

# West German electoral outcome means greater instability ahead

by Rainer Apel in Bonn

Those Germans and their American friends who wheeled and dealed to return the government of Christian Democrat Helmut Kohl and Free Democrat Hans-Dietrich Genscher to power in Bonn in the March 6 election are now euphorically toasting their success as a victory for NATO. While it is indeed fortunate that a "red-green" coalition of a radicalized Social Democratic Party (SPD) and the neo-fascist Greens were avoided, the oh-so-clever deals which secured the current outcome have in truth aggravated the instability in the Federal Republic.

The Greens entered the federal parliament for the first time, with 5.6 percent of the vote (as their parliamentary spokesman, Otto Schily a former lawyer for the terrorist Baader-Meinhof, promptly declared: "We will make sure that democracy becomes 'indiscreet.'") The Free Democratic Party (FDP), which was on the verge of extinction due to voters' resentment of Genscher's whorish switch from his coalition with Social Democrat Helmut Schmidt to the Christian Democrats last October, made a "miraculous" election-eve comeback and re-entered the parliament with 6.9 percent

## Greens in the Bundestag

*The 27 Green deputies to the German parliament include the following:*

**Petra Kelly**, who is campaigning for setting up a euthanasia center for children suffering from cancer. Miss Kelly herself makes no secret about her ideas being inspired by Elisabeth Kübler-Ross, the international organizer for euthanasia.

**General Gerd Bastian**, former commander-in-chief of the 12th tank division of the German army in Würzburg. Bastian is part of the international network of ex-NATO military men such as Italy's Gen. Nino Pasti and U.S. Adm. Gene Laroque, who have joined the peace movement.

**Otto Schily**, lawyer in West Berlin and former prominent trial defender of Baader-Meinhof terrorists. His brother is the director of an Anthroposophic clinic in the city of Witten in the Ruhr region, a clinic tied to the euthanasia movement and also to Islamic fundamentalist operations.

**Roland Vogt**, a key organizer of Green Party international operations. Vogt was among the first European ecologists to meet Libya's dictator Muammar Qaddafi in Vienna and later in Tripoli, on a personal invitation by the

dictator and supplier of terrorist hit squads against U.S. President Reagan. Vogt, formerly with the black oligarchy's *Ecoropa* organization in Brussels, is an adherent, like Petra Kelly, of the feudal concept of a "Europe of the regions," a Europe based on tribal structures to be built after the destruction of the presently existing national boundaries.

**Jürgen Reents**, formerly the publisher of the communist-leftist weekly *Arbeiterkampf* in Hamburg, an adherent of the "direct action" groups inside the green-fascist movement.

The biggest scandal in Bonn is not the fact that these spokesmen made it into the parliament, but that the other, so-called democratic parties seem to have nothing against them. Friedrich Zimmermann, a leading member of the Bavarian Christian Social Union and minister of domestic security, merely requested that the Green deputies respect the "dress code of the house," that is, suits and ties. Ralf Dahrendorf, the director of the Free Democratic Party's Friedrich Naumann Foundation and former director of the London School of Economics, in the latest edition of the paper *Liberal*, supported the entry of the Greens into the federal parliament. He said that in this way the *Staatsparteien* are forced to give answers to uncomfortable questions.

On election night itself, 50 Green supporters burned a rocket made of wood and paper in front of the parliament. Petra Kelly was present. Since this was in the area of the "security zone," they were all prosecuted.

(a party must get 5 percent to qualify). The Christian Democrats (CDU) and their Bavarian ally, Franz-Josef Staruss's Christian Social Union (CSU), together got 48.8 percent; the Social Democrats fell from 42.9 percent in 1980 to 38.2 percent.

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the national chairwoman of the European Labor Party (EAP), commented when the vote tallies were known: "This government won't last past October-November 1983. The hoped-for 'upswing' will not occur; on the contrary, the government will try to implement painful austerity measures and to drastically cut the living standards of the population, while unemployment will rise massively month by month. A financial collapse triggered by the insolvency of especially the big Latin American debtor countries, Brazil, Argentina, and Venezuela, might happen even by the end of this month. . . . At the same time, the hordes of the Green so-called peace movement will plunge our country into violence and a quasi-civil war, allegedly over the issue of the Euromissiles. The same forces which are right now arming themselves to destabilize the country and all of its institutions, who are publicly discussing a plan to 'occupy the Bundestag' [parliament], will now have daily access to that very parliament. The Kohl government will therefore fall even within the year, because of the economic collapse on the one hand, and on the other because Chancellor Helmut Kohl will not have the guts to remove the Greens from parliament as an unconstitutional force and a danger to our democratic republican system."

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche announced that her party is preparing itself for new elections in the state of Hesse in summer of 1983 and for new federal elections by December or early 1984. In the meantime, she said, the EAP will escalate its campaign to have the Greens declared unconstitutional, under the provision in West Germany's Basic Law which forbids the reconstitution of fascist parties. The fact that the Greens will now have access to crucial intelligence and top-secret matters of German national interest makes such a measure even more necessary than before, she said.

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche campaigned as the chancellor candidate of her party, on the basis of a program for a New World Economic Order. As the founder of a new international institution called the Club of Life, she advocates dismantling of such organizations as the International Monetary Fund and the Bank for International Settlements, and the issuing of low-interest credits to developing nations, which could then purchase high-technology industrial goods in the industrial countries, making possible a rapid economic recovery. Although Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's brief exposition of her program in four two-and-a-half minute television broadcasts during the election campaign drew voluminous testimonies of popular support, the party's national vote total remained less than 0.1 percent, reflecting the rigid structure of German party politics, the media blackout of the EAP, and also the illusions of the population about the likelihood of an "upswing." Of all the parties active in the election race, only

the EAP addressed the issue of the economic crisis, while each of the "major" parties focussed on such issues as "the death of the German forests because of environmental pollution."

The fact that the EAP, despite its low percentage, doubled the officially counted number of its voters from about 7,000 in 1980 to nearly 15,000, now indicates the party's potential for building a national machine.

## Election maneuvers

The new Bonn government majority of the CDU and FDP is the result of behind-the-scenes maneuvers by influential interests in London and Washington, who wanted to prevent a landslide victory for the Christian Democrats and an almost certain failure of the FDP liberals to reach the 5 percent threshold. A CDU/CSU majority would have meant the near-certain entry of Bavarian conservative Franz-Josef Strauss into the cabinet as foreign minister, replacing Genscher (whom then-U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance once characterized as "our strong tower in Bonn"). Strauss represents a "wild card" on the usually pre-orchestrated German political scene.

So the leadership of the Christian Democratic Union, increasingly dominated by neo-Malthusian "post-industrialists," made the decision to jeopardize its chance for an absolute majority and pass numerous votes over to the FDP in order to guarantee the return of the junior partner (whose program combines environmentalism with Friedmanism) to the parliament. Election-eve "Strauss the bogeyman" articles in such publications as the weekly *Der Spiegel* magazine facilitated this process.

The March 6 vote was an overwhelming rejection of the SPD and its pro-ecologist, pro-nuclear freeze candidate for chancellor, Hans-Jochen Vogel. Most stunning was the SPD's loss of its traditional stronghold, the Ruhr region, to the CDU. In the Ruhr, the Greens were kept at only 3 percent and the CDU won the most votes, despite the fact that the Ruhr has been the region worst hit by the Kohl government's austerity policies. This outcome reflects the disgust with the party of the SPD's former base in the trade unions. Since the demise of Chancellor Schmidt (and his abdication of responsibility for the future of the party), the SPD has slid rapidly down to the level of the Greens.

The Greens' entry into the parliament despite widespread hatred of the "eco-fascists" reflects the fact that the SPD leadership decided to hoist the Green Party over the 5 percent threshold by passing a portion of its own votes to them, particularly those of the "Jusos," the SPD youth.

Two days before the election, *The Times* of London issued an editorial call for the Greens to be voted in. "What is desirable is a government neither dominated by Herr Strauss nor unduly influenced by the Greens. Yet, provided they are clearly in opposition, the latter could be a valuable new element in West Germany's parliamentary life," the paper wrote. "They represent a genuine force in German society, and would probably benefit from parliamentary experience."

It is said in Germany that both Western and Soviet intelligence conduits poured money into left-wing SPD circles to help get out the Green vote. This, naturally, was to the disadvantage of the SPD, but its chairman, Willy Brandt, did not seem to mind. Brandt is a product of the U.S. East Coast establishment (he was created by the State Department's Eleanor Dulles), which has an interest in bringing the Greens into the parliament to help whip up a mobilization against the stationing of U.S. missiles by the end of 1983. The parliamentary fraction of the Green Party will serve as a transmission belt for the extraparliamentary mass mobilization against the missiles and NATO, and will help to paralyze the government in Bonn, while furthering the partial U.S. disengagement from Europe.

Newly elected Green deputies announced on television on election night that they will raise hell in the country, and that they consider the Bundestag a tribune favorable to their goal of making the country ungovernable in order to prevent the stationing of the missiles on German soil (see box). This "ungovernability" is a policy also favored by the SPD leadership, especially by its defense policy spokesman, Egon Bahr of the Palme Commission on disarmament, who announced in a public debate Feb. 8 that "we will unleash a wave or resistance in the streets which will make the stationing of rearmament weapons impossible."

Given such impending blood in the streets, the best outcome would be a breakup of the new governing coalition, and new elections. New elections would enable the European Labor Party to expand its campaign for the New World Economic Order, which is not difficult to recognize as the only hope for export-oriented German industry.

## The industrial slump starts to accelerate

by George Gregory in Bonn

*EIR* asked a leading director of the Dresdner Bank in Frankfurt on March 4 whether he could explain why even Dr. Helmut Schlesinger, known for years as the "best economist the German Bundesbank has ever had," was propagandizing about a "German economic upswing." "That is an easy question," replied the Dresdner Bank director. "That is what he is paid for."

Later, *EIR* talked to the chief economist of the German Bundesbank itself, Dr. Dudler. We asked Dr. Dudler whether it was still true that the Bundesbank thought that a world economic recovery and, therefore, also a German recovery, depended on a recovery of the U.S. economy. Dr. Dudler said, "Of course, and we are convinced that there are unmistakable signs of a U.S. recovery."

In September 1981, *EIR* published the following evalu-

ation: "The German economy will be lucky indeed to reach zero-growth in 1982, and real growth is more likely to be minus 1 to minus 1.5 percent—because by mid-year Germany's export markets will collapse under the effects of International Monetary Fund (IMF) policies." In fact, it is now officially acknowledged that West Germany registered negative 1.2 percent growth in 1982; however, in November 1982, the West German Bundesbank was still writing in its official bulletin that "the recent fall-off of exports has come as a totally unexpected development."

### The reality now

After the number of jobless increased by between 150,000 and 200,000 per month over the past five months, West German *official* unemployment statistics for the month of February claimed an increase from January to February 1983 of only 48,800—to a total of 2.536 million unemployed, or 10.4 percent of the now-registered work force. This is taken, especially by Labor Minister Norbert Blüm, as the surest sign of the "recovery."

This recovery is a hoax, at numerous levels.

- Before U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's "controlled disintegration" interest-rate regime hit West Germany, the "dependent work force" totaled 22.95 million people. Now, this total is between 22.2 and 22.0 million. By simple calculation, at least 750,000 people have disappeared from the work force. At present, without other statistical frauds taken into account, there are 3.28 million unemployed in West Germany. In June 1982, *EIR* said that West German unemployment would be at or over the 3 million mark at the very latest by the end of the first quarter of the year. (In German, that's what is known as *Volltreffer*, a bull's-eye.)

- Official unemployment statistics do not include employed persons who work less than a full 40-hour week; persons on "short-work" are counted separately. However, even aside from the drastic increase in short-work over recent months, independent studies by the I.W. Institute associated with the Federation of German Industry have shown that the average hours worked per week is actually 30.1 hours. Thus, 25 percent of those still formally employed are "under-employed." Add 25 percent of a total work force of 22 million (or 5.5 million persons) to official "unemployment," and one begins to paint a picture of a West German work force so demolished that it is hardly in a better condition than the American. (So much for trade unions' demands to "cure unemployment" with shorter work time by instituting the 35 hour week.)

- Other forms of "hidden unemployment" have not even been included in this calculation.

- If the planned destruction of the German steel work force is not reversed through a New World Economic Order, at least 78,000 of over 100,000 now on short-work may be considered de facto laid off, *EIR* has calculated. The same holds for the 40,000-person work force in the northern shipyards, as well as for a high proportion of the 120,000 skilled