

EIR Special Report

The battle to save Germany

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairman of the European Labor Party in the Federal Republic of Germany, delivered a major address on Jan. 2 in Washington, D.C. at a conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees. Our selections from her address focus primarily on her strategic analysis and foreign policy recommendations for the United States. Mrs. LaRouche's historical analysis of the rise of fascism, quoted briefly below, was published in full in the Jan. 16 issue of the semiweekly U.S. newspaper New Solidarity.

I want to call upon all of you to join with me in a battle to save Germany. There is an immediate danger that one of two possibilities will become actual within the next three months at most. The first is a military attack into West Germany, a surgical strike, either a conventional or a tactical-nuclear surgical strike into West Germany by the Soviet Union; or, because of the implicit threat of such a development, there is every possibility of Germany splitting out of NATO. I believe that either development would have the potential to trigger World War III.

I wish, therefore, to make this particular problem the subject of my presentation, to outline to you today why I think that saving Germany as the cornerstone of the European-U.S. alliance is an absolutely essential question for the survival of the United States itself, and therefore, of the world.

Some of you may be surprised that I choose this title, "The Battle to Save Germany," rather than "The Battle to Save Western Europe." But for many reasons I think focusing on Germany brings forward all the healthy, necessary discussion points, because it challenges in a very specific way a widespread prejudice, which you find in the United States probably more than in any country in the world. The key problem we have to fight, and what we have to change, is a growing tendency of indifferentism in the United States regarding what happens in Western Europe and the rest of the world. You find that there is right now a very strong tendency toward a neo-isolationist mood in the United States. People basically think, "Okay, if the rest of the world is in such bad condition, maybe we should really concentrate on the United States itself." And the propaganda of clearly KGB-influenced me-



Helga Zepp-LaRouche speaking in Washington, D.C.

dia—the TV and so forth—has brought about an attitude which says, “Look at the peace movement in West Germany and in Western Europe in general. If they don’t want us over there, why should we spend all this money, why should we have to maintain 300,000 troops in Germany alone, if the only thanks we are getting for this is that our GIs are being bombed?” . . .

People say, “Well, the Russians are very close to Germany in particular; there is a border directly dividing the two Germanies; okay, we can see that there is a big threat, much closer than to the United States. They’re all a bunch of capitulationists over there. Maybe they deserve it if the Soviets gobble them up, if they don’t have more courage to stand up.” And then there is the after thought, “Maybe the Germans are all Nazis anyway, and in a certain sense they don’t deserve any better.”

I want to point out to you the realities of Western Europe, from a military and political point of view, and an historical point of view. The reality is much more complicated and much more differentiated.

I also want to try to prove to you why, for a whole set of reasons—military, political, and especially cultural—if we do not win this battle for Germany, for Western Europe, if the Soviet Union wins this battle in the next three months, then not only will the NATO alliance break up, but I am convinced that the consequence of this will be that mankind as a whole is doomed.

The only way we can avert a clearly foreseeable disaster is to use the coming weeks to dramatically, fundamentally change U.S. foreign policy in general, but especially in re-

spect to Western Europe. If we do not manage to bring about a different attitude in Washington, the lack of U.S. policy in Western Europe will mean that, by default, West Germany probably will collapse either militarily or psychologically under the threat of a Soviet attack.

The same change has to be accomplished by us in respect to the Third World, in respect to most areas of the world. I only want to emphasize the battle for Western Europe as the crucial question right now.

The only way we can manage to change Washington’s policy, change the so-called “good guys” in the Reagan administration—what we have to do to the “bad guys,” I am going to outline a little bit later—is that this organization, the people who are in this room here today, find within themselves the internal strength to be the driving force to catalyze a change in the American population as a whole. The resources are there but have to be awakened. This cannot be done except by finding our way back to the spirit of the American Revolution. . . .

For West Germany, this means concretely that the entire post-war policy of the U.S. toward Germany since the Second World War has to be changed.

The sell-out of Europe

Why is West Germany the crucial determining factor in the strategic game between East and West, and why is West Germany regarded by the Soviet Union as the key to implementing their strategy? West Germany is smaller than the state of Oregon. Nearly 60 million people live in West Germany, and about 17 million in East Germany. However,

despite the fact that from a geographical point of view it is a very small country and a very densely populated country, you have on German soil the highest military concentrations in the world directed against each other. There are more missiles in East and West Germany directed against each other than at any other point in the world. And in the strategic context, in the context of Western Europe, in the Soviet game to conquer Western Europe and in the game to cause a defeat for the United States, there is a clear geographical, military, political, historical, and cultural reason why the focus is West Germany.

The long-term Soviet policy, according to their own writings, involves one pre-programmed outcome of history to be accomplished, and that is the victory of Russia on a world scale, i.e., a Soviet world empire in which they do not necessarily occupy every country in the world, but where their hegemony, their influence, simply means that no other country in the world has any political will which could oppose itself to the Soviet Union. And since Khrushchev and Molotov and Sokolovskii in particular, it has also been very clear that even under conditions of the potential of nuclear war, that objective has not changed. An idea which was discussed in the Soviet Union for the first time in 1965 by General Lomov, is that such a victory could be brought about by the outbreak of either a conventional or nuclear war in Western Europe.

You can blame the German population and the Western European population as much as you want for capitulationism, but the reality is that because U.S. policy has been dominated by the Pugwash arms-control proposals since the end of the Second World War up to the point of President Reagan's March 23rd speech [announcing a new doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival—ed.], there has been no adequate military strategy providing any security for Western Europe. Post-war history has been one long sequence of rather horrifying experiences which left Germany, in particular, relatively traumatized.

The first big shock was when, in the middle 1950s, a NATO maneuver took place under the code name "Carte Blanche." This maneuver basically assumed a Soviet attack, Soviet tanks marching into West Germany, and then, after the occupation of West Germany by Soviet forces, a reconquering of Germany through the use of nuclear weapons. In other words, the second strike by NATO would hit Soviet-occupied West Germany. Such a small percentage of the German population survived the counterattack, under this scenario, that there was an uproar among the entire German military. They had to ask: What is a military strategy worth if the outcome is that you do not survive the war? People were absolutely terrified, and this shock was in everybody's mind for years.

The next major development was the Berlin crisis. In 1961, the famous meeting between Khrushchev and Kennedy in Vienna occurred, and, according to the best information, Khrushchev actually threw Kennedy against a wall, which

left Kennedy pretty scared. . . . This may very well have influenced what later happened in the Berlin crisis, because when in 1961 the Soviet Union started overnight to build the Berlin wall, there was absolutely no reaction from the United States or the French or anybody else. This again left the West German population in a state of absolute terror, because they figured: If the Soviets can do this, what can't they do? Psychologically, you have to imagine that somebody one night starts to build a wall across Washington, dividing the East Coast and the West Coast, and then mounting a very heavy military concentration on the Eastern side.

The next crucial step was the Cuban Missile Crisis, in which the only thing truly sold out was Western Europe, because immediately afterwards it became clear to everybody in Europe that in the United States, the security interests of Western Europe would not be taken into account. Immediately following the Cuban Missile Crisis, the U.S. started to withdraw the Jupiter and Thor IRBMs from Western Europe. The U.S. promised that in case of an attack, they would use Minuteman ICBMs, which de facto added 12 to 15 minutes' ballistic flight time.

This sell-out of Europe was quite open. During the Berlin crisis, for example, people openly told the Germans, "Look, Berlin is 2 million people. You cannot expect that we would sacrifice 220 million Americans for 2 million people from Berlin." This obviously was not precisely meant to increase the sense of security among the Europeans.

So virtually everybody in Europe doubted the security commitment of the United States in case of a Soviet attack. De Gaulle was the first person to draw the obvious conclusion; he left NATO following the Cuban Missile Crisis, saying that if the United States is so flip-floppy, we will have to build our own nuclear deterrent. Look at the Kennedy administration from de Gaulle's standpoint. McNamara was the defense secretary, you still had Allen Dulles, McCloy and so forth—the entire Pugwash crowd. So de Gaulle said, if you do not by free will defend us, I will build the *force de frappe* to force you to defend us. In case there is an attack, the *force de frappe* will be sufficient to defend or at least protect France, and therefore entangle the United States in a war should it occur.

Then along came SALT I. This led to the big illusion of congruence of the military strategies of the two superpowers. Even then, however, everybody could see clearly that the Soviets did not agree to any kind of parity, but wanted to have superiority in all areas.

Immediately after SALT I, the Soviets started the most far-reaching and expensive armaments program, especially in strategic nuclear arms, but also in all categories. The 1970s were characterized by the typical Soviet two-track policy: on the one side, offering for the most massive buildup. And it should have been obvious to anybody who was not totally blind, that the détente process and the disarmament process would be total failures; they did not yield any significant disarmament whatever.

Soviet war-fighting doctrine

Looking only at the equipment, training, and maneuvers of the Soviet armed forces, it was very clear, and the entire Soviet literature made it clear, that the Soviets were working on a maximal-impact blitzkrieg in Europe. According to their own literature, the Soviet Union does not regard it as possible to limit a military conflict in Western Europe through a compromise at any point. In other words, the assumption of flexible response—that a conventional response is possible to some conventional fighting, followed by negotiations on the telephone hotline—was, according to Soviet literature, absolutely ruled out. According to the Soviet “order of battle,” such a war in Europe would be immediately part of a global nuclear war. An attack in whatever form in Western Europe would be combined with a first-strike policy against the United States. Such a war would be fought without compromise until the total victory of the Russians.

This view leads to a Soviet military strategy which has an offensive character; so says Soviet literature in this period. It is very crucial that a couple of days ago, Marshal Akhromeyev, who is the first deputy chief of the general staff of the Soviet Union, said at a conference of the Soviet Military Academy that going on the offensive was the crucial factor that decided World War II; from there he drew the obvious conclusion respecting World War III. At no point has the Soviet Union actually given up the idea that war is a legitimate extension of politics, quite the contrary to what NATO policy has been.

The Soviets, therefore, have shown an absolute determination to fight and win a nuclear war. This goal has been the basis for the entire organization and armament of the armed forces and their training to fight a combined nuclear

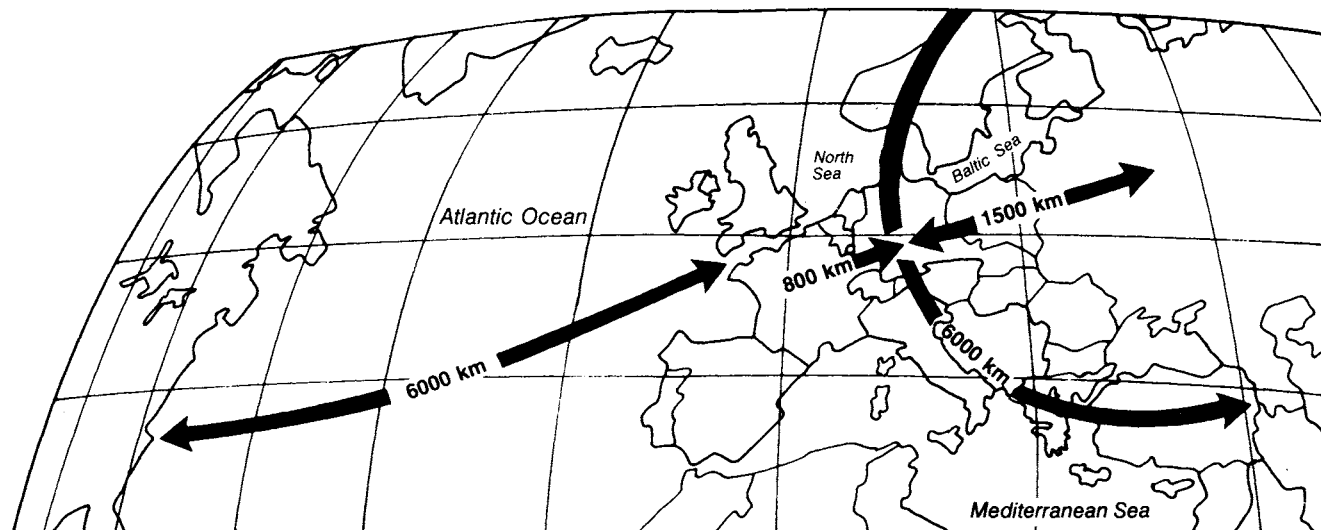
and conventional war, in which the nuclear weapons are regarded as the war-deciding elements. Nuclear weapons would be used to eliminate the opponent’s nuclear weapons, and to cut breaches into the defense of the enemy, after which in a coordinated fashion conventional forces would attack, occupy the enemy’s territory, and fight toward a total victory.

In recent years, especially since approximately the middle of the 1970s, the Soviet leadership has established the military flexibility to conduct a war in Western Europe with or without nuclear weapons; this includes the possibility of starting a conventional surgical strike, for example, against Bundeswehr installations, instantly switching to a nuclear attack, having prepared conventional troops to fight under atomic-biological-chemical conditions.

What Sokolovskii’s military text describes is a total synchronization of global attack. Total synchronization means, for example, the split-second timing of ICBMs, middle-range missiles, and submarine attacks; deployment of elite commando forces, the spetznaz, in the very few moments before the outbreak of such a war; and at the same time maintaining a relative autonomy of the various theater-attack groups.

One of the key British Soviet military experts, John Erickson, recently said that since the middle of the 1970s the Soviets have totally reorganized their strategic air command, which they have divided into five different subunits, and that it is generally expected that they will have completed such a reorganization by 1985; A global confrontation has to be expected by that time. But we know for various reasons that this estimated time-table is totally inadequate, that from the Soviets’ point of view, Reagan’s re-election, or the danger of Reagan’s re-election, will cause them to move in the early part of 1984, one of the reasons being not only the crash beam

Figure 1
The strategic imbalance between West and East



program which they fear, but also that the rapid installation of the Pershing and cruise missiles will eliminate the middle-range missile superiority they have been accumulating since approximately 1976. When more than 500 Euromissiles have been deployed, they will constitute a certain counterbalance to the SS-20 and other medium-range missiles. It is very clear that we are going towards a much more immediate confrontation.

Soviet advantages in Europe

If you look at the geography of Western Europe, it is clear that the Soviet Union has the advantage. The Western European NATO defense line goes from the north in Scandinavia to the Balkans, to the eastern border of Turkey (Fig. 1). But from the Soviets' central position they can actually attack all Western European countries from a base on their own soil; they can also attack Western Europe from the sea, cutting all sea access of Western Europe. Especially since the modernization of the Soviet Union's various weapons systems, especially the SS-20 middle-range missiles, which are all equipped with three warheads, the strategic situation has undergone a dramatic shift; the balance of power gives the Soviet Union an overwhelming superiority.

The NATO defense line, which you have to imagine from the northern part of Scandinavia down to the Turkish borders, is 6,000 kilometers long. It has extremely little depth, which from a military defense standpoint is a very difficult situation. In no sector—the northern flank, the middle sector, or the southern flank—has Western Europe enough depth to have strategic reserves deployed. The northern and the southern flank, even though they constitute two-thirds of the entire territory, have only two-fifths of the population and one-fifth of the GNP of all NATO countries. The north flank is 2,000 kilometers long, with very little depth. The south flank is 3,000 kilometers long, with extremely difficult geographical and political conditions—on the one side the Balkans, and the other Greece. It also lacks depth.

The main focus of any attack would be the middle sector, with flanking operations in the north and the south. The Warsaw Pact, unlike NATO, would be able to bring in strategic reserves from its interior; it could have strategic reserves ready to shift to any point in the context of battle. While within Western Europe you have a heavy population and industrial concentration, the population and industry in the Warsaw Pact are much more dispersed, and therefore, in case of a confrontation, Western Europe is far more vulnerable than Eastern Europe or the Soviet Union.

Because of this situation, strategic reserves would have to come from across the Atlantic; Western Europe absolutely cannot be defended by itself. In any major military attack, Western Europe alone would be lost.

From the standpoint of the Soviet Union, Western Europe is part of the Eurasian continent, only the bridgehead of the United States. To drive the United States out of Western Europe is thus for them the key to world victory.

Soviet technical superiority

The Soviet Union has 253 divisions all together, 173 of which are directed against Western Europe. Here again, the main focus is West Germany. Even though the Middle East is very important to the Soviets, only 12 divisions are oriented toward the Middle East; only 53 toward China and Southeast Asia in general. Why would the Soviet Union have that distribution of force?

In central Europe (Figs. 2-3), you have 35 divisions of NATO and 95 divisions of the Warsaw Pact. You have 7,600 tanks on the NATO side, 25,500 tanks for the Warsaw Pact. NATO has 19,359 armored vehicles—43,500 for the Warsaw Pact. NATO has 4,050 artillery pieces—17,500 for the Warsaw Pact; 1,906 strategic bombers for NATO—3,990 on the side of the Warsaw Pact.

If you look at the northern flank (Fig. 4), you have 13 brigades for NATO—in "neutral" Finland, Sweden, in Norway, Denmark, and so forth. You have 13 brigades against 9 divisions, 100 tanks against 1,700, 150 armored vehicles against 4,700; 500 artillery against 2,000; 85 tactical fighter planes against 600. If the Soviets move on the northern flank, very little resistance is to be expected.

The balance of power in southern Europe looks like this (Fig. 5): NATO divisions—45 against 69; tanks—5,150 against 15,300; armored vehicles—10,000 approximately against 30,000; artillery—6,000 against 12,000; tactical fighting planes—900 against 2,300.

Overall NATO has 13,000 tanks against 42,000. I think that speaks for itself. In artillery NATO declined from 1970 to 1983 from 14,000 to 10,750, while the Warsaw Pact increased from 23,000 to 31,500 (Figs. 6-9).

Finally, there are the SS-20s (Figs. 10-11). We know that if you have only one warhead on an SS-20 missile, the range is up to 10,000 kilometers and therefore places the United States within range. Under the assumption that they are equipped with three warheads, they cover all of Western Europe easily. All of Western Europe can easily be wiped

Figure 2
Evolution of land and air forces in Central Europe






	NATO		Warsaw Pact	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Divisions	29	35 (15)*	90**	95
Tanks	6,300	7,600 (1,000)	20,300	25,500
Artillery/mortars	5,800	4,050	11,800	17,500
Anti-tank defenses	3,800	5,700	2,900	15,700
Tactical fighter planes	1,800	1,900 (480)	3,750	3,990

*Numbers in parentheses are additional forces France could put into Central Europe.

**Includes divisions stationed in the western military districts of the U.S.S.R.

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.






Figure 3
Balance of forces in Central Europe

NATO		Warsaw Pact	
35 divisions		95 divisions	
7,600	 1	25,500	
19,350	 2	43,600	
4,050	 3	17,500	
1,900	 4	3,990	

1) tanks
2) armored vehicles
3) artillery
4) tactical fighter planes

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.






Figure 4
Balance of forces in Northern Europe

NATO		Warsaw Pact	
13 brigades		9 divisions	
100	 1	1,700	
150	 2	4,700	
500	 3	2,000	
85	 4	600	

1) tanks
2) armored vehicles
3) artillery
4) tactical fighter planes

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

Figure 5
Balance of forces in Southern Europe

NATO		Warsaw Pact	
45 divisions		69 divisions	
5,150	 1	15,300	
10,500	 2	30,500	
6,200	 3	12,000	
900	 4	2,300	

1) tanks
2) armored vehicles
3) artillery
4) tactical fighter planes

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

out. This only includes the SS-20; it does not include the SS-21, 22, 23, which are being installed right now in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, and so forth. Yesterday, the first Pershing II was made operational against well above 500 SS-20s aimed at Europe.

If you assume that you can reload an SS-20 once, then you have 2,354 warheads directed against Western Europe. And in terms of throw-weight, this would basically wipe out Europe.

Then there are the short-range systems, having a range of up to 200 kilometers (Fig. 12). Comparing NATO's decline to the Soviet increase, you had 200 for NATO in 1970 and 100 in 1983, against a 1970 total of 450 for the Warsaw Pact, by 1983, 650.

Skipping over the Backfire bomber and other systems (Fig. 13), the Soviets have had an enormous build-up of helicopters, of which 1,800 are stationed in East Germany. They are of the MI-24 type. Their numbers are being increased with extreme rapidity, they would be used in a surgical strike on West Germany by the GSFG, which are the elite Soviet troops deployed in East Germany, generally known to be the best-trained Soviet troops.

This is the military situation, the geographically difficult situation, the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact, the nuclear superiority of the Warsaw Pact, a total imbalance.

Combating capitulationism in Europe

I now want to present the political side. But I want you

to keep in mind that whatever happens on the political side cannot be seen without having this military reality in mind, because this is the question of capitulationism; and the question is, can we do something effective against this?

Turning to the political outcome of this military situation, look at what has happened in the last four weeks, since the decision of the West German parliament on Nov. 22 to install the Pershings. The 1979 decision to install them was part of the wrong strategy for NATO; however, at this point, if Germany had capitulated and not installed the missiles, it would have led to a split of NATO. Now look at what the deployment was, and how Europe has changed in the last four weeks.

Figure 6
Conventional weapons systems

	NATO		Warsaw Pact	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Tanks	10,300	13,000	32,000	42,500
Anti-tank guided-rocket systems	1,250	8,100	4,700	24,300
Artillery/mortars of more than 100 mm., including multiple rocket launchers	14,000	10,750	23,000	31,500
Armored combat vehicles	23,000	30,000	40,100	78,800

Sources: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

Start with the northern flank: Finland was neutral, or claimed to be. This collapsed totally; following the visit of the Finnish foreign minister to the Soviet Union, the Finnish air force was put on alert and a statement was made that from now on the the Finnish air force would shoot down any cruise missiles and Pershings flying over Finnish territory. The Finns furthermore are pressuring the Swedes via Prime Minister Olof Palme, who naturally is a very good target for this, to do the same thing, so that if Pershings and cruise missiles fly over Sweden, Sweden would be the first line of defense for the Soviets, and Finland would be the second line, hitting whatever came through.

Then there was in the last week a two-day power-blackout throughout Sweden. The Swedish military is in an uproar; even though it's not said publicly, we know from our discussions that what they are afraid of is that this was the first testing of a spetsnaz operation—the sabotage units which have been discovered recently to have Sweden as one of their main deployment points. To knock out a country for two days: this was muscle-flexing, and it wiped out everything, including communications, transport, and so forth. It comes hot on the heels of a continuous deployment of Soviet minisubs and submarines in Swedish waters. The Swedish military is also very worried because they know that Olof Palme could sell out Sweden at any time in the name of a Scandinavian nuclear-free zone, should the Soviets attempt to push this through.

Denmark: It's part of NATO, but the parliament voted that Denmark is supposed to be a nuclear-free zone. There

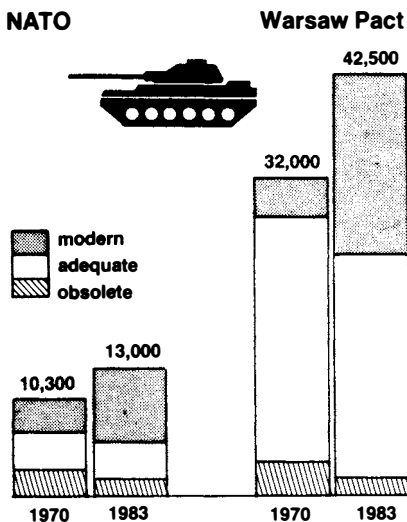
will be elections on Jan. 10, and it could be that Denmark will leave NATO immediately thereafter.

In Norway, which is a very thinly populated area, there was a vote with a margin of only one in favor of the Pershing deployment in West Germany. So, basically, it is estimated by all military experts, that if the Soviet Union decided to move into Scandinavia, into Norway, for example, there would be almost no resistance; not only would it be relatively impossible physically, but also politically—the will to fight is entirely undermined.

Now look at the southern flank. Turkey basically capitulated when the Soviets said that they would not tolerate the installation of Pershings there. The situation in Greece, with Prime Minister Papandreou, is such that he is praised as the model of the new Nazi-Communist alliance in Western Europe. He wants a Balkan nuclear-free zone. With Papandreou in office, Greece is a security threat to NATO rather than a part of it.

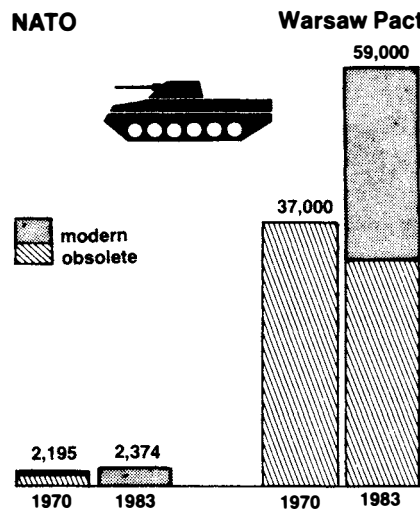
In Italy, the situation is more interesting. You have a big problem with the Vatican, the Christian Democracy, and the Communist Party all joining the peace movement, but fortunately we have a POE—European Labor Party—in Italy, and we have organized a very strong pro-beam faction there. The military industrialists absolutely understand that Italy can only be saved as part of the new Mutually Assured Survival doctrine of the United States. In November we [EIR] had an extremely successful conference, with 40 generals and 80 other high-ranking officers, so that the following issue of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* accused us of being barbarians and

Figure 7
Tanks in Europe



Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

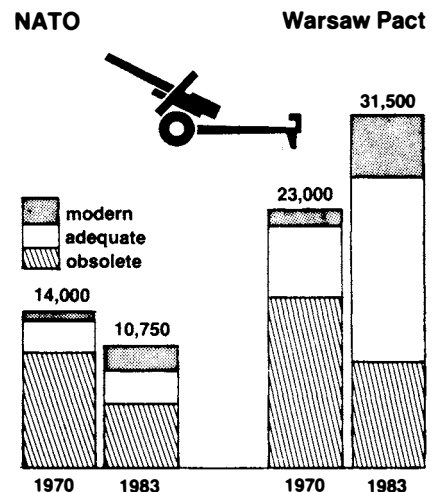
Figure 8
Armored personnel carriers in Europe



Note: This includes only armored vehicles capable of accompanying tanks in battle.

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

Figure 9
Artillery in Europe
(Artillery, multiple rocket launchers, mortars)



Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

cavemen (perhaps because if you have so many generals in one spot, this gives you the possibility of making a coup shortly afterward).

Spain recently refused to let U.S. planes fly over it on deployments to Lebanon; Portugal is also very shaky. Belgium and Holland in the last two weeks decided unilaterally to withdraw their air defense from West Germany, which means that a certain air corridor, in case of a Soviet surgical strike into West Germany, is immediately vulnerable.

In France we have created a beam-weapon faction which is right now the strongest in Western Europe. Immediately following President Reagan's speech in March, several of our representatives went to France and told them, especially the military, that the *force de frappe* is obsolete. When both superpowers are developing beam weapons, obviously the *force de frappe* is technologically outdated. The French at first did not like this a bit, but then it occurred to some of the Gaullists within the military that de Gaulle would be the first, were he alive today, to replace an outdated technology with a modern technology. So you now have a crash R&D program for beam weapons in France. The French know very well that if West Germany were attacked, France alone could not be defended. It's simply a geographical and military impossibility to do that.

Considering that approximately two-thirds of Soviet military potential is directed against Western Europe, the majority against West Germany, you can understand that in this configuration, an attack on West Germany is the crucial question for the Soviets if they are going for any expansion (Fig. 14). And there is overwhelming evidence that what is being planned right now is a surgical strike into West Germany, possibly an air attack against Bundeswehr installations, and possibly a subsequent, symbolic occupation of one crucial German city, like Hamburg, for example, which is only 50 kilometers from the East German border—or Nuremberg, 60 kilometers away.

Were such an attack followed by further conventional operations, it would take approximately 24 hours to occupy all of West Germany, even if the entire Bundeswehr and NATO forces fought back fiercely. Such is the superiority of the Warsaw Pact forces that it is estimated that they would progress 50 kilometers per day. In at most four to five days, they would be at the French border.

We have evidence dating from 1977 that such a plan was being prepared. In 1977, there was a Warsaw Pact maneuver under the name "Polarka," a maneuver which assumed a neo-Nazi revival in West Germany—this as a pretext for a surgical strike. Since 1980, East German troops have been trained almost exclusively for a surgical strike into West Germany. Furthermore, there has been discussion recently about the U.N. clause, which the Soviet Union insisted on having inserted in this way, that the Warsaw Pact has the right to attack its former World War II enemies if there were a Nazi revival. So we are faced with the immediate possibility of a move on the southern or northern flank—Norway is the most

Figure 10
Total number of warheads on Soviet land-based intermediate-range missiles

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
SS-20,	640	600	827	870	1,000	1,100	1,269	1,301
SS-4/5								

	Total number of warheads assuming a one re-load capacity per SS-20							
SS-20,	670	630	1,151	1,290	1,600	1,800	2,268	2,354
SS-4/5								

Note: Dates refer to the end of the cited year, except 1983, which refers to total as of September 1983.

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

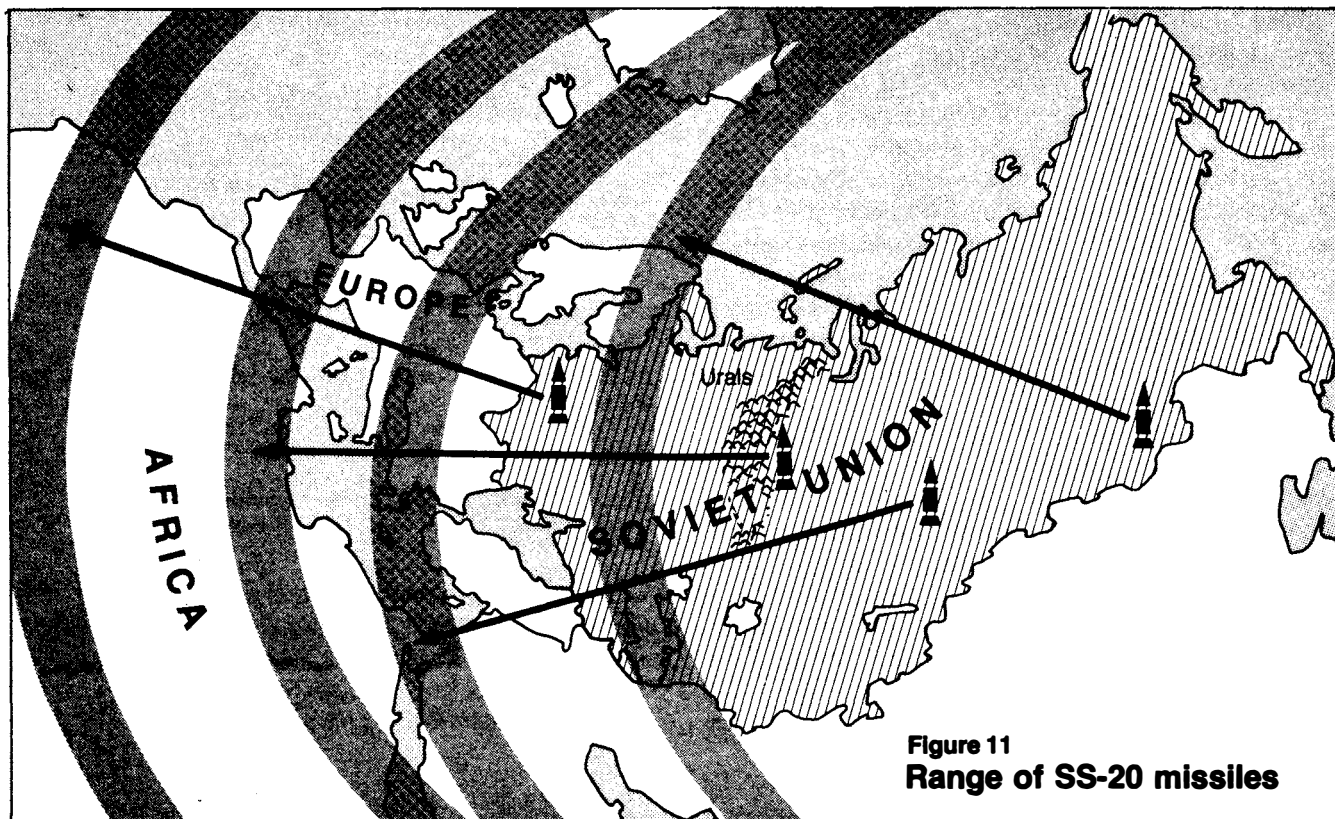
likely possibility—combined with a surgical strike into Germany.

For this purpose there are six special air attack brigades. Three of these belonging to the Soviet Union were moved into East Germany in the spring of 1983; the National Volkarmee—the NVA—has three similar elite troop-units; they are all equipped with the uniforms of the Bundeswehr, and would be deployed via helicopters, parachuting in. They are thus comparable to U.S. special forces.

I would not have believed only six months ago that I would be saying what I am saying here today. The world has changed so dramatically that half a year ago I would have said, no, this is impossible, it's politically not realistic. But right now, I am unfortunately coming to the conclusion that this is possible tomorrow, it's possible in February, it's possible in March. Remember that there was uncertainty about what the United States would do in the case of a Berlin crisis or any move on Germany throughout the entire post-war period, and that the only statement of renunciation of the flexible response doctrine was by Defense Secretary Weinberger only two weeks ago; he said that the Soviet Union has to be told without qualification that any attack on Western Europe would be answered with the total devastation of the Soviet Union. But with the exception of this one statement, there has been no denunciation of flexible response. Therefore, since the aim of the Soviets is to undermine the credibility of Reagan, to eliminate the possibility of his re-election, if such a move, like a limited conventional move on Germany, resulted in a United States back down, the immediate effect would be the loss of Germany, the loss of Western Europe. It would then be only a question of time before the United States would be finished as a superpower of any credibility in the world.

The Soviet game

Now it is not difficult for you to understand the psychological situation of the German population under these con-



ditions. It is easy to call them capitulationists, but the military facts are clear, and everybody in Germany knows it. Everybody knows that Bundeswehr military maneuvers stop at the moment of use of nuclear weapons. Everybody knows that at that point Germany ceases to exist.

So the Soviet Union is playing a very tricky game. It is the same two-track approach, the soft-cop, hard-cop approach, which we have been seeing in Soviet strategy all along. On the one side they make many, many moves to offer reunification of a Germany that would agree to become neutral. And on the other side, after the Pershing decision, they have been threatening Germany with propaganda about a Nazi revival threat.

There are some Nazis, old Nazis and new Nazis, but they have nothing to do with the people being targeted by the Soviet literature. The people who are being called representative of a revival of Prussian, Hitlerian, revanchist, and militarist policies in West Germany are the very people who are supporting President Reagan in the beam policy! There was an article in *Red Star* in which it was stated that there is a revival of Hitlerian militarist policy in the Bundeswehr, naming Gen. Schnitz, Gen. Klaus, and so forth. These were the people who were with us at the beam conferences in Bonn, in Italy, in Oslo. These are not Nazis, but are the people who are the firmest allies of the United States right now.

Therefore, when you read Soviet statements that President Reagan is like Hitler, that the Bundeswehr is like Hitler,

then you must understand what the Soviets are doing. What an absurdity! The Soviets know that the Nazis were something quite different from President Reagan. For them to make such an accusation at the same time that they are saying there is a German Nazi revival has only one meaning: to create a pretext for a military operation against West Germany.

This threat either will become real or, what is quite conceivable, the Soviets will have the conditions under which they terrify the German population into breaking with the United States. We are organizing among the German population every day, for President Reagan's beam-weapon policy, at booktables where we display the American flag. Our organizers get beaten over the head by the Greenies because of this every day. From everyday experience, we know that in Germany the majority of the population is not anti-American. If the television networks here say they are, it is just part of the Pugwash process of trying to accomplish such a German-American split. Germans are definitely not pro-East. But they are frightened. They have fear, which in part is quite realistic and in part is being steered by the peace movement in an irrational fashion. It is quite possible that Germany would break out of NATO under conditions of the *immediate danger of war*, and the Soviets are quite clear about it. Under that condition, given that under the U.S. "flexible response" doctrine there is no chance of Germany surviving, it is quite possible that Germany would crack under this threat.

NATO countermeasures

What do we do in this situation? On the simplest level, we have to launch a crash program of clearly defined military steps which can stop the threat. Contrary to the myth created by people like Kissinger, who says that in the age of nuclear weapons Europe may be expendable, Europe must and can be defended by certain immediate steps that will raise the price to the Soviet Union for an attack too high for them to carry it out.

First, President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger would have to make a total, uncompromising denunciation of the "flexible response" doctrine. They must say clearly that this is out, that as long as there is no full beam ABM system installed, there is a total nuclear umbrella over Western Europe. Weinberger has said this. It must be repeated again and again.

Second, there has to be full cooperation and integration of Western Europe into the beam program, and even though this was started by Weinberger at the NATO defense ministers' meeting, it has to be made very concrete that Europe would be involved in beams at the technical level because this is of immediate security concern to them.

Third, the air defense of West Germany in particular must be beefed up. There are programs under way, namely the Roland and Patriot missiles, but they are not to be on line for four years. We have talked to people in the military-defense industries who said that under a crash program these missiles could be installed in three weeks! I think that is what we need. They are being produced in the United States. They must be produced and deployed immediately.

Fourth, Germany needs the neutron bomb right now. The neutron bomb is the only way you could stop a so-called conventional attack of Soviet tanks coming into West Germany. What the neutron bomb can do is saturate a certain corridor of defense along the West German-East German border with radiation, stopping Soviet tanks dead. We must include civil defense, since merely 50 centimeters of dirt will protect our own civilian population from radiation.

These are an absolute minimum if you want to defend Europe in any military sense.

The real meaning of fascism

There are other aspects to consider. What is the danger of a fascist revival in Germany, for example? There is a danger of a new Nazism. But it absolutely is not what you would assume if you listen to the Zionist lobby in the United States, and certainly not what the Soviet Union is now claiming.

Fascism and Nazism are notions which have been falsified more than any other notions I know of. A clarification of what Nazism really is and what it means today must be introduced into public discussion in the United States.

If the tendencies which are driving for a split in the Western alliance from the European side are defined accurately, you will have defined a Nazi-Communist alliance. What kind

Figure 12
Land-based short-range ballistic missiles

	NATO		Warsaw Pact		
	1970	1983	1970	1983	
Pershing 1A	30	180	350	650	Scud/SS-23, Scaleboard/SS-22
Lance, Honest John	200	100	450	650	Frog-7/SS-21
Artillery, mortars	500	1,000	0	300*	203 mm, 240 mm (mortars)
155 mm, 203 mm					

*There is evidence that the Warsaw Pact has also developed 152-mm nuclear artillery capabilities.

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

Missile ranges: Pershing 1A, 120-720 km.; Lance, 110 km.; Honest John, 30 km.; Scud, 150-300 km.; SS-23, 500 km.; Scaleboard, 490-900 km.; SS-22, 900 km.; Frog, 70 km.; SS-21, 120 km.

(Sources: International Institute for Strategic Studies, U.S. Library of Congress.)

of transformation is going on in the Soviet Union? They are no longer even pretending to be a Marxist-Leninist state; they no longer pretend to support "progressive forces" in the West. If you look at the allies the Soviet Union has chosen internationally, they are the worst, most reactionary fascist forces that exist, ranging from the mullahs of Khomeini to Libya's crazies, to the Greenies, the Swiss Nazi bankers, and so forth. To understand the dynamic driving a certain portion of the West German population in the direction of preferring to live under the auspices of the Soviet Union, knowing full well that neutralism in their position is not possible, one must understand what the conditions were both in the Weimar period leading into Hitler, and the conditions now.

The key is cultural pessimism and cynicism, the idea of hopelessness in a situation; this has everything to do with accepting Nazism.

Let me go back 200 years to understand this phenomenon. How could it be that a nation like Germany, which 200 years ago was such a pearl in terms of culture, literature, music,

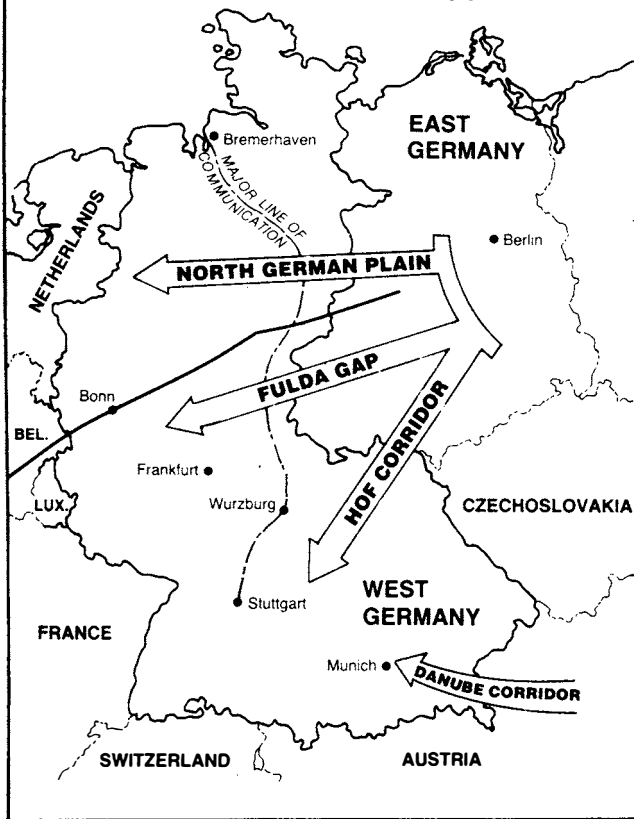
Figure 13
Combat planes in Europe

	NATO		Warsaw Pact	
	1970	1983	1970	1983
Total	2,800	2,975 (500)*	6,900	6,890
Fighter-bombers	1,700	1,950 (295)	1,500	1,920
Interceptors	650	740 (135)	4,800	4,370
Reconnaissance planes . .	450	285 (50)	600	600

*Numbers in parentheses are French planes.

Source: Defense White Book, 1983, West German Defense Ministry.

Figure 14
Warsaw Pact avenues of approach



science—how could a nation like that plunge into the depths of Nazism? Do not look at Germany as a nation that is the enemy. The enemy is not nations, not peoples, but the oligarchical factions pitting nations against each other.

Germany was chosen by the international oligarchical faction for Nazism precisely *because* 200 years ago it represented the most recent, true classical period. It represented the first true Renaissance following the Greek and Italian Renaissances. Precisely because it represented the highest point of culture, it was targeted in the most vicious fashion.

Knowing Germany from the inside, I think that the German people have been the most seriously injured victims of Nazism; not only the Jewish people, the Slavs, and others hit by World War II, but indeed, the German people were crushed and suffered the most.

You cannot understand either Nazism or what we are faced with today if you do not look back 200 years. The American Revolution was the watershed from which everything afterward is understood. The American Revolution was a joint, international project of all republican forces, and represented the victory of the republican forces historically associated with Solon's Athens against the bestiality of the Sparta of Lycurgus. *It was the first time that a true republic was founded.* For the oligarchs, this was absolutely inconceivable, and they had to reverse and destroy it. You will not

understand what happened in Nazi Germany if you do not understand the coordinated, hateful deployment of the international oligarchs to reverse everything they associated with the "ideas of 1789." . . .

After the American Revolution, there occurred what, retrospectively viewed, would become universal fascism, or the notion of the "conservative revolution." From the oligarchs' standpoint, to reverse the German Weimar classical period was critical. Even though Germany did not itself have a revolution, you had the Weimar classic period in which the greater part of the German population was steeped in the works of the great Friedrich Schiller. There were storms of excitement about Schiller's dramas in front of theaters. You had more people involved in musical activities than at any other point in history. The classical figures we celebrate today were the most popular figures of their time. They were beloved composers, poets, and so forth.

The period between 1812 and 1815, the liberation wars against Napoleon, involved a mass movement which was not actually anti-French—because there was collaboration between the Scharnhorst, von Humboldt, and vom Stein faction in Germany and the Lazare Carnot faction of France's Ecole Polytechnique, exemplified by the networks of Alexander von Humboldt. Humboldt organized these Frenchmen to go into exile in Berlin when political conditions in France would not permit their staying.

This period had the highest morality and culture ever achieved in Germany. You had not an anti-French movement. Napoleon, having declared himself emperor, turned into a vicious tyrant. It was legitimate to fight to destroy this conqueror. But the movement was a constitutional republican movement of a strength comparable to the forces which made the American Revolution possible. It was the firmest belief of these republicans—read the letters and correspondence of this period—that it would be possible to create as an outcome of the Napoleonic Wars a German republican nation. To a certain extent, vom Stein still believed this when he was the chief negotiator at the Congress of Vienna.

To understand Germany, therefore, one must understand that, even though you had this mass republican movement, because of the strategic combination of forces at the Congress of Vienna, this revolutionary republican movement was unable to create a nation-state. People in Germany could not understand this. . . .

You had Prince Metternich—much admired by Henry Kissinger—a Venetian-British agent, and you had a Swiss-Venetian faction, and you had the British, and finally the French, none of whom wanted a German nation-state. The outcome was that the Holy Alliance plunged Europe into a totally backward, fundamentalist situation. The reading of Schiller's works was forbidden. Pupils had to distribute Schiller's books under the table (which made him all the more popular). It was the most reactionary period.

In the next four, five, ten years, the German population underwent a transformation from being absolutely republi-

can-oriented into demoralized subjects of the Holy Alliance. This transformation cannot be underestimated in terms of what happened to the population philosophically, starting with Schopenhauer, continued by Nietzsche.

Retrospectively, there were two figures in the 19th century who are the biggest criminals, and must be campaigned against today internationally as the worst influences on civilization of the 19th and 20th centuries. These are Nietzsche and Dostoevsky. The combined influence of these two, both part of the "conservative revolution," laid the groundwork for everything evil to come. In this already-becoming-demoralized population, with Romanticism growing, Nietzsche, in turn influenced by Thomas Carlyle of Britain, who hated Schiller, wrote his books to wipe out the ideas of the German classical period. This was the idea of the divine spark, the creative spark in the individual. Nietzsche replaced this with Dionysian ecstasy, the idea that God is dead, that there is no reason, but only the irrational will, and the right to impose your evil visions by mere power, cultural pessimism, the re-evaluation of all values. On the other side was Dostoevsky, basically saying the same thing for the blood and soil and holy race of Russia. With the influence of these two figures, the world began plunging toward Nazism.

There was a brief reversal of this with the period of collaboration between Lincoln and Alexander II, and later, a brief-lived opportunity for republicanism with the collaboration of Hanotaux in France, progressive industrialists in Germany, Count Witte in Russia. They were crushed.

Who caused World I?

Let me take up another point. It is always stated that Germany started World War I. The Soviets have repeated this in every article they have published on the subject recently. This assumption is totally false. World War I was created by the British oligarchy and, more generally, a combination of international oligarchical plots. The Nazis started World War II, but Germany was not the sole responsible party for World War I, and as long as that lie remains, Germany cannot be saved today.

First of all, the United States should never have entered World War I on the side of the British. That was the most stupid blunder. It helped to destroy in the United States the remnants of German culture that had been present throughout the 19th century. The fact that the United States went on Britain's side against Germany not only was devastatingly wrong concerning Europe, but had very evil consequences in the United States, anti-German feeling opening the door to pragmatism, Deweyism, and other destructive forces against American culture.

Furthermore, since the assumption was, wrongly, that Germany was the culprit of World War I, the Versailles Treaty imposed the reparations which destroyed the German economy. Nazism would not have occurred without the Versailles Treaty, which was like the International Monetary Fund today. Out of pure bestial oligarchical desire, it was to



After the American Revolution, the German population was steeped in the works of the playwright Friedrich Schiller. Germany's scientific and cultural achievements made it the target for destruction by the international oligarchical faction.

force a nation to pay debt for which they were not guilty. The effect was that the Nazis could capitalize on the justified sentiment against unjustified payments, and the inability of Germany to recover from the war.

I want you to focus your minds on this part of history—something the Soviets understand extremely well. They are manipulating the German population right now on the basis of this part of history. *The problem is that the American population does not understand it, and cannot counter the Soviet manipulation in the right way.* . . .

What happens to a population if it has the wrong leadership? Think about what happened to the American people under Carter. You still had the same people, but under certain conditions, a nation can go entirely in the wrong direction.

The cultural pessimism instilled by the Versailles Treaty made the Weimar Republic an entirely lost cause. On top of this, the same international oligarchs actually groomed Hitler for power, steeped him in the mythologies of the Nordic gods and so forth through the Thule Society. Take the Dulles brothers, who became friends with Hjalmar Schacht at Versailles. Throughout the Second World War they kept contact with the Nazis through Switzerland, Allen Dulles directly with the Thyssen family, one of Hitler's principal financial supporters. Allen Dulles picked up the entire Nazi foreign intelligence networks, and prevented the Nuremberg Trials

from cleaning out the Nazi networks. In the beginning the trials were a just cause, but didn't turn out justly.

On the one hand, MacArthur had a very good policy toward Japan. He said, "I have to help totally reorganize Japan, and I will integrate the Japanese into the reorganization policy, the chance of the constitution, the political reforms, the trade union movement," and so forth. Japan managed relatively well.

But if you look at the Americans who were responsible for Europe's occupation, Allen Dulles, John Foster Dulles, McCloy, Clay, and so forth, the worst part of the Eastern Establishment, of the McGeorge Bundy faction. Not only did they help bring Hitler to power in the first place, and conduct the strategic bombardment of the German population—which had no military purpose whatsoever but to study the psychological reactions of a population if you bombard their cities—but these same people picked up the Nazi networks after World War II and made sure that the Nazi networks were not cleaned out, because they wanted to keep them in their intelligence apparatus. The Klaus Barbie case is just one example of many. . . .

A foreign policy for the United States

The United States never had a German policy, only a U.S. policy in Germany. You had 12,000 German officials brainwashed at England's Wilton Park program. According to well-documented materials, they preferred that Nazis be "re-educated" to assume positions of power, above people without a Nazi past, because they found it easier to control ex-Nazis because they had a blackmail dossier on each of them. The effect this had on the people who had viewed the Americans as liberators was terrible. Through the Anglo-American occupation—which anti-Nazis had so desperately hoped for—Nazis were put back in positions of power. The West German judicial system is typical of what took place. As a result of that policy, there is not one decent judge in Germany today.

Twelve million members of the army who were prisoners of war were put through "re-education" programs. The "re-education" programs were basically an attack on German classical culture. You have to believe in American pragmatism. You have to reject the power of ideas and reason.

The German "economic miracle" only occurred because the Pugwash circles decided that Germany was required as a bastion against the East. *But Germany never was permitted to be a sovereign nation.* When the depression hit, the economic miracle fell apart—and there was nothing.

The only way to save West Germany and Western Europe, is to change the cultural pessimism which has gripped the the population, coming out of the mistakes of the post-war period, having no true republican institutions, having rotten institutions on the top, coming out of a militarily hopeless situation, out of an economically catastrophic situation. We must change the cultural pessimism to cultural optimism.

You Americans are the only ones who can accomplish that.

Most immediately, this means the United States has to change policy toward Germany. Certain steps have to be taken militarily. But more importantly, we must fight against any American neo-isolationist tendencies, because they mean that America doesn't care about the world, and by default the world will fall into the lap of the Soviet Union. That is an absolute certainty. Not becoming neo-isolationist means transforming a relatively "small" people that spends its time watching soap operas. The "small people" must be changed by invoking the spirit of the American Revolution, by bringing them to realize that the interests of Europe and the developing sector are the true self-interests of the United States.

How do people judge their self-interests? They judge according to the methods by which they think, and that is defined by the culture they have. It is no longer enough for the United States to go out in bully fashion to dictate terms.

True U.S. self-interest must be referenced to the American Revolution and the philosophy of the Founding Fathers. They did not go around in Europe or elsewhere and say, "look, you do what we tell you." They believed what Thomas Paine wrote, the idea of sovereign republics based on a community of principle. They believed in a philosophy expressed in Cusa's *Concordantia*, namely, how to relate to other nations. Cusa said world harmony and world peace cannot be based on some strange balance of powers, in which the shortcomings and flaws of each nation are somehow balanced out, this cannot be the philosophy on which foreign relations are based. Foreign relations must be based on the higher principle that each nation respects and supports that which is the best of another nation.

United States foreign policy must change dramatically such that the United States relates to Ibero-America on the basis of the philosophy of Charles III, of Benito Juárez, of Alexander von Humboldt. U.S. policy toward Japan must not be "Jap-bashing," but of supporting the tradition of the Meiji Restoration, encouraging the Japanese to develop the Pacific Basin—because the United States is in no condition to do what the Japanese could do. We should encourage and help them.

U.S. foreign policy toward India should be to support the tradition of Tilak, of Nehru.

Don't you think, given that we all know that the Vietnam War was an unjust one, that it is about time the United States help Vietnam to develop, give them economic aid to develop, and is that not the only way one can keep them from becoming a Soviet puppet? Don't you think that the reason Africa is in such a miserable condition right now—and 150 million people are about to die on short notice—is that the Eastern Establishment slave-trade ripped out the population? Should we not help Africa to develop?

U.S. foreign policy toward Italy, which has contributed so much to America, should emphasize Dante, the Renais-



Willy Brandt (left) and John J. McCloy (right), leaders of the drive to decouple Germany from its alliance with the United States. McCloy, the U.S. High Commissioner for Germany after World War II, oversaw the postwar destruction of a positive sense of German nationhood.

sance, da Vinci, and so forth.

If the United States is ever going to have a decent foreign policy toward Britain, it cannot be based on an imperial alliance, where U.S. muscle backs British colonialist brains, but it must emphasize that the U.S. partner in Britain lies in those currents in the tradition of Tudor England and John Milton's Commonwealth. For France, U.S. policy should emphasize Colbert and the Ecole Polytechnique.

And if there is ever to be peace with the Soviet Union, in the context of the Erice agreements on beam weapons, it must be based on the traditions of Peter the Great and the alliance of Alexander II and Abraham Lincoln. The Soviets must be invited to immediately respond to cooperation on such a conceptual basis.

It is one of the unfortunate developments of history that the very strong German cultural influence in America up through the First World War was cut off by the international oligarchy. German immigrants were among the strongest components of what came to constitute America. We must respect in Germany what was great in Germany in the past—the tradition of the Weimar classical period, and the German 19th century contributions to science.

To fight neo-isolationist tendencies in the United States, we must develop an emotional maturity in the population. When you regard foreigners as threatening, that is a form of infantilism. I want you to become like parents. The reality is that right now the entirety of world politics is focused around two superpowers. Go to Asia, go to Europe, it is the United States or the Soviet Union, nothing in the middle. Those who want to be what Western civilization stands for, necessarily are oriented to the United States and need the United States,

but need the U.S. to take a different attitude emotionally to them and the rest of the world.

When we traveled in the last few years to developing nations, we somehow started to like them, and we "adopted" a couple of them. In a quite literal sense. You must take this attitude, that since the U.S.A. is a superpower, and the battle for civilization—which culture will dominate the world—will be decided here, in what the United States does in the next period, you should "adopt" the rest of the world as if they were children. You should look at certain nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America as if they were your children, you are concerned that they become strong, that they eat well, that they grow. Be concerned with their well-being as if they were your children.

The more you are patriots, the better it is, but as Schiller stated, there is absolutely no contradiction between patriotism and world citizenry. You must have the same compassion for the well-being of other nations as that of the United States. Since America is one of the last nations where you have a strong patriotic tendency in the population, all you must do is enlarge it, make your heart a little bit wider, take in some more people—you have to be able to cry about what happens to Africa, or the idea that Germany may be lost. You must be able to think of all the generations in 2,500 years of European civilization, which has been the birth place for all the good in the world, and realize that this Europe and Germany may be lost.

You people must join me in a campaign for the next few weeks, in which the battle for Western Europe will be decided. We must not only mobilize the American population around this issue, against the de-coupling of Europe, against neo-isolationism. We must set certain concrete goals without which our battle will not work.

First, we have to get Arthur Burns out of the U.S. embassy in Bonn. Not only is he collaborating with the real Nazis, Petra Kelly and the Greenies, but he is part of the decoupling faction, working with the Carrington-Genscher-Kissinger crowd, and is the main person organizing against Reagan's beam-weapon policy. Burns and the State Department generally are circulating slanders against us and are poisoning the well in regard to collaboration between the United States and the good forces of Europe.

Second, we have to get Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher out of the West German government. This guy is a snake. Whatever one might say about McGeorge Bundy and Kissinger, what I can say about this disgusting, pitiful snake tops it by one order of magnitude.

If we can change U.S. foreign policy in this way, and make Americans a great people in the world, then we can enable mankind to avoid the present crisis because, as Schiller said, man is greater than his destiny. If we wage this battle, despite the immediate threat of World War III, and manage to make the American people something like the force of the American Revolution, we can win.