

Genscher spearheads 'Yalta II' in Europe

by William Engdahl

Last June, the Hungarian central banker and financial cat-spaw to the West, Janos Fekete, told an elite gathering of Western bankers in Zurich: "You in the West have no choice. You have destroyed your trade possibilities in Latin America, in Africa, the Middle East, and now Asia. Your only possibility is to come to the Comecon, with our market of 400 million people."

Now, a European member of the masonic-like liberal elite known as the Trilateral Commission, Luis Solana of Spain, has made explicit for the first time the trade-war strategy to deliver Europe into Moscow's hands. And West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, starting with a speech in Davos, Switzerland, is taking the point in implementing it.

On Jan. 29, Solana, the president of Spain's national telephone company, CTNE, contributed a statement, printed in Spain's *El País*, which echoed the remarks of Fekete: "The new leadership group in the U.S.S.R. has the possibility of offering an *economic Yalta to the West* of incalculable consequences for the world economy in particular. . . . I believe in the *necessity of a Yalta II not only in the economy*. . . . For Western Europe, the U.S.S.R. is the chance to amortize R&D expenses which are bringing many firms to ruin, in their competition with the U.S.A."

Three days after Solana's article, Hans-Dietrich Genscher told an international economics symposium in Davos, Switzerland on Feb. 1: "Our motto must be: 'Let us take [Soviet party leader Mikhail] Gorbachov seriously, let us take Gorbachov at his word.'" Hours before, Genscher had met with Soviet Foreign Trade Bank head Yuri Ivanov. "It would be a mistake of historic proportions for the West to let the chance slip," he said, claiming that Gorbachov's "initiative should not be brushed off as propaganda."

In his speech, enthusiastically quoted as the lead article on Feb. 4 in the Soviet government paper *Izvestia*, Genscher raved: "Today there is a chance of reaching a turning point in East-West relations, after 40 years of confrontation." Genscher attacked those in the West who propose the "policy of strength, arms buildup, and who seek military supremacy," and insisted that Gorbachov's domestic and foreign policies offer "new opportunities" for East-West relations.

The Davos meeting gathered a Who's Who of "New Yalta" political assets and funders, including Henry Kissin-

ger; former French premier Raymond Barre (a Trilateral); Kissinger Associates, Inc. member Pehr Gyllenhammer, of Sweden's Volvo; European Community trade commissioner Willy de Clerq (a Trilateral); European Commission President Jacques Delors; German Green Party leader Petra Kelly; French leftist Daniel Cohn-Bendit; Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; and the fabulously wealthy oligarch, Prince Johannes von Thurn und Taxis.

"We have a lot to offer to the Soviet Union," Genscher said in an interview in the Feb. 1 *Bild am Sonntag*. "The Federal Republic is an attractive partner, especially for the Soviet Union, since General Secretary Gorbachov is committed to modernize his country."

Genscher is trying to force a weakened Chancellor Helmut Kohl to accept a new coalition platform that would "open doors" to Soviet-German economic cooperation, according to an article in the Jan. 30 *Die Welt* by editor Walter Kremp. The platform would include: 1) endorsement of Genscher's "dialogue" with Moscow for a "zero option" to pull intermediate-range missiles out of Europe; 2) intensified talks on an active West German role in Gorbachov's so-called economic reform (i.e., military buildup); 3) agreements with Moscow to formally recognize the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe after 1945.

An anti-dollar ECU bloc

Others from the Trilateral orbit have gone into action. On Jan. 21, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, the West German head of the East Trade Department of the German Industry Association, told a Moscow press corps that there is "high Soviet interest in joint ventures with German industry." Von Amerongen, in the heat of the trade-war threats flying back and forth across the Atlantic, flew to Moscow at the invitation of the president of the Moscow central bank. On Feb. 14, he will return to Moscow for the three-day extravaganza, "Roundtable for Peace in a Non-Nuclear World."

The same gang is behind the effort to create a West European currency and a "European Central Bank" based on expanded use of the European Community's European Currency Unit (ECU). Soviet Trade Bank head Yuri Ivanov declared on Jan. 24 in *Pravda*, that West Europe should create a currency alternative to the falling U.S. dollar. Days after the Moscow "peace" parley, key figures of the West European Trilateral network will meet in Bonn, with the private blessing of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, to promote creation of an anti-dollar ECU currency.

Then, on March 18, a group calling itself the Committee for a Monetary Union in Europe will hold a private strategy session in Bonn, to scheme to finance integration of the EC economies with the Soviet bloc's Comecon. It will be headed by Trilateral Commission members Viscount Davignon and Montedison's Mario Schimberni. Participants will include Belgian Trilateral Gaston Thorn and Danish Trilateral Niels Thygesen.