the policy of messive retailiation, a policy that leaves the Rockefeller-controlled NATO very little room for manipulation.

Realizing that the possibility of an Israeli nuclear strike in the upcoming Middle East war will change the Soviets' situation, Schlesinger and Leber agreed on new war preparations in their meeting this week. First, two new U.S. brigades will be set up in northern West Germany in early 1975 and three new West German army brigades will also be established to keep the European working class under control. Then, a new type of nuclear bomber will be deployed, the submarine fleet will be modernized, multiple targeted war heads will be installed in the present NATO missile arsenal, and NATO's 7,000 tactical nuclear weapons will be increased. Once this "conceptual breakthrough" is achieved, through NATO Rockefeller can offer the Soviets a variety of trade-offs, on his terms.

The CIA press has done its part in these suicidal preparations by praising the "intellectual" Schlesinger and his humane and sensible policy of containing nuclear destruction.

WEST GERMAN PRESIDENT CALLS FOR END OF ADVANCED SECTOR

Nov. 7 (IPS)--West German President Walter Scheel, until last month chairman of the pro-Rockefeller "liberal" Free Democratic Party (FDP), issued a call for deindustrialization of Western Europe and North America in a speech in Dusseldorf Oct. 29. Scheel is the former Foreign Minister under Willy Brandt.

President Scheel stated with amazing candor Rockefeller's planned dismantling of advanced sector industry: "Industrialized nations must allow a shift of economic and political power to nations of the Third World. All the West can do is accede to this process gracefully."

Not content merely with making the point once, Scheel returns to it again and again: "We are obligated to work for this process of the transfer of economic and political power. Transfer of prosperity means a transfer of economic, and that means also political power."

After laying out the above scenario for West Germany's colonization by the Shah of Iran, Scheel concludes by rubbing salt in the wounds of the Shah's German subjects. Referring to the transfer of power from Germany, Scheel declared: "It would be totally inappropriate to complain about that."

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