act of the organizers of the March 28-31 conference of the Atlantic Bridge and American Council on Germany in Dallas, Texas was to declare that all organizations and individuals associated with Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche's Schiller Institute would be denied entry as observers to the proceedings.

As the Schiller Institute was created in 1983 to strengthen U.S.-German relations on all levels, the last thing that the Dallas event coordinators would want is for their efforts to undermine U.S.-German, and thereby U.S.-European, relations to be observed.

The hysteria in Dallas should not be seen as unrelated to what might otherwise appear to be a coincidence: Right after the Dallas conference, on April 2 in Washington, D.C., hundreds of policy influentials from the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States congregated at Room 325 in the Russell Building of Capitol Hill to fête the 90th birthday of Mr. John J. McCloy, Sr., the godfather in the post-World War Two period of the Anglo-American occupation policies for the F.R.G. It was under McCloy's personal direction that the postwar brainwashing of leading German elites was conducted, to destroy a sense of nationhood and patriotism and to impose the psychosis of "collective guilt" on the German citizenry.

McCloy also trained or patronized an entire generation of policymakers—including Henry Kissinger, McGeorge Bundy, and former Sen. Charles Percy, who is being rumored as a possible choice for next U.S. ambassador in Bonn—in the insane political-strategic doctrines for U.S.-European relations that were imposed under Mutually Assured Destruction and "flexible response." Under these doctrines, the only role for Germany in the past three decades has been to passively subject itself to being a potential hostage in a superpower game of nuclear "chicken."

Nothing has done more to disrupt McCloy's filthy game than the Strategic Defense Initiative program for shifting U.S. doctrine to one of Mutually Assured Survival. It is the irreversibility of that new strategic reality that has thrown McCloy's minions into the panic that would necessitate exclusion of the Schiller Institute from their treacherous proceedings.

"I have the feeling that if we'd had a conference here in Dallas on pediatrics, it would have turned out to be on SDI."

So Harvard Prof. Gregory Treverton, a participant at the Dallas conference, summed up the four-day proceedings.

Indeed, the conference was not one of pediatrics, but the behavior of most of those in attendance in reaction to the new reality of the SDI could certainly be likened to the whining of babies.

Of the 120 West Germans and 80 Americans in attendance, the participants were predominantly those involved in negotiating a "New Yalta" appeasement deal with the Soviet Union. These included: Richard Burt, U.S. assistant secretary of state and rumored next U.S. ambassador to Bonn; Arthur Burns, outgoing U.S. ambassador to Bonn; Lawrence Eagleburger, president of Kissinger Associates consulting firm; William Hyland, former Kissinger underling at the National Security Council and current editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs* magazine; Paul Volcker, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board; David Aaron, former Mondale Campaign national security adviser who had been the leading KGB mole on the Carter administration NSC; Georgia Sen. Sam Nunn, the legislator of the Kissinger "decoupling" faction in Congress; Jürgen Möllemann, special "dirty tricks" man for West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Horst Ehmke, Karsten Voigt, and several other West German Social Democratic Party parliamentarians; Karl Kaiser, head of the West German branch of the Council on Foreign Relations; and Martin Bangemann, West German economics minister.

The characteristic mood of the majority of West German participants, whether nominally Christian Democratic or Social Democratic in party affiliation, was their angry denunciation of Schiller Institute representatives demonstrating outside the conference hall demanding the banning of the West German Green Party.

Inside the conference hall, the pro-SDI statements made by SDI director Lt.-Gen. James Abrahamson, Undersecretary of Defense Fred Ikle, and West German Defense Minister Manfred Wörner came under constant assault from the appeasers.

Ehmke, suspected by many of being an asset of the East

German Stasi intelligence service, declared that the SDI was leading to "dangerous instability in U.S.-Soviet relations." Ehmke also said that "it is apparent to Europe that the SDI program is not a 5-year program that will cost \$30 billion, but a 10-year program of research, testing and deployment with a cost of \$70 billion."

He was seconded by Voigt. As for Möllemann, the man described by West German insiders as "Genscher's personal mine-field," he went one step further: Having hurriedly interrupted a special diplomatic mission in Europe of Genscher to fly into Dallas, Möllemann then returned to the Federal Republic to denounce Defense Minister Wörner for having broken previous government positions on the SDI! This, plus calls from leading Social Democrats for a new anti-SDI "grand coalition" government in the coming months, is creating conditions of instability in Bonn that are exactly what the Soviets want.

The flip side of the coin came from the Kissinger crowd in attendance. Kissinger Associates president Eagleburger, whose valedictory speech as State Department assistant secretary of state in 1984 had been to call for a phased U.S. military withdrawal from West Germany, said that "the defense initiative is one of four potentially divisive issues in U.S.-German relations," along with lagging German development of high technology; lack of German sympathy and support for U.S. Central America policies; and differences over financial policies that permit Third World countries to refinance their defaulted loans.

Hyland said that the SDI "has the makings of a major alliance crisis unless handled carefully, perhaps with some U.S. concessions." He recommended, in an interview with the *Washington Post* in Dallas, the "formation of a high-level Atlantic alliance group on how to accommodate SDI, at least for the rest of Reagan's term."

Reliable sources in attendance also report that Nunn and others "terrified" the West Germans with threats to reinvigorate the campaign in Congress for phased withdrawal of U.S. troops in Europe and to tie U.S. cooperation with West Germany to increased spending on defense on the part of the Federal Republic.

### **Socialist International invasion**

The strident anti-SDI campaign of Ehmke et al. in Dallas was only one episode in a virtual invasion of the United States since the weekend of March 23-24 by KGB-linked leaders of the Socialist International.

On that weekend, leaders of the Socialist International's Advisory Commission on Disarmament, many of whom had had meetings in the U.S.S.R. with Soviet leader Gorbachov, arrived for meetings in Washington. Members of the visiting delegation included Finnish Prime Minister Sorsa, chairman of the Advisory Commission, and staffers from the Socialist International headquarters in London.

They met with Richard Burt, Sen. Gary Hart, and other

appeasers, on a reconnaissance mission on the SDI. During the week of April 8, the Disarmament Commission's findings on the SDI will form the basis for foreign policy resolutions by the heads of the European socialist parties meeting in Madrid.

On the night of March 27, Ehmke and Voigt arrived in Washington together with parliamentarians Norbert Wiczorek, Dietrich Stobbe, and Gunther Verheugen. Before departing for Dallas, they had a private meeting with the KGB-linked chief lobbyist against the SDI, John Pike of the Federation of American Scientists, for a special (dis-)orientation meeting on the SDI.

Upon returning from Dallas, all five were participants at a March 31 meeting of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in D.C. on the subject of "Anti-Americanism: Slogan or Reality?"

Ehmke made no bones about his reply to this question. "It's not wise for an American government to turn around and say, if you're against the SDI, you're anti-American, because this may become a self-fulfilling prophecy and create *actual* anti-Americanism in Germany," Ehmke warned.

He also reported a growing "protest movement" in Europe that is based on a "cultural revolution," a "European renaissance" against the "modern culture for which America is the protagonist. Ehmke's revolution would be based on the view that "small is beautiful . . . and rock music sung in dialect."

Following that event, the five parliamentarians spent almost the entire day at the command-center for organizing anti-Americanism around the world: the U.S. State Department. Their schedule included a meeting with Burt.

### **And bile from Helmut Schmidt**

Perhaps the most insidious of all the appeasers' outbursts of the late March-early April period have been those of Kissinger's buddy Helmut Schmidt, former West German chancellor, who has been in the United States on a paid speaking tour. This has included a four-part speaking-engagement at Yale University and an April 4 speech at the New York Council on Foreign Relations.

According to the April 1 *Boston Globe*, Schmidt attacked the United States for trying to impose its will on the West on the SDI question "without so much as informing, much less consulting" its allies.

The Europeans, said Schmidt, are "very hesitant to buy Star Wars. . . . Everyone in Washington, Bonn, and Paris knows that there is no basis for accord within the alliance. If it did become a reality, it would not give any additional shelter to European or Asian countries. From a European view, the funds spent on Star Wars were in short a neglect of the conventional field."

"In the long run, Germany will only stay on the Western side with French help. It cannot be tied to the West by a President either from Georgia or California," Schmidt sneered.