

between Third Rome and Third Reich, the "cultural matrix" of Byzantine-Russian irrationality, penetrated the heads of German conservatives through these Berlin debates.

The ideological basis for the Hitler-Stalin Pact of 1939, which was really a Ribbentrop-Molotov Pact, is to be found here. Ribbentrop and Molotov kept up their special diplomacy to the end of 1943, although their two states had long been at war.

The majority of German conservatives were perhaps not pro-Russian, but were certainly anti-American. Nevertheless, the Nazis would not have been able to come to power so easily had the Prussian Lutheran Church not given them a helping hand; it was in predominantly Lutheran election districts that the National Socialist Party gained its biggest votes in 1933, the year Hitler became chancellor.

Ribbentrop's state secretary was Ernst von Weizsäcker, father of Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker, a present-day Lutheran leader of the peace movement. The latter found himself, after 1945, at the center of the EKD's "Anti-Militarism Campaign," then in the "Campaign against Atomic Death," and later in the "peace research" circuit. The so-called Federal German Peace Research was officially established by the newly elected President Gustav Heinemann after 1969-70 in the form of the German Society for Peace and Conflict Research. During the same period Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker founded his Max Planck Institute for Exploration of the Conditions of Life in the Scientific-Technical World—an institution which promoted the "post-industrial society" and the peace movement. Such prominent leaders of the peace movement as Heinz Afheldt and Alfred Mechttersheimer came out of this institute.

Another source of ideas for the "peace movement" is the Heidelberg Research Department of the Evangelical Study Society (FEST), set up by Carl-Friedrich von Weizsäcker and Georg Picht. FEST, which recently put forward a widely circulated paper on the construction of a "specifically European security consciousness," has for the past 10 years, according to one of its representatives, been the chief source of Egon Bahr's ideas on disarmament. FEST is promoting the revival of the idea of *Mittleuropa*, in cooperation with such prominent East German Lutherans as Erfurth Provost Heino Falcke, considered the father of the ecology and peace movement in the German Democratic Republic.

The leader of the FEST working group which published this paper, Klaus von Schubert, plans to popularize the idea of *Mittleuropa* in the EKD's peace movement by using more innocuous-sounding concepts like "disengagement," "denuclearized Europe," or "European Disarmament Zone."

Once in possession of full political and ideological control over Western Europe, the Third Rome strategists, who are no better than their predecessors of the "Third Reich," will drop their masks of tolerance and cooperation. The Third Rome, unholy heir to the cultist first Roman Empire and its successor the Byzantine Empire, hates Christianity just as much as it hates the West.

Spanish defense debate focuses on technology

by Mary Goldstein

When Spanish Prime Minister Felipe González visits Washington during his June 20-23 state visit for talks with President Reagan, Vice-President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz. Defense policy, as well as economic bilateral relations and Central America, will be top agenda items.

It is no secret that the U.S. administration would like to see Spain fully integrated into NATO. While doubtless pleased with González's statement in Bonn last May of support for the stationing of the Euromissiles, in case negotiations fail, despite Spain's repeated declarations of commitment to Western defense, the U.S. and NATO hierarchy are not eager to see Spain follow the "French example" of independent defense policy. Spain is a member of the Atlantic Alliance, but has frozen decision on whether to integrate its military into NATO.

The government intends to conduct a popular referendum on the question of Spain's relationship to NATO, but not in this year of "international tension" surrounding the stationing of Euromissiles, as Foreign Minister Fernando Moran put it. Deputy Prime Minister Alfonso Guerra has stated repeatedly that the referendum is, in any case, a foregone conclusion: opinion polls indicate that most of the Spanish population opposes Spain's membership in NATO, including the voting base of the pro-NATO opposition party, Alianza Popular.

There are signs of policy divergence within the government on the defense/NATO question. Defense Minister Narcis Serra, after the June 1 Brussels NATO Planning Group session, told the press that Spain's future relationship to NATO is definitely "linked" to whether Spain's entry into the European Community (EC) is facilitated. Foreign Minister Moran, a proponent of French-style independent support of the Atlantic Alliance, has recently declared that there should not be such a NATO-EC linkage.

Defense, technology, and jobs

The defense debate is inextricably tied to the questions of technology and economic policy, as the recent case of the air force modernization program indicates. It was long evident that the Spanish Air Force preferred the McDonnell-Douglas F-18A over the rival Tornado, yet the official decision was delayed, in large part a bargaining ploy to try to force McDonnell-Douglas to come up with "sweeteners." (As it turned out, the purchase was cut back from 84 to 72 planes, a money-

saving measure under Spain's current economic adjustment program which led air force chief Gen. Conde Ceñal, interviewed below, to ruefully term the decision a "day of mourning" for the air force.)

Spanish officials have repeatedly affirmed that they don't simply want to buy ready-made weapons and equipment; they want technology transfer and co-production deals, of the sort included in the recently revised French-Spanish military cooperation accord. It is well known that the key to French defense policy, as laid out by General de Gaulle, was a high degree of technological independence, achieved by France through a crash development program in aeronautics and aerospace fields, among others.

This point was addressed by Felix Alonso, president of the naval construction firm BAZAN, a major military supplier, and one of the first in Spain to publicly endorse U.S. President Reagan's proposal for a particle-beam defense weapons system. "Either we enter the program at the outset and begin to produce ourselves," said Alonso, "or else the same thing will happen to us as many times before: we will be running behind. . . ." And as Mr. Alonso points out, high-technology industrial production creates jobs—a vital issue given Spain's current unemployment rate of 17 percent.

But under Spain's current economic adjustment program, characterized by officials as mid-way between an austerity "stabilization" package and an "expansionary" policy, high-technology basic industry is being de-emphasized. The long-awaited "White Book" on industrial reconversion, issued the first week of June by the industry ministry, lays out a framework for scaling back manufacturing sectors in financial trouble, primarily basic industry, including shipbuilding, and basic and specialized steel sectors. The plan is rather to focus investment toward high-tech light industry sectors like electronics. The expected price of this rationalization is an estimated 200,000 jobs.

Interview: Gen. Emilio Conde Ceñal

Air Force Chief of Staff discusses European security

The following interview was conducted with Gen. Emilio Conde Ceñal by EIR correspondent Katherine Kanter in April. General Conde Ceñal is Chief of Staff of the Air Force of Spain.

EIR: On March 23, U.S. President Reagan adopted a program to develop space-based energy-particle beam weapons within five years. This policy could overturn the Mutually Assured Destruction strategic doctrine. In what way could the Spanish Air Force participate in this enormous technological and scientific effort, which would be similar to that of NASA in the 1970s?

Gen. Conde Ceñal: The United States logically has the initiative in establishing plans to develop the new weapons for this policy, which President Reagan announced in statements to the press. It is the United States which would negotiate with the governments of allied countries about their possible participation, something which right now seems very far off. The beam weapons policy was not included in the recently approved Spanish-U.S. agreement [the "Friendship and Cooperation" agreement approved by the Spanish parliament in late April which, among other things, allows the presence of U.S. military bases in Spain].

EIR: The deployment of space-based weapons will eventually make U.S. military bases in Spain obsolete. What are the implications of this for Spanish defense strategy in general?

Gen. Conde Ceñal: No revolution in the field of armaments, not even the appearance of nuclear weapons, has eliminated the need for conventional weapons. I do not think that for the moment one can say anything about the consequences for the art of warfare that the appearance of new weapons could have, until their characteristics and effects are well known and proven in practice.

EIR: What is the involvement of the Spanish Air Force in international space programs?

Gen. Conde Ceñal: The air force does not participate in any military-oriented international space programs. Spain does participate in international space programs for peaceful purposes, but the air force is not included in this.

Spain participates as a member state of the European Space Agency, contributing to the support of the agency and to greater or lesser degrees in satellite programs—meteorological, telecommunications, space transport, resource investigation [minerals, fishing, and so forth]—and launch systems for those satellites.

Spain also participates in International Space Programs with NASA and the European Space Agency through satellite tracking stations, as Spain has a launch station on its national territory.

Spain has its own research program in the aerospace field, being developed through the National Commission for Space Research. The program uses the INTA-ET Technology and Research Center, which used to be under the jurisdiction of the air force ministry, but which is now under the defense ministry as a result of the merger of the three military ministries.

EIR: How will the META plan for reorganization of Spanish ground forces affect the air force, from a strategic point of view?

Gen. Conde Ceñal: The air force began with the ORGEA program in 1978, a reorganization and modernization plan that has given shape to the present structure, in which functional criteria prevail over territorial criteria.

It is possible that the army, once its META plan is com-