

# THE SOCIAL CREDITER

## FOR POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC REALISM

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### WILLY BRANDT

By HILAIRE DU BERRIER \*

Nothing which West German Chancellor Willy Brandt does to accommodate the Soviets and betray the West should come as a surprise. The dominant trait in the character of this man who switched from name to name, Party to Party, nationality to nationality, and woman to woman to attain the position he now occupies has been his repeated betrayal of those who have trusted him. Betrayal is simply expected of him. And few informed sources in Germany doubt that he will perform as expected.

Brandt's illegitimacy is unimportant. The man who fathered the son born in Lubeck on 18 December, 1913, to a little shop girl could have been a gentleman or a revolutionary. Willy never knew. More important is the fact that the shop girl, who was Willy's mother, was the daughter of a Marxist agitator who in the years following the first World War moved from city to city only a jump ahead of the police, organising strikes and demonstrations. It was in this climate of street brawls, conspiracy, and hatred that "Willy Brandt" was brought up by his grandfather under the name of Herbert Karl Frahm.

Such education as young Frahm got from his grandfather was in Marxist dialectics. Once, when the grandfather appeared in court, a kindly judge looked down at the emaciated boy and, out of pity, sent an attendant for a loaf of bread. The grandfather ordered the future German Chancellor to refuse it, and delivered a speech to the effect that no grandson of his would accept alms from a minion of the *bourgeoisie*.

In the course of their peregrinations through Germany's Communist underground, a Red journalist named Julius Leber took an interest in young Frahm and introduced him to books. By the time Herbert Frahm was in his teens he was a member of the militant Red Falcons and was writing for Marxist publications in Lubeck. But Hitler was on the rise and a blacklist of Communist writers was in the making. At the age of nineteen, and a wanted man, young Frahm boarded a fishing boat with the pregnant Lubeck girl, with whom he was living, and fled to Norway. From that day Herbert Karl Frahm ceased to exist and the life of Willy Brandt began.

In Oslo young Brandt, as he now called himself, learned that marriage to a Norwegian would provide a shortcut to naturalisation. He quickly abandoned the Lubeck girl who had left her country for him and began a life of surface respectability with a Norwegian wife and passport, operating

Slovakia, France, Holland, England, and Spain as a Marxist operative.

In the flood of fatuous praise now heaped on Brandt by Leftist journalists, an important aspect of the period that followed has been ignored. *The Guardian* gushed on 23 October, 1969: "For the first time the West German parliament chose a Chancellor who actively opposed Hitler and was driven into exile." *Time* of 18 May, 1970, concluded its description of Brandt on the only favourable note in his record, that he was "an anti-Nazi who fled Germany in 1933". Omitted is the fact that the acid test of the character of refugees from Germany was whether they answered "Present" when the call came to bear arms for the countries that gave them shelter. Brandt did not.

In 1940, when German ships appeared in the fjord of Oslo, Comrade Willy's only thought was of how to save his own skin. Hitler had not yet invaded Russia, and military leadership did not appeal to him in the least. He fled inland, found himself trapped in a snow-blocked valley, and recognising that the fighting was over he climbed into a Norwegian uniform so that he would not appear conspicuous to the Germans.

On 22 October, 1969, the *New York Times* brushed the incident off by saying that Brandt "was captured by the German army in 1940". The truth is that after a lifetime of getting out of tight corners Willy Brandt knew that for the moment the Germans would not have time to interrogate separately an entire army of faceless soldiers laying down arms en masse, and that in such numbers lay anonymity. After a brief period of captivity, Willy was released with thousands of others to return to civilian jobs.

No journalist has to date provided details about the Communist network which arranged Brandt's escape to Sweden. We do know that, once there, he intrigued as a Marxist for the rest of the War. From a desk behind a window in a Socialist clubhouse in Stockholm, where today some American deserter is likely pouring out the same sort of propaganda, Willy Brandt lauded the Russian war effort and maintained his standing among the Comrades. When the shooting was over, he returned to Oslo. And six months after the German capitulation, his Marxist friends arranged for him to travel to Germany as a press-attache with a Norwegian military mission.

West Germany was in a state of ferment. Labour delegates from America, armed with Marshall Plan funds, were setting up labour unions and selecting Germans to lead them. Radical officials who had risen during the Roosevelt years

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\* From *The Review of The News*, 18 Nov., 1970 (See also *The State of the World*; K.R.P. Publications and *The Social Crediter*, 18 April 1970).

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## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

In a developed industrial economy, electricity is something very much like the blood of an organism — a shortage results in disability, exsanguination results in death. The Work to Rule strike of British electricity workers takes this into account — a full strike might very well entail the death of the strikers; but a partial strike impedes the normal functioning of the economy, and stokes the inflation which, in the not too distant future, will deliver the British to Communism — whether directly, as a consequence of a universal economic collapse, against which contingency the Soviet military forces stand ready deployed, or indirectly *via* a further period of Fabian Socialist administration, cannot yet be determined.

What is certain, however, is that adherence to orthodox finance is pointing straight to disaster.

It was apparent at the time of the Rhodesian Declaration of Independence that Rhodesia had provided an opportunity to demonstrate independence of international finance — indeed, that her hope of survival probably depended on such action. Perhaps Mr. Wilson had not anticipated such independence when he prophesied the collapse of Rhodesia in a matter of weeks. But according to *Rhodesia and World Report*, September (year not given), quoted in *News Digest — International*, June 1970: “The lethal weakness of our existing (economic) system is the lack of any reliable scientific link between the issue, or flow of currency and our economic activity. Our plan supplies such a link, thereby amending the incalculable evils which are spawned by the existing system which creates money without regard to the requirements of the economy. In practice . . . it is the banking system — the tool of the bankers — which generates recurrent financial crises . . . .

“The Financial Independence Plan will correct all this . . . . it will ensure that Rhodesians have enough money year after year to buy the whole product of Rhodesian industry without having to borrow money from the banks . . . .

“These facts explain the world wide opposition to Rhodesia's independence . . . .”

The British, as a nation, are as much, though less obviously, under threat of extinction as the whites of Southern

Africa — it is Christian Civilisation which is at stake. The extinction of a generation, to break up the culture which is the soul of a nation, is the objective. Then the way will be open — or so it appears to the Conspirators, or INSIDERS — for a homogenised world of Masters and slaves. The forces behind the French Revolution, World War I, the Russian Revolution with its objective of liquidation of the *bourgeoisie*, the Great Depression, World War II and the post-war expansion of Soviet hegemony are the forces operating in the world today, with financial headquarters in New York and Washington.

As against this reality, present British Parliamentary procedures are a fatal mockery. War is being made against Britain *in particular*, for the reasons conveniently summarised by ‘Marshal’ Tito and re-published in our previous issue. Britain appears to be the sole loser of both World Wars, saddled with debts which are quite unrepayable, but which form the sanction for the imposition of economic policies destined to end in anarchy. To believe that “troops” can maintain the economy through mounting emergencies is delusion, as is the notion that Industrial Relations Acts can nullify organised conspiracy working to a long-term policy and strategy.

## Putting the Boot In

“Demonstrators and policemen exchanged punches. Several officers were thrown to the ground and kicked in the face. Another was clubbed in the face by a banner handle” (*Daily Telegraph*, 26 Oct., 1970). These words do not describe the Anti-Apartheid demonstration which Canon Collins and Bishop Sheppard addressed, but the developments when a band of Maoists tried to join the main demonstration. Yet this sort of demonstration will almost certainly attract this kind of “support”, while we read that many from the fringes of the crowd “rushed to the assistance of the Maoists”, while shouts of “Pigs, pigs” drowned the voice of the Bishop of Woolwich.

Meanwhile the Archbishop of Canterbury has sent a message to the Prime Minister expressing his “deep concern” at the prospect of arms sales to South Africa, and only twelve of a hundred and twelve bishops declined to join in the message.

The *Church Times*, moreover (23 Oct., 1970), gives a blood-curdling report of the conclusions of the working party set up two years ago by the Department of International Affairs of the British Council of Churches to study the “question of violence and revolutionary movements in Southern Africa”. Mr. Philip Mason, who only retired earlier this year as director of the Institute of Race Relations, was all this time chairman of the group: which suggests the kind of slant he may be supposed to have been giving to Race Relations.

— H.S.

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swarmed over West Germany in support of their vision of a democratic Russia co-operating with America to recast Germany in a “Liberal” mould. The label they pushed was Social Democracy, and it was as a Social Democrat that Willy Brandt was recast as a German in 1947.

The Red machine in West Germany was in disarray. Schumacher, the strategist of the Party, was in failing health.

He could plot but he could not lead. Ollenhauser was physically repulsive. His mind was sharp but he had the deformed body of a gnome. Herbert Wehner, who at sixty-three is today one of the most powerful men behind Brandt, has a face that necessitated keeping him in the background, and a Communist record which led German nationalists to accuse him of being a Soviet agent. Willy Brandt, however, was not then the beer-bloated politician he has become. He looked like what the *Insiders* wanted the Party to appear to be.

There was one drawback: the charge that Brandt had borne arms against Germany. Willy's admirers in the West have played down the lengths to which he went in disproving this, for to most people of principle, the stigma lies in Brandt's refusing to defend the land that took him in when he had no hope of ever seeing Germany again. Norway had given him a passport which opened the door to the rest of Europe, and which enabled him to work for five months as a propagandist for the Red cause in Spain. Norway had provided the uniform behind which he hid when the game was up, and accorded him official status when he returned to renew connections with Comrades in his homeland. His shame is that he did *not* defend Norway in her hour of need.

By proper moral standards Brandt is a traitor — to Germany as to Norway. But the accepted moral yardstick was not applied by either the German Marxists or the Americans who were working with them in the post-war years. Willy Brandt would front for the Comrades in West Berlin.

Meanwhile, a man named Egon Bahr, who now plays Henry Kissinger to Willy Brandt's Richard Nixon, was getting his journalistic training under the Russians on the *Berliner Zeitung*. In 1946 he left the Soviets, as he put it, "to enter the service of the imperialists and monopolistic capitalists". Bahr worked on the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, during a transitory period, then moved to the *Neue Zeitung*, which was controlled by the Americans. In 1950, he became editor-in-chief of RIAS, the radio station in the American sector of Berlin, and has since ridden upward on the wave bearing Comrade Willy. "I am a loner," Bahr says of himself, "surrounded by detectives and spies." When writing of him, Germany's Springer papers continue to warn the country against treason.

In 1949, pushed by hard-liners who used the ready grin of the youthful Brandt to decorate their posters, and with Egon Bahr selling him through the pages of an American-subsidised newspaper, Willy was elected to the Bundestag as the representative from West Berlin. It was an era in which tons of printed drivel were circulated about supporting the "non-Communist Left". Anyone who pointed out that there is no non-Communist Left, save for those brief periods when Communists and Socialists contend briefly for the same political seat, was shouted down as a fascist.

In Italy, Americans determined to help their Italian counterparts into power preached, "When Italian workmen drive to work in their own automobiles there will be no more Communism." The result was Fiat-driving Communists. In Germany, the objective was victory for the Social Democrats and Willy Brandt — and in 1957 he became Mayor of West Berlin and was projected worldwide as Germany's great champion of freedom.

Willy's Party was still uncompromisingly revolutionary, committed to the nationalisation of the economy, the levelling

of society, neutralism, and total disarmament. He had been given the green light to campaign for the Mayoralty on this platform, since to have renounced it before the election would have seriously affected the vote. Once elected, however, Brandt changed the rules. Willy knew that if he *did not* change tack the American Left would be unable to rally American public opinion behind him.

Overnight, the Social Democrats were told to soft-pedal their Marxism. Talk of nationalisation ceased. Until then requests that Germany shoulder part of the burden of N.A.T.O. had been answered with a call for insubordination. Suddenly such talk ended and a period of transition was begun. Willy's base was West Berlin. Identification with this exposed "island" in a Communist sea was the political trump Willy Brandt would play to pick up the Chancellorship.

The election of John F. Kennedy in 1960 came as a god-send to Mayor Brandt and other Socialists throughout Europe. The political Right and Centre have no humming communication lines linking their foreign counterparts, supporting for office those who can be counted upon to help them, and uniting in a drive to topple any whom they hope to supplant. But the Left, one must bear in mind, is international. When J.F.K. ran for the Presidency a press campaign had been launched in Western Europe to convince American voters that U.S. prestige would rise, and European co-operation would increase, if Kennedy were elected. As President, John F. Kennedy would reciprocate.

Word was flashed to Willy Brandt from Washington in early 1961 that Chancellor Konrad Adenaur would visit Kennedy at Washington in April. Incredibly, Willy was kept informed as the details of the State Visit were confirmed. The date was set for April twelfth. Comrade Willy responded by packing his bags and arriving in Washington on March twelfth. A barrage of publicity told the man in the street that it would be in the best interests of the Free World if Germany were headed by a man like Willy Brandt. Transmitted back to Willy's bailiwick, each such report in the American press was used to indicate to Germans that Brandt, not Adenaur, was the man who could get the most out of America.

Walter Reuther gave the campaign to sell Brandt in America a send-off by arranging for the Americans for Democratic Action to stage a dinner for him in Washington on the day after his arrival. Every conceivable ploy was used. Leo Cherne and his friends of the International Rescue Committee even managed to schedule a dinner for Brandt to give him the "Admiral Byrd Award" for great leaders of "Free Nations". It was a corny publicity gimmick dreamed up by Cherne and the former Austrian Socialist leader, Joseph Buttinger.

The reason for all of this was that German elections were due in September. The operators of International Socialism were striking while the iron was hot. When Chancellor Adenaur visited America a month later, the fanfare was limited, and no Admiral Byrd Award was bestowed.

The inference was plain: Adenaur and his associates, particularly Defence Minister Franz-Josef Strauss and the man credited with West Germany's financial comeback, Ludwig Erhard, were not "Free World Leaders" in the eyes of America. Strauss, after all, had called for German rearmament within the Atlantic Alliance; Erhard called

Socialism "a system in which each man's hand is in the pocket of his neighbour and no man works for himself".

In constructing the Berlin Wall in August of 1961, the Communists rendered Willy Brandt and his Comrades yet another inestimable service. The move gave him credibility among the uninformed as an anti-Communist. Such an image permitted him to use a coalition of Socialists and Christian Democrats as a base for promotion to Vice-Chancellor only five years later. By 1969, West Germany's Liberal Party was brought into the alliance, and in the October elections Willy Brandt was named Chancellor.

Brandt's immediate objective was to institute the long-heralded "Opening to the East". But he continued to be all things to all people. Ties with America, he said, would be re-appraised. The Common Market would be strengthened, no doubt as a step towards supranational government. The Chancellor vowed that his eyes would be closed to no Soviet initiative, and he would repudiate all ideologies, including anti-Communism.

Willy Brandt's lieutenants quickly dug in at the Chancellery. Running things behind the scenes is Egon Bahr, the non-parliamentary Secretary of State whom we have already mentioned. Bahr is taciturn, enigmatic, and a loner in whom years of working with the Communists has developed secrecy as a second nature. A twelve-hour working day is not unusual for him, and Germans consider him merciless to the point of cruelty. Herr Bahr remains a committed Marxist. Since January, 1970, he has directed the negotiations with the Soviets for a "friendship" treaty. The deal which Willy Brandt recently arranged with East Germany and Russia is a product of Bahr's careful machinations.

At Brandt's side is Horst Ehmke, age forty-three. He is talkative and ever in motion. Ehmke is Chief of Services at the Chancellery, the front man. The Russians captured him in Berlin in 1945 and later released him. He received a scholarship from Princeton and developed close contacts with the University Left in America.

A member of the Socialist Party since 1947, Ehmke sees and knows all that goes on in every West German ministry. He watches over the affairs of the Party. The Government and parliament fear him. All ministerial reports go through his hands. Ministers underline important matters with a red pencil; Brandt, when he finds an important paragraph in a report, uses a green pencil; Ehmke underlines his own observations and orders in the finality of black.

Next in the hierarchy comes Professor Karl Schiller, age fifty-eight, the Minister of National Economy. Like Ehmke, Schiller joined the Socialist Party in 1947. Working with Schiller in directing the German economy is Alex Moeller, sixty-seven, the Federal Minister of Finance. Moeller is a former radical journalist who joined the Socialist Party in 1923. The Defence Minister is Socialist Helmut Schmidt, who was a student under Schiller and is committed to what he calls "a strategy of equilibrium" — which is to say, he seeks to prevent a superiority of Western arms.

Outside the club of Ministers, but exercising tremendous political power, is Herbert Wehner, age sixty-three. He has a record as a Communist and was a protege of Thaelman, who headed the German Communist Party when Party leaders adopted the line that they would help to boost Hitler

into power, let Hitler clear the way, and then replace the Nazis. Her Wehner fled to Russia until after the War. Today he claims he broke with the Communists and became a Social Democrat because of a falling-out with Stalin.

Wehner is the thinker of the Party. The coalition with the Christian Democrats was his idea. And, long before Willy's 1970 negotiations with Walter Ulbricht, Wehner foresaw Bonn's eventual recognition of the East German regime. It was he who laid down justification of the treaty with East Germany on the absurd argument that it would ensure peace.

The grand design behind this talk of "peace" is co-operation between Bonn, Moscow, Pankow, and the Comintern bloc. The cornerstone was laid when Willy Brandt met with his East German counterpart, Willi Stoph, at Kassel on May twenty-first. It was their second meeting, with prior approval by those protecting Brandt's rear in America. On 16 June, 1970, *Look* magazine supported the line with an article titled: "The United States can no longer ignore the Republic of Pankow."

Immediately after Brandt's meeting with Stoph in Kassel, Egon Bahr was dispatched to Moscow. He offered a treaty banning the use of force in return for Bonn's granting *de facto* recognition of the Pankow regime, requesting that "both Germanys" be admitted on equal terms into the U.N. The argument: A special "intra-German" and "non-foreign" relationship serving the cause of peace. In return, West German technological know-how, which Moscow needs in her buildup against America, is to be placed at Russia's service.

Willy was made to order. Any West German Chancellor negotiating with the East would have to have a record of resistance against Hitler. But he would also have to be able to claim a record of resistance against the Soviets if he wishes to maintain credibility as a patriot at home. Here was the man Moscow needed; the anti-Nazi; the former burgomaster of West Berlin who defended the capital against the menace of Stalin, then against Khrushchev; the "honest and courageous democrat". But the moment Willy rose to power and his base was secure, pretence was thrown aside and he worked to institute the Opening to the East.

The Russo-German treaty is the latest in a long series of moves to strengthen the Communist hand. No longer will the *status quo* in East Europe be challenged; Bonn now recognises Russia as the dominant power in Eastern Europe, with the right to remain so indefinitely and to station Russian troops in Czechoslovakia as long as she wishes. New trade negotiations will see German industrialists building factories in Russia and selling the Russians heavy equipment, while Russian "trade missions" are free to prompt Leftists in West Germany to call for ever greater concessions.

Many Germans are suspicious. To lull them into going along, the propaganda is continuing apace. Meanwhile, Willy's Minister of Economic Affairs, Karl Schiller, has visited Moscow with a brief on the technological expertise West Germany is prepared to offer, for which Moscow hopes to pay in barter products. And behind all of the talks looms the shadow of a matter on which Russia's leaders are adamant. The chief obstacle to a "sincere Bonn-Moscow friendship", they argue, is the presence of American bases in Germany.