

examine the error from which the incomprehensible misjudgment has come about which is dominating the opinion of the continent about England since 150 years; the idea that the Island Kingdom is democratic. The main fault of this misconception is the confusion of liberalism and democracy." Goldmann explained that liberalism is the *contrary* of democracy, since the former signifies "random freedom" and converges on "animal" behavior, whereas the latter signifies "equality, which is a product of culture and which can only be established by conscious human creation and effort."

He then attacked Britain for being "at the spearhead of the campaign against the German spirit," and British ideology as "pure individualism" characterized by "empiricist and inductive" habits leading to "atomizing thinking." British ideology, he asserted, cannot understand "concepts and ideas," and "one can see the same in British jurisprudence, which lies in common law (*Gewohnheitsrecht*)."¹ "Great principled norms are unknown to this system. . . . Adam Smith and John Stuart Mill are based on the dogma of the most extreme individualism."

While Goldmann did not in later years elaborate in detail on these conceptions, and did in fact later maintain ties with leading British policymaking circles and their counterparts in France, he maintained an obvious reticence about the British and never fell victim to the scurrilous British-organized "German collective guilt" campaign, despite his deep hatred for the Nazi leadership.

In the first volume of his autobiography, he said bluntly, "I do not belong to those who consider Hitler to be a typical German. The theoretical foundations of modern anti-Semitism were formulated by Frenchmen like Gobineau, Druon, Maurras, or by British thinkers like Houston Stewart Chamberlain, who, as everybody knows, was a son-in-law of Wagner."

The same volume contains the assertion that "it was the unholy policy of Chamberlain and Daladier, supported by the capitalist circles in the City of London and France, supported by the British and French press, that coolly accepted Hitler's policy, hoping that he would destroy communism."

Following the Second World War, Goldmann saw as one of his most important missions the accomplishment of an historical reconciliation between Israel, or Jews more broadly, and Germany. To this end, he regarded as one of his central life achievements the arrangement worked out with West German Chancellor Adenauer for the payment of reparations ("Wiedergutmachung") to the State of Israel. Not only did he take pride in how this built up the Israeli economy, but he also viewed this as the means for outflanking the "collective guilt" hysteria and for creating the preconditions whereby the greatness of Jewish-German relations of a former era could again become an efficient and motivating concept in men's minds.

Were this knowledge to be restored in contemporary times, Goldmann was aware, the chances of the human race surviving in the next years would be greatly enhanced.

WEST GERMANY

Schmidt must fight to win Hesse election

by Susan Welsh

Under the current conditions of economic crisis in the Federal Republic of Germany, detailed this week in *EIR*'s Special Report, the Sept. 26 state election in Hesse assumes the utmost importance. The coalition government of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is on the verge of collapse, and a bad showing for his Social Democratic Party in Hesse could push it over the brink.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairman of the European Labor Party (EAP) who heads the party's election slate in Hesse, warned in a radio interview Aug. 28 that the current crisis could lead to fascism once again in Germany. "Anyone who sees himself as a patriot," she said, "—and I consider myself a German patriot—sees how our country is falling apart; one fears the repetition of what could be called the German tragedy—Weimar, and the threat of a new fascism. And I do not see that the leading institutions, the leading parties have any conception of how to prevent this from happening." Zepp-LaRouche called on the population to mobilize for a "new world economic order" to prevent a 1930s-style depression, and to outlaw the facist Green Party, as the first essential steps to preventing a national disaster.

Since the EAP first launched its call for banning the Greens as unconstitutional several months ago, the potential for a fascist revival has become increasingly apparent. Chancellor Schmidt, in a speech opening his party's election campaign in Hesse Aug. 28, was pelted with eggs by the radical-environmentalist Greens. For the first time he abandoned his customary politeness toward the disruptors, shouting back: "You are just like the SA"—Hitler's *Sturmabteilung*, the Brownshirts.

In other recent speeches, Schmidt has warned of the danger of a return to conditions resembling those of the 1930s. In an Aug. 20 address he compared the constant threats of the Free Democratic Party (FDP), his coalition partner, to bring down his government, to the role of the FDP's predecessor 52 years ago in toppling the last Social Democratic-led government of the 1930s, that of Hermann Müller. After Müller came a quick succession of Chancellors followed in 1933 by Adolf Hitler.

The Hesse election fight pits Holger Börner, the Social Democratic (SPD) governor and a close factional ally of Schmidt against the SPD leftists, against Alfred Dregger of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The Free Democrats

announced in June that they would abandon their coalition with Börner and ally with Dregger after the election, so Börner must now either win an absolute majority for his party, or consider a new coalition partner. Leftists in the SPD are calling for an electoral alliance with the Greens—a possibility which Börner has ruled out (leading in turn to leftist calls for his ouster). The latest public opinion poll released by the Emnid polling institute at the end of August gives the CDU 50 percent of the vote, the SPD 34 percent, the Greens 11 percent, and the FDP 4 percent. If these figures can be believed, the FDP would disappear from the state parliament (since a 5 percent minimum is required by law) and would be in big trouble on the national level as well. But the figures also show what an uphill battle Börner faces.

The fragmenting and discrediting of institutions in West Germany is proceeding rapidly, just as in the United States and other countries, raising the danger of a fascist revival. But the oligarchic families of Europe and their allies in London and New York banks, the people who financed Hitler's rise to power, are once again singling out Germany for special treatment. Not only is Germany located on the seam between East and West, but in the past, under Schmidt's leadership, it has shown signs of asserting its national interests, against the policies of the Anglo-Swiss oligarchs.

Now the Bonn government is almost exclusively preoccupied with its own internal squabbling, since this time last year, when the Free Democratic Party's "will-they-or-won't-they-split" maneuvers earned the epithet "summer theater." Now the FDP leadership is openly discussing a break with Schmidt, portraying their campaign in Hesse as a trial run to see whether the voters would prefer an FDP alliance with the CDU. The FDP is so universally despised for its opportunism, however, that even Christian Social Union head Franz-Josef Strauss declared in an interview Aug. 30 that he had had it with the FDP's Genscher, who has "missed the bus" by not breaking with Schmidt earlier, and who should be viewed as a "tragic figure" rather than a possible coalition partner. The CDU/CSU partners should go for an absolute majority and forget about the Free Democrats, Strauss said.

The chief wrecking operation against the constitutional order and particularly against the SDP is the Green Party, which declares itself the "anti-party party," abhors the parliamentary system, leads violent demonstrations against nuclear power plants (which it claims were merely the work of "fringe elements") and meets with Libyan dictator Muammar Qaddafi to discuss the formation of a "Green International" to destroy the industrialized world. Political life in West Germany is now polarized around the Greens, and each major party contains powerful pro-Green factions.

SPD chairman Willy Brandt, who has presided over an enormous influx of Green-tinted leftists into his party, outraged traditional Social Democrats when he announced in Munich July 4 that he would not rule out a federal coalition with the Greens after 1984. Alfred Dregger, the Hesse CDU head, has rejected the charge by his opponent, Holger Bör-

ner, that the Greens are "close to fascism," going so far as to say in a late-August article in the Hesse CDU magazine: "it is we who were originally the true Greens."

Chancellor Schmidt, when he announced June 30 that he had reached a compromise with the FDP that would allow the federal coalition to survive its crisis over the 1983 budget, added that a deterioration in the world economic situation could quickly "turn everything upside down again." Indeed, as the near-bankruptcy of the electrical and electronics giant AEG makes clear, the economic situation has gotten much worse (see Special Report).

Apart from the European Labor Party with its program for a new world monetary system, no party or politician claims to have any solution. Schmidt, who has fought publicly for two years to convince the United States to lower interest rates before the Federal Reserve strangled world trade and triggered a global depression, could only say in his Hesse election speech that his government offers "less austerity and more equitable austerity" than the Christian Union parties. The FDP is demanding new budget cuts and austerity measures, and Genscher declared Aug. 31 that if Schmidt will not agree to this the SPD will have to look for another coalition partner. The CDU is calling for a German version of "Thatcherism," the smashing of the trade unions and the "rationalization" (shutdown) of industry. The trade unions are mobilizing for a "hot autumn" of anti-austerity strikes and demonstrations, starting Sept. 7, but have no solutions to offer except the fraud of "more fair distribution" of shrinking wealth.

The European Labor Party is fielding 35 candidates in Hesse, in a campaign intended to force a dramatic policy shift in the SPD while building the EAP itself as a party large enough to replace the Free Democrats in a coalition government. Faced with a blackout in the major news media against her campaign, Zepp-LaRouche and her party have nevertheless created such a stir in the base of the SPD and the trade unions through hundreds of rallies and meetings that Börner and Schmidt have been forced to attack the Green fascists, against the wishes of Willy Brandt. But it will take a dramatic move by the SPD to regain the trust of the population and mobilize it effectively to avert national disaster.

In four "open letters" to the SPD and the unions, Zepp-LaRouche has elaborated the solution that is required, including urgent steps to peg the deutschemark to gold, to establish government control over the central bank, and to set up international mechanisms to provide low-interest credits to develop the Third World.

In the latest open letter, released Aug. 30, the EAP leader warned the unions against repeating their mistakes of the 1930s. When fascism threatened, she said, the trade unions formed paramilitary formations called the *Reichsbanner* to fight the Nazis. But the troops were never deployed because the unions waited in vain for their leaders to give the marching orders. This time, local officials must have the courage to force the requisite action, she said.