

## Editorial

### *The battle for Germany*

In her address to the International Caucus of Labor Committees' conference in Washington on Jan. 2, West German political figure and founder of the Club of Life Helga Zepp-LaRouche called for a battle to save Germany. She evoked the spirit of the Benjamin Franklin forces of the American Revolution to mobilize citizens to dispel the mood of "neo-isolationism" in the United States, and to drive from public life those traitors to the West, notably Ambassador to Bonn Arthur Burns, Henry Kissinger, and German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who are preparing to sacrifice Germany to the Soviet Empire.

The danger to West Germany, the pivot of the European-U.S. alliance, is immediate. Within weeks, the Soviets may either attempt a military strike against the German Federal Republic, or the Germans may split from NATO. The American media, notoriously controlled by the KGB's Pugwash sympathizers, are deliberately fostering the impression that the German population does not really want American troops, let alone missiles.

The roots of the threat to Germany lie in a wrong U.S. German policy that goes back to the postwar period when, instead of carrying out Franklin D. Roosevelt's policy of an "American Century" of the agro-industrial development of sovereign nations, the United States under British orders protected the Nazi war criminals, particularly the German and Swiss bankers, and attacked the German classical culture upon which Germany could have been rebuilt as a nation. Moreover, the United States has never had a viable strategy for defending Europe.

Despite Germany's small size, it has a greater military concentration than anywhere else in the world. Soviet strategists, who have never changed their long-term strategy of world domination, began in the 1960s to explicitly speak of a nuclear war in West Germany. The fearful U.S. response to the Berlin Wall in 1961, and President Kennedy's backdown to Khrushchev in the Cuban Missiles Crisis of 1962, made Europeans doubt the U.S. commitment to defend them.

From the Kennedy-Khrushchev deal to the SALT negotiations, the United States dismantled its military capability in Europe. By every measure—missiles, tanks, armored vehicles, bombers—Warsaw Pact forces far outweigh their NATO counterparts in Europe. Most of that force is poised to strike West Germany. Of 253 Soviet divisions, 173 are aimed against Western Europe, and the best trained are in East Germany.

There is no strategic reserve possible from within Europe in the event of a Soviet attack, because the Northern and Southern European flanks have no depth. All strategic reserves must come from the other side of the Atlantic.

Given the military facts, if there were a nuclear attack on the Federal Republic, the nation would cease to exist. If Germany pulls out of NATO and the United States loses Western Europe as an ally, the United States will lose its position as a credible superpower.

How can we stop this from happening?

First, we must institute a crash program to take the military steps necessary to defend Europe. President Reagan and Defense Secretary Weinberger must announce uncompromisingly that Flexible Response—the doctrine which envisages a possible "limited war" in Europe—is out. Second, Europe must be incorporated into the beam-weapons defense program of the United States. Third, defense in West Germany must not only *not* be dismantled, but must be reinforced. Fourth (for reasons cited by Col. Marc Geneste of France in this issue), Europe needs the neutron bomb and civil-defense measures at once.

We must follow the lead of the two candidates for Congress in Maryland supported by the National Democratic Policy Committee who issued statements Jan. 5 demanding the removal of Arthur Burns from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn because of his collaboration with the neo-Nazis and Soviets to decouple Europe from the United States. May this assertion of American responsibility for its most crucial ally become the germ of a new "Franklin movement" expressing the true interests of nations in every facet of foreign policy.