

ferred investments in the U.S.S.R., especially in crude oil and raw materials exploration, production, and marketing.

Alternatives to Mideast oil

The energy aspect is directly related to the outbreak of the crisis in the Persian Gulf, which did not come unanticipated to energy experts in Germany. Already at the end of June, the West German oil exploration firm Deminex signed a contract with the Soviet government on opening up crude oil reserves in three regions—the Tatar S.S.R., the Volgograd region, and West Turkmenistan.

This is the first deal signed between a West German energy firm and a Soviet partner in the exploration sector. So far, only the East Germans had invested in the opening up of new gas and oil fields in the U.S.S.R. A spokesman of Deminex told *EIR* a few days after the contract was signed, that the company is currently also testing the ground for an engagement in the ailing, run-down Siberian oilfields of Tyumen, where large-scale investments in modern oil-producing technology are urgent to keep the production output at present levels, and eventually to even increase it over the next few years.

On Aug. 2, immediately after the Iraqi military advance into Kuwait, another spokesman of the German oil industry sector told *EIR*, "The Iraqi intervention underlines the need to look for other, safer oil-producing regions." The spokesman hinted at potential, increased German investments in the Soviet Union. "As a matter of fact," he said, "the statistics show that it is not the Mideast which is the world's number-one oil producer, nor is it the United States, but rather the U.S.S.R. The point is just that the U.S.S.R. consumes by far most of its oil itself, and only a minor portion is exported. . . . But this could be changed, of course, in a matter of a few years. Investment requirements are huge, however, because the equipment is incredibly run down and outdated. . . . I think that in the next decade, Soviet oil fields will become more prominent. The Mideast won't play that dominant role anymore in the future, for obvious reasons."

The British news media have in the meantime launched a massive propaganda against Western investments in the Soviet oil sector as allegedly being a "loss." Apparently, London does not like a shift of capital investments away from Mideast and North Sea oilfields that are under firm control of British interests.

Paralysis overcome in East Berlin

The Mideast crisis also contributed directly to the recent reshuffles in the government and at various top adviser posts in East Germany. On Aug. 16, East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere decided to put an end to the protracted coalition crisis and political-economic paralysis in the country, and fired four cabinet ministers, two of them belonging to the rebellious and obstructionist Social Democrats. This provoked the Social Democrats into a second walkout, and

German Patriots launch vote campaign

At a packed meeting in Düsseldorf, West Germany on Aug. 12, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Patriots for Germany party, kicked off the party's campaign to be seated in the first all-German parliament of reunited Germany. The party will be fielding a slate of 13 candidates for the elections, which will take place on Dec. 2.

Although the Patriots for Germany party is dwarfed in size by the ruling Christian Democratic Union and the opposition Social Democratic Party, it has the advantage of being the only party in today's tumultuous German political scene, which is not mired in pragmatic maneuvering and posturing for the best "position" in reunified Germany. Instead, even before the revolutionary changes in November 1989, the Patriots have been playing a leading role which Germany can and must play as an economic and cultural powerhouse which can lead Europe in changing the world's present course into economic depression and social cultural chaos, and war. In the exciting days of early last November when the Berlin Wall came crashing down, members of the Patriots movement were the first to raise Lyndon LaRouche's call for making reunified Germany's capital Berlin into one corner of a great European "Productive Triangle" which could bring about unheard-of rates of economic growth—a program which is now under development in many European

Helmut Kohl's three omissions

In her address to the conference, and in the party program drafted by her—which was adopted unanimously by the delegates—Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche sternly warned

the withdrawal of their five other cabinet ministers from the government coalition on Aug. 19.

On Aug. 20, Reiner Gohlke, the head of the East German State Holding, which was established six months ago to oversee the re-privatization and modernization of the former 8,000 state sector industrial firms but which has been accused with disastrous inaction, resigned from his post. Gohlke had been unable to crack the obstructionism from the side of the many ex-officials of the overthrown communist regime that were seated in the offices of the Holding, and so his resignation was considered overdue.

Immediately after Gohlke's resignation, Chancellor Helmut Kohl had an emergency session in Bonn with the vice chairman of the Holding, Detlev Rohwedder. Their agenda

that given the grave economic crisis in the United States and the Soviet Union, a very special responsibility rests on the shoulders of West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, to accelerate the political momentum which made German reunification possible, and to guide German efforts toward the very concrete tasks ahead. Specifically, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche pointed out three potentially fatal omissions which the chancellor has made, and which he must rectify immediately:

First, Helmut Kohl has not had the courage to tell German citizens the truth about how grave matters are on both the domestic and international fronts. "The political class in Bonn," she said, "though well-meaning, thinks that [telling the truth] would complicate matters during the elections, and it suffers from the illusion that Germany is an 'island of the blessed,' whose unity and development can be accomplished no matter what happens in the outside world." Her party platform continues the point: "Therein lies one of the chief motivations for my candidacy and that of the other candidates of the Patriots for Germany: We promise that over the coming months we will to the best of our understanding, tell the truth about the strategic situation, and about questions which are actually motivating leading circles"—such as those British circles . . . world into a new Mideast conflagration.

Second, Chancellor Kohl and his staff have been unable or unwilling to publicly endorse, and then to begin to implement, Lyndon LaRouche's "Productive Triangle" program—an omission which has already led to many problems in East Germany which could have been avoided, such as the current mass unemployment, discontent, and popular anger, and the resulting threat of social chaos. "It is the job of the Patriots to massively intervene into the ongoing German election campaign and the erupting mass strike wave in East Germany with LaRouche's program,

and to *force* it upon the German government—if possible, even before the elections," Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche stated.

The Patriots' platform elaborates: "It is obvious that such a program can never be realized through so-called 'free market' economy. Rather, it requires a conscious decision on the part of Europe's governments, which must make this program their own. If these governments provide the political and economic framework, then an appropriate combination of public and private initiatives can take over its execution in detail. That, of course, means . . . a total rejection of every form of monetarism in the tradition of Adam Smith and of the motto 'buy cheap and sell dear.' The British and American economies are a terrifying example of where 'Thatcherism' and 'Reaganomics' lead to."

A cultural renaissance

Chancellor Kohl's third and most crucial omission, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche stated, is his failure to understand the urgent need to bring about a renaissance of classical culture, on the model of the Italian Renaissance and the Weimar classical resurgence during the time of the American Revolution. "Real progress and unity of Germany and Europe," she warned, "can only occur if the very values of humanity are being defended, preserved, and strengthened—i.e., the Christian values, with man being cast in the image of God. That is the real fight, which has lasted through the millennia, and which now has come to a head: the fight between Christianity and paganism. And if we don't win this fight, humanity is lost."

As part of that fight, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche said that the Patriots will assist in holding a great number of cultural events and festivals which can "bring in all people, and can transmit this culture," in the spirit of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, which has already played such an important role in the defeat of tyranny in Europe.

prominently included talks on the Mideast situation, as was leaked two days later. Shortly after that Bonn meeting, Rohwedder was appointed new head of the State Holding.

Rohwedder, a former assistant cabinet minister in Bonn before 1982, has been heading the Hoesch steel corporation in Dortmund since then, and was appointed vice chairman of the East German State Holding on July 1, when German monetary union was put into effect. He is said to have a better way with Kohl than Gohlke ever had. The chancellor apparently wanted to have someone of his best confidence at that crucial post, in view of events that may result from the crisis in the Persian Gulf. Moreover, the promotion of Rohwedder, a member of the moderate wing of the opposition West German Social Democrats, was read in Bonn as a

concession to them in return for their agreement to the new all-German election law, which the eastern Social Democrats finally approved in the parliament in East Berlin on Aug. 22. This ended a weeks-long controversy between Christian and Social Democrats that had paralyzed most of the political debate and led to a state of almost total indecision in Bonn and East Berlin.

Economic initiative launched, finally

The surprising reshuffle at the Holding had immediate positive effects on decisions concerning the future of energy supply in East Germany. Crucial contracts that had been blocked for months, were unfrozen, as Rohwedder authorized the sale of 75% of the shares of the former East German