CIA INVOLVED IN WATERGATE OF WILLY BRANDT

May 10 (IPS) — The timing and publicity of the scandal over the espionage of one of Willy Brandt’s top personal presidential aides strongly indicate that the Central Intelligence Agency engineered this successful attempt to topple Brandt and, further, that the spy Gunther Guillaume was a double agent.

IPS Intelligence has uncovered material indicating extraordinary circumstances around Guillaume’s security clearance in 1969 and 1970. Further suspicions have been aired in the European media. A journalist for the Aftenbladet, a Norwegian social democratic paper, claims to have discussed the matter in Moscow with Soviet officials who told him that “This was a set-up for the KGB” (Soviet Intelligence). In Hungary, the official Communist Party newspaper confirmed early in May that this was an espionage affair designed to wreck detente and involved cooperation between the West German secret police, the FBI and the CIA-controlled Interpol. Italian television was equally blunt, stating recently that “Brandt was put under pressure to resign by certain foreign agencies.”

Earmarks of a Set-Up

The German press has published a number of curious “facts” about the Guillaume case. The liberal German national paper Frankfurter Rundschau, for example, reported May 8 that secret coded messages sent to Brandt on his recent trip to Norway were decoded by the West German Secret Police and given to Guillaume. This is the same police agency that alerted Brandt about Guillaume.

Other reports in the Frankfurter Rundschau May 7 describe the U.S. role in the Guillaume affair. The day before Brandt’s resignation, it is reported, a staff of State Department experts was pulled together in Washington to discuss “the situation in Bonn.” “Die Welt” a Christian Democratic paper and the most respectable of Axel Springer’s publications, noted May 7 that the U.S. State Department released previously secret Office of Strategic Service material May 6, which included information connecting Brandt to an OSS agent during World War II.

In the early days of the scandal both the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and the London Observer reported a rumor that Guillaume had been an agent of the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) — the West German secret police, at that time headed by ex-Nazi General Reinhard Gehlen, in East Germany and had been “turned” into a double agent by the East German Ministry of State Security (Stasi).

Gunther Guillaume, the Personal Assistant to the Chancellor for Party Affairs, was arrested two weeks ago on charges of espionage for East Germany by the Bundesverfassungsschutz (BfV) — Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution, the West German FBI and the Bundeskriminalamt (Federal Criminal Office). Both agencies are under the control of Interior Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher, a leader of the FDP (Free Democratic Party) and a known participant in Rockefeller cabal activities in Germany. Recently Genscher reorganized the border police — Bundesgrenzschutzpolizei — along the lines of Brigadier General Frank Kitson’s low-intensity counterinsurgency forces.

In the aftermath of the Guillaume affair, SPD circles are openly discussing the possibility that Brandt was set up by Genscher. Brandt repeatedly had been fed reports by Genscher and the BfV that close personal friends and associates were East German agents.

The case of Leo Bauer is illustrative. Bauer was an ex-communist, a refugee from East Germany, through whom Brandt established the first contacts with the Italian Communist Party which led to the Ostpolitik negotiations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc. Brandt repeatedly received reports from the BfV that Bauer was an East German agent. When Brandt ordered an exhaustive investigation it was revealed that the allegations were baseless.

Simila charges have been periodically leveled at Brandt colleagues as Egon Bahr and Herbert Wehner. In this atmosphere a short, unsubstantiated report that Guillaume was an East German agent would have been dismissed by Brandt as BfV paranoia.

Suspicion is that Genscher arranged for Brandt to receive sketchy reports on Guillaume like those on Bauer, which Genscher knew Brandt would dismiss out of hand. Then, as Brandt approached the crucial campaign tour of Lower Saxony, exposing to the public a man who would shortly be revealed as an East German spy.

As a result of the arrest, the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Franz-Josef Strauss’ Bavarian stronghold, the Christian Social Union (CSU), demanded a parliamentary inquiry and debate. CDU chairman Karl Carstens, attempting to generate a “security scandal,” remarked that Guillaume was “the most important and best placed agent” yet uncovered in West Germany.

Genscher: A “Clean” State

Evidence tends to confirm this view. It is reported in Der Spiegel that, when Genscher took the whole story to Brandt, the Interior Minister rejected any proposal to transfer Guillaume quietly to a nonsensitive post and deal with him after the Lower Saxony elections. Genscher later related that he refused such a proposal saying that he would “not only keep the air clean, but the state also.”

Further, it is highly unlikely that Brandt, had he known about Guillaume, would have taken him on the critical campaign tour of Lower Saxony, exposing to the public a man who would shortly be revealed as an East German spy.

As a result of the arrest, the opposition Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and Franz-Josef Strauss’ Bavarian stronghold, the Christian Social Union (CSU), demanded a parliamentary inquiry and debate. CDU chairman Karl Carstens, attempting to generate a “security scandal,” remarked that Guillaume was “the most important and best placed agent” yet uncovered in West Germany.

Genscher’s Western Friends

During this debate Genscher revealed that Guillaume had been under surveillance for “over a year” and that the information leading to the investigation had been provided by “a friendly-Western intelligence service.” Brandt, attempting to save his position, announced that he had known about Guillaume since the beginning, but had gone along with Genscher in allowing him to retain his post so as to lead the BfV to other agents.

The CIA’s German Watergate

The effective control of both the BND and the BfV by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency is a known fact. In the case of the BND, it was founded as a joint U.S.-German venture by CIA Director Allen Dulles and ex-
May 10, 1974

Nazi General Reinhard Gehlen. At this moment was known as the Gehlen Organization or Gehlen "Org" and was essentially a retreat of Hitler's "Fremde Heere Ost" (Foreign Armies East -- FHO), the Wehrmacht office responsible for intelligence-gathering and evaluation on the Eastern Front during World War II. Indeed even then by Gehlen.

The present head of the BND, Lt. General Gerhard Wessel (then a Lt. Colonel) was one of Gehlen's top aides in the FHO. On July 11, 1955, the Gehlen "Org" became an official agency of the Federal Republic at the urging of CDU Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and State-Secretary Hans Globke. Similarly, the BIS was founded with the close assistance of the CIA and the U.S. Army Counterintelligence Corps through the American Military government, in which the future BIS head Otto John was prominent.

With such ties and the known involvement of Genscher in Rockefeller cabal activities in Germany, it is not hard to imagine just what "friendly Western intelligence service" provided the tip on Guillaume.

"Most Important and Best Placed"

The ensuing scandal, fanned by Genscher and the CDU, has led to the characterization of the Guillaume affair as "the greatest espionage affair in the history of the Federal Republic," according to Der Spiegel. While Guillaume's predecessor Peter Reuschenbach admitted, contrary to original reports, that Guillaume did have access to classified documents, it is by no means true, as CDU Chairman Carstens suggested, that the SPD has produced the "most important and best placed" East German agent. More significant, in fact, have been the agents discovered in previous CDU governments. Two examples follow:

On July 21, 1954, Dr. Otto John, head of the Bundesverfassungsbeschutz defected to East Germany. John had been a close associate of the CDU Interior Minister Dr. Robert Lehr and an intimate of CDU Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. The impact was similar to what would have been generated had J. Edgar Hoover surfaced in Moscow and announced that he had been a Soviet agent ever since his appointment to head the FBI.

An even more devastating example is found in Heinz Felfe. Felfe, a former Obersturmfuhrer (First Lieutenant) in the notorious SS Security Service (the Sicherheitsdienst), had been placed in charge of West German anti-Soviet counterintelligence in the BND by ex-Nazi Gehlen. While in this post Felfe gave to the USSR photocopies of the BND card-index of officials and agents, the names and addresses of the BND residents (overseas espionage supervisors), lists of BND agents and their covers in Eastern Europe, and all the top-secret internal memoranda of the BND. Most significantly, Felfe was responsible for passing on Soviet "disinformation" -- false information designed to mislead spied with a minimum of true information to give it credibility. In fact, as admitted by General Gehlen himself, Felfe's reports provided the basis for Chancellor Adenauer's entire policy toward the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Espionage cases such as these put the Guillaume affair into more realistic perspective.

Why Now

If Genscher knew about Guillaume’s activities for over a year, why did he choose to reveal them at this time? It is clear to the Rockefeller interests in Europe that a stable German government under Willy Brandt and the SPD, regardless of how rightist or collaborationist it might be, would endanger any plans for fascist onslaught by NATO troops anywhere else in Europe. The reason for this is simple: such an onslaught would catalyze the entire left-wing of Brandt’s party around resistance to military fascism and force Brandt to take measures to resist. A Social Democratic regime, no matter how weak-willed, cannot ignore an enraged working-class population in this period and hope to continue to rule. Therefore, it is a sine qua non of Rockefeller’s plot to remove Willy Brandt and the SPD from effective control of the West German government.

Further, this issue is being used to discredit Brandt’s entire Ostpolitik. A cartoon appeared in Die Welt picturing Brandt seated at a desk and an East German agent hiding behind a curtain guiding Brandt’s hand as he wrote a speech. Brandt himself noted that such an affair cast grave doubts on the future of the Ostpolitik. The reasons for such a move are manifest: any attempt to form a “golden snake” arrangement to ward off the international monetary crisis at Rockefeller’s expense would logically come through the channels which Brandt has cultivated with the USSR and Eastern Europe. Destruction of the Ostpolitik severely undercuts the chances for European economic resistance allied with the Soviet Union.

EUROPEAN LABOR COMMITTEES MOVE IN UNITED FRONT TO BLOCK SCHMIDT

May 8 (IPS) — As evidence mounts that the Guillaume scandal was entirely a set-up for Willy Brandt, the European Labor Committees have launched a massive propaganda drive, turning the German political void to full advantage. Within the next eight days — before the Bundestag is scheduled to elect Rockefeller stooge Helmut Schmidt as Chancellor to replace Brandt — the ELC intends to interrupt or block Schmidt’s election by sharpening factional polarization within the Social Democratic Party (SPD). Initial reports indicate that the situation is one of those unique moments in history in which a small force can play a decisive role in the life of an organization even thousands of times its own size.

Finance Minister Helmut Schmidt, acting under Rockefeller-faction discipline, sabotaged the SPD and the entire European Economic Community by overruling Brandt and denying the extension of credit to bankrupt Italy (see IPS this issue). Schmidt, as Finance Minister, consistently opposed economic cooperation, especially credits to the Soviet bloc. A Nazi during World War II, Schmidt fought on the Eastern front! The ELC put its united front proposal before the left-wing of the SPD and their youth group the JUSOS. Selecting approximately left-wing candidates in Lower