

parties' participation, it would have been a great problem for them.

The population has had the chance to learn, through this election campaign. Especially those who were political candidates for the first time in their lives—simple people, some from the churches. They say, "I never thought that I would be political, but somebody has to do something." There are not masses who will take responsibility for the political process, but there are simple people, normal people who have started to think in the right way.

The key issue is the cultural treasures and values which some people have kept in their hearts throughout the 40 years of communism. If you travel now in the G.D.R., you find what Friedrich Schiller described in his letters. That history is still there; very little has changed. Weimar, Jena—the cities, the buildings where Schiller lived and worked—it's all still there. The SED tried to destroy that cultural heritage, to subvert it for their own purposes, but still people are proud that Schiller came from there, along with other people of the Weimar Classic period. That has given them a kind of strength.

And don't forget the churches. The Protestant Church there is not the same as the Protestant Church in West Germany. It was they who organized the whole ferment, they were in many cases the leaders of the revolution.

In heavily working-class areas, it was not the SED that won in the elections, but the Alliance. People there are deeply concerned about the economy.

EIR: What are the most important problems to be solved, and what is the Schiller Institute's perspective on how to solve them?

Rumpf: Lyndon LaRouche's program for an industrial triangle in Europe, from Paris to Berlin to Vienna, must be realized. Also the cultural program for the German population, which Helga Zepp-LaRouche wrote, must be carried out.

During the election campaign, we circulated 250,000 election "extras" calling for support of the Alliance. The papers included a box on the situation of Lyndon LaRouche in the United States, as well as a summary of our economic and cultural programs. We also distributed 50,000 copies of LaRouche's program for the industrial triangle. Wherever we went, people would ask for it. Several hundreds of thousands of leaflets went out—every week, Helga Zepp-LaRouche wrote a new leaflet, addressing the current situation.

Also very important was the intervention of Rev. James Cokley [a black American leader of the Schiller Institute who addressed a rally of 50,000 people in Leipzig]. He was the first American who went there. After his speech, people came to embrace him and thank him for his support and encouragement. As Schiller says in many locations, you have to continuously fight for a high conception of freedom. That

was the message that Reverend Cokley brought to the people of Leipzig.

The two key issues are the economy and the cultural issues. This is what the LaRouches have addressed, and this is what we are fighting for.

Documentation

German unity seen as 'the logic of history'

In the aftermath of the East German elections, the press in the United States and Great Britain continues to scream about the presumed "dangers" of German reunification; but continental European leaders and others are taking the contrary view, as the following examples show.

West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl spoke of a "one-time historic chance to change the face of Europe" and create an "all-European economic zone," in his opening address before representatives of the 35 member nations of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) in Bonn on March 19. The conference, sponsored by the Bonn ministry of economics, was convened to discuss monetary cooperation, joint investments, and economic projects.

Kohl said that the election result in East Germany created stable political conditions at the heart of Europe, from which all Europeans should profit. He declared that German unity means strengthening of the cause of integration in all of Europe, and provides a chance of overcoming the economic and military blocs of the past that divided Europe in two.

Kohl proposed a review of the CoCom rules on banning transfer of high technology to the East; the bans should be phased out in tandem with visible progress in the arms control talks, he said. The existing military blocs will be overcome, hopefully before the next century begins, by a new security system involving all states of Europe, Kohl argued. This new system could be prepared by two institutions which Kohl proposed, to monitor the arms control process and coordinate confidence-building measures.

French President François Mitterrand, speaking after a meeting in Paris with **Czechoslovak President Vaclav Havel** on March 20, called German unification "the logic of history." Havel told the French that the Czechs are not afraid of German reunification, that they welcome the achievements of the peaceful revolution in East Germany. Havel endorsed Mitterrand's proposal for an all-European federation as the

context in which economic, political, and security-related questions, including the questions of the borders of a reunified Germany, could be discussed and solved in a constructive way.

Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Jiri Dienstbier declared in Prague that the Czechs would welcome a reunified Germany as a member of the Western Alliance, because neutrality would only bear the danger of "a return the Versailles complex."

Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn was asked by the West German daily *Süddeutsche Zeitung* to comment on the CDU victory in the East German elections. In an interview published March 20, he replied, "Thank God . . . the foreign predictions [of a victory by the Social Democrats] were wrong. . . . The election results mean the strengthening of the ruling coalition in Bonn. This is especially important for the nations of eastern Central Europe, who, because of their severe economic difficulties, need help. . . . No one has done so much for Hungary as Chancellor Kohl."

French Nobel Prize-winning economist Maurice Allais argued, in a full-page analysis published in the French newspaper *Le Figaro* on March 12, that Chancellor Kohl is both juridically and politically correct in the stance he is taking on the question of Poland's western borders with Germany. Allais stated that it is absurd to isolate the matter of Poland's *western* borders from the matter of its *eastern* borders, which were annexed by Stalin, and which are now the "western frontier of the Soviet Union."

Reviewing the 1939 Hitler-Stalin Pact and the settlements at Yalta and Potsdam, Allais stressed that "of the authentically Polish territories, in fact more than a third of the territory of Poland was, purely and simply, annexed in 1939 by Stalin." In the postwar deals, Soviet Russia annexed a part of eastern Prussia, and allowed Poland to occupy the rest of eastern Prussia. Germany thereby lost more than one fifth of the territory that was recognized as German territory by the Versailles Treaty. Eastern Prussia, as Allais pointed out, belonged to Germany since the 13th century.

Allais charged that the Soviet Union still treats Stalin's annexations as legitimate, and refuses to accept co-responsibility with Nazi Germany for having started World War II. The Soviet leadership today is quick to denounce Stalinist crimes committed *inside* the Soviet Union, but it refuses to denounce in the same way the crimes committed *outside* the country. "That," he said, "would imply a *real* perestroika."

Allais argued against the common view in world public opinion today, that "the total responsibility for the Second World War lies entirely with the Nazi Germany of Hitler." In fact, he said, "without the German-Soviet pact of Aug. 23, 1939, the Second World War would have not been possible. That is an incontestable fact. Germany would not have been able to expose itself to the extent of engaging deliberately in a war forcing it to fight at the same time on two fronts." He said Stalin's aim was based on two principles: "to make

war inevitable between the Western powers and Nazi Germany, and then to profit from their mutual destruction by extending communist domination over all of Europe."

In Allais' view, there is no fundamental distinction between Stalin and Hitler. They both had the same distrust of the individual and the same concept of totalitarianism.

Allais argued that, "in the immediate term, the unification of Germany and the integration of East Germany in the West is really unrealizable and, to say it truthfully, unthinkable, while East Germany remains occupied by 380,000 Soviet soldiers, the maintenance of whose presence in whole or in part could only place Germany, and in fact all of Western Europe, as hostages to the discretion of Soviet Russia. In fact, that occupation is of the nature of compromising the entire European construction."

Virginia congressional candidate and political prisoner **Lyndon LaRouche** issued this statement on March 18:

"Today we've won a tremendous victory in the election which just occurred in East Germany. Unification will now proceed at a rapid pace, giving us the opportunity for an economic revival in the center of Europe, which is the only hope for the recovery of the sick, sick, sick U.S. economy.

"The facts of the matter you will probably get mostly from the press, in fair representation or less than the usual amount of fraud by the press news reports. The fact is, that the Alliance, which my friends and I have committed ourselves to support up to now, won the election by a wide margin, crushing both the Social Democracy—that is, the party of my enemies in the United States—and, also, the communist party of East Germany, a big enemy of mine and a close ally of the Social Democracy, particularly my Social Democratic enemies in the United States, who are very close to the Soviet secret police.

"So this means that those who are trying to sabotage the unification of Germany, trying to sabotage economic cooperation within Germany, extending throughout all of Europe, these forces have been essentially defeated; it means that Mrs. Thatcher has gotten a kick in the teeth, where she badly needs a kick in the teeth: Remember those old ads for face wash or after-shave lotion, where the fellow gets slapped in the face, and says, 'Thanks, I needed that'? Well, Mrs. Thatcher got just the kick in the teeth in Germany she richly deserved and needed. And one hopes that the by-election at Lichfield, coming up soon in England, will mean we've seen the back of her and she will return to private life.

"This is good news. Thatcherism has taken a big defeat, in favor of a commitment to industrial progress, agricultural development, industrial development, all those good kinds of things that our wild, left-wing, radical environmentalists are against. They've gotten a kick in the teeth, and maybe the message from Germany will spill into the United States, so we can clean up the act of the government in Washington, and get about business with a recovery program which is long overdue and much needed here."