

On March 23, 1983, that is exactly what happened. President Reagan announced, in a televised address, that the United States was officially adopting the policy that later became known as the SDI. A part of this new policy was Reagan's offer, that the United States would help the Soviet Union in the modernization of industry and overcoming bottlenecks. Reagan held to this policy up to the time of a letter on this issue, dated August 1983. Once the forces around Bush, Baker, Kissinger, et al. in the Republican Party had assembled for a counter-strike against the SDI, initially by watering the proposal down, so that only "off-the-shelf" technologies would be used, the American opportunity was lost.

LaRouche was the only Western politician in 1983 who not only had the range of vision to see that the Soviet Union would collapse in about five years, because of its negative attitude to the SDI and the neglected modernization of the economy, but he also published this prognosis.¹¹ Precisely five years later, on Oct. 12, 1988, when the increasing supply problems in the Comecon mounted, LaRouche was the only Western politician to develop a usable perspective, which he presented at a press conference in Berlin's Kempinski Bristol Hotel. This was the program, which ought to have helped reunified Germany to develop Poland as the model for all of Europe.

Where we go from here

Once the events of 1989 had led to the end of the Yalta order, and the issue of a new policy for Eastern Europe was on the agenda, Deutsche Bank Chairman Herrhausen formulated a program for Poland which went in a similar direction, i.e., a dirigistic economic policy on the model of the reconstruction after World War II. In the decisive phase of 1989-90, the Kohl government attempted to integrate such ideas into its policy for the East.

The *Documents on German Policy* illustrate that Germany and Kohl were prevented from carrying this through by a concert of powers, the main ones being the former occupation powers. Our own additional knowledge about this period of time complements the picture which the *Documents* provide, and is an integral component of the events. The overall picture of this history makes it clear to anyone who is interested in the truth, what the consequences are for the current strategic situation, and how solutions for the highly dramatic crisis today can be found. The documentation contained in this report proves that we, as an organization, have consistently worked for the implementation of a just, new world economic system for the past 25 years.

The present global financial crisis is the direct result of the fact, that the former occupation powers have forced Germany—contrary to German interests—to play a certain role

11. See for example, *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, EIR Special Report, July 24, 1985.

in the destruction of the world economy. It is this policy of Thatcher, Mitterrand, and Bush, which is also responsible for the catastrophic situation in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

We have now reached the end of this road. If the policies of globalization, free market economics, and Maastricht, are continued, the imminent collapse and disintegration of the world financial system is a certainty; civilization will collapse into a new Dark Age.

The only way out is to put an end to the entire British, American, Canadian, Japanese system of globalization, dominated by speculation, and everything connected with it. Only if a coalition of sovereign nation-states once again stimulates the world economy by means of radically protectionist and dirigist measures, can the catastrophe of global collapse and chaos be prevented.

The peaceful revolution of 1989 and the opportunities which could have resulted from the reunification of Germany, were in fact the great opportunity of this century; and it was missed. Today, as we are at the brink of Armageddon, we would do well to learn the lessons of the failure of 1989-90, because it will be the same forces who today will oppose the realization of a new, just world economic order. This time, they have to be vanquished, and nothing less depends upon that, than the survival of our civilization.

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by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

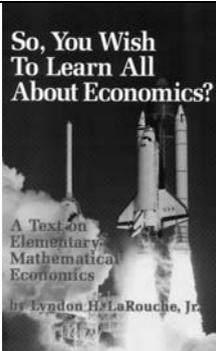
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Secret documents on German reunification

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

The *Documents on German Policy, Special Edition from the Archives of the Chancellor's Office 1989/90 (Dokumente zur Deutschlandpolitik, Sonderedition aus den Akten des Bundeskanzleramtes 1989/90)* provide, in first approximation, a useful overview of the conditions under which the fall of the Berlin Wall and German unification occurred. Even these meager files demonstrate the arrogance with which Margaret Thatcher, François Mitterrand, George Bush, and, in his own way, Mikhail Gorbachov, assumed it to be self-evident, that the rights of the allied forces over Germany had been set for eternity. These files also shed light upon how tight the corset was, in which the close circle of people around the German Chancellor, Helmut Kohl, felt themselves constrained during the stormy events of that year.

The documents, which consist simply of transcripts of meetings at the Chancellor's Office, letters and notes about discussions and telephone calls, either completely ignore, or, at best, mention in a fragmentary aside, those developments in this period which did indeed have a decisive influence upon Kohl's behavior and the outcome of events, but which are all situated ultimately in the domain of the affairs of intelligence services. These include the campaign led by Thatcher's Minister of Trade and Industry, Nicholas Ridley, against Germany as the "Fourth Reich,"¹ as well as the assassination of Deutsche Bank Chairman Alfred Herrhausen² and the massive purchase of Stasi agents and material by the British, American, French, and Israeli intelligence services, along with the resulting susceptibility of German politicians to blackmail.³

Unfortunately, the very first sentence of the introduction to the *Documents* begins with a falsehood. "No one in the spring of 1989 foresaw that German unity would soon be reestablished." As documented in this report, Lyndon LaRouche presented the prognosis that Germany would soon be reunited, and with Berlin as its capital, on Oct. 12, 1988, at a press conference in the Kempinski Bristol Hotel in Berlin. This occurred at a point in time when nearly all West German

politicians were speaking in various ways about the "lie of the century: German reunification." LaRouche proposed, in addition, an emergency program for the economic development of Poland, to be undertaken by reunified Germany. Had Kohl had this proposal in his baggage when he travelled through Poland one year later, it would have been the most appropriate proposal with which to allay Polish reservations about the unification of Germany.

'International contacts'

The attitude of the three Western powers toward events in Germany is characterized in one segment of the introduction to the documentation. The description of Thatcher's position is itself an exercise in British understatement: "The Chancellor is unable to discover any understanding of German problems on the part of the British Prime Minister Thatcher," and, "Kohl thinks she is a very committed, but also very critical head of state, who thinks in anachronistic, insular categories of security, and has difficulty adapting to modern social developments."

In view of the nearly racist features of Thatcher's pathological animosity ("Thus, Germany is in its essence more a destabilizing than a stabilizing factor in Europe," Thatcher writes in *Downing Street Years*), which were elevated to the rank of a theory in the discussions which Thatcher conducted at her Chequers country residence on the "German crisis," such formulations are unfortunately the expression of a fatal blindness with respect to "the British problem." Not only was Thatcher in full accord with Ridley's "Fourth Reich" campaign, but her difficulty "to adapt to modern social developments" was only the personified expression of the fact, that for the British geopolitical establishment, Germany, a country which had to be destabilized, lied to, and contained, in British interests, has been looked upon as the enemy for nearly 300 years.⁴ As will become clear, Mitterrand also pursued a policy which, despite Kohl's many contacts with him, was aimed at weakening Germany in a surprising way.

One of the myths which has come to surround reunification, is that it would not have been possible without Bush, that Bush was the only one who really reacted positively, and so on. On closer inspection, Bush had no other choice, if he wanted to avoid a "meltdown" in American policy toward Europe. If the United States had insisted on continuing the partition of Germany despite the peaceful revolution in East Germany, the United States' image of itself as the "agent of providence and progress," which is to promote the "proliferation of freedom and democracy,"⁵ would have suffered irreparable damage.

Prof. Detlef Junker, director of the German Historical

1. Mark Burdman, "The British Establishment's 'Ridley Affair,'" *EIR*, July 27, 1990, p. 38.

2. "Moscow and the Trust Retaliate in Germany," *EIR*, Dec. 8, 1989, p. 34.

3. A controversy has raged between Bonn and Washington over the release of Stasi files on more than 20,000 Stasi associates in the West.

4. Margaret Thatcher, *The Downing Street Years* (New York: HarperCollins, 1993).

5. Prof. Detlef Junker: "Deutschlands Einheit, Eindämmung und Integration," *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*, March 13, 1997.

Institute in Washington, wrote a noteworthy article on that subject in the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on March 13, 1997, in which he said that Bush, Secretary of State James Baker, and a small group of associates had formulated “for this time the classical triad of American policy toward Germany in the twentieth century” at the time of the fall of the Berlin Wall: “Unity of Germany, containment, and integration.” Junker pointed to the incontestable fact, that the leitmotif of America’s policy toward Germany, from Woodrow Wilson down to George Bush, was to contain the power of the German state, whether that was in the age of imperialism, during the Weimar Republic, the Federal Republic from 1949 onward, or reunified Germany from 1990 onward.

Professor Junker puts his finger on the sore point when he writes: “The cooperation with Federal Chancellor Kohl, Foreign Minister [Hans-Dietrich] Genscher, and a limited number of advisers functioned so excellently just because the Federal Republic, since the ‘Ten Point Program for German Unity,’ of the Federal Chancellor on Nov. 28, 1989, pursued parallel goals: the unity of Germany and its self-containment through integration.” This evaluation, unfortunately, corresponds to the truth.

If one considers more closely the advisers of Bush mentioned in the documentation, it becomes clear how problematic this parallelism of goals was, i.e., Germany’s self-integration into existing parameters of policy. Brent Scowcroft, for example, who was the chief discussion partner for Ministerial Director Horst Teltschik in this period, not only comes out of the stall of Henry Kissinger, but, as his successor as National Security Adviser under President Ford, he implemented the policy outlined in National Security Study Memorandum 200,⁶ and thus pursued a policy which is fundamentally contrary to the interests of Germany as well as the real interests of America.

Chronology

Late May 1989: Official visit of President George Bush to Germany. Kohl makes the prognosis that there will be three regional centers of power; Japan, Korea, South Asia; the United States of America, and Canada; and Europe (apparently China was not at that time in the Chancellor’s field of vision, and the Southern Hemisphere was also not envisioned to play a role). Kohl assures Bush that the European Community would not be protectionist.

June 12-15, 1989: Gorbachov visits Bonn, which unleashes a Gorbomania in the Federal Republic, which is utterly incomprehensible to the Russian population. In a joint declaration, Gorbachov agrees to the right of every nation to self-determination, which in the evaluation of

Washington does not represent a decisive concession. The documentation⁷ notes, with reference to the issue of what divided Germany’s future will be: “In the spring of 1989, there is as yet no sign of how fast the German question will become the central issue.”

Late June 1989: The leadership of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R., or East Germany) comes under increasing pressure. “Supply problems, long queues in front of shops to buy consumer goods, lack of infrastructure in transportation and communications, unaltered monitoring and repression by the state. The feeling of desperation and frustration among people in the G.D.R. increases. The basic depressive mood leads to an increased pressure in the demands of people desiring to leave the G.D.R.”

July 3-4, 1989: Chief of the Chancellor’s Office, Rudolph Seiters, visits East Berlin, and conducts various discussions “at the fringe of official meetings.” That and other signs “point to an imminent bankruptcy. From discrete remarks of individual high officers of the Ministry for State Security [Stasi], it is gathered that the thinking about German-German developments is changing.” At this point, at the latest, the “preparatory work” for the Chancellory should have begun, particularly in view of the supply problems in the Soviet Union, and its known dependency on production in the G.D.R. within the enforced division of labor in the Comecon. LaRouche’s proposal to make the development of Poland by reunified Germany into the model for the development of all East European countries, had been on the table in all the capitals of the West and East since October 1988.

Late July-early August 1989: Suddenly, there is a rapidly growing flood of people seeking to leave the G.D.R., who occupy the West German Embassy in Budapest and the Permanent Representation of the Federal Republic in East Berlin, in which 130 persons take up residence on Aug. 7. “The office of the Federal Chancellor is compelled to close the Permanent Representation to the public,” which the leadership of the G.D.R. does not want to accept. When the embassy of the Federal Republic in Budapest issues passports to G.D.R. citizens, the First Deputy Foreign Minister of the G.D.R. condemns the act as contrary to international law. One hundred and fifteen people who want to leave the G.D.R. put the Federal Chancellor under pressure, by directly writing to him.

Aug. 25, 1989: A secret German-Hungarian meeting is convened at Schloss Gymnich, in the vicinity of Bonn. With assurances that Gorbachov will agree, and that the plan will have the active support of the West, Hungarian Prime Minister Nemeth agrees on Sept. 11, shortly before the party convention of the West German Christian Democrats in Bremen, to allow Germans from the G.D.R. to leave the East via Austria. More than 500 refugees move into the embassy of the

6. “Kissinger’s NSSM-200 Policy of Genocide,” *EIR*, June 9, 1995.

7. Quoted material, unless otherwise identified, is from *Documents on German Policy*.

Federal Republic in Prague, and 100 in Warsaw, but it is uncertain whether the Hungarian solution can be carried through in Warsaw as well.

Sept. 19, 1989: The opposition group “Neues Forum” constitutes itself in the Gethsemane Church in East Berlin, with the civil rights politician Baerbel Bohley at its head.

Sept. 21, 1989: NATO Secretary General Manfred Wörner reflects on the discussions in NATO to Federal Minister Seiters: In the case of a change in East-West relations, NATO would have to gain greater significance as a political alliance.

Oct. 6, 1989: Celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the G.D.R.

Oct. 7, 1989: Gorbachov speaks with Erich Honecker, chairman of the East German ruling Socialist Unity Party (SED), during the anniversary celebrations, and “once again experiences that the SED General Secretary is incapable of reform, a change of leadership in unavoidable.”

Oct. 16, 1989: Intensive discussions about the strategic situation between Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Lyndon LaRouche, continuing through October 1990, lead to formulation of the idea of the “Productive Triangle.”

Secretary of State Baker delivers a speech in which he says that the striving of Germans for self-determination in peace and freedom is the country’s legitimate right. He does

not speak of reunification, however, but only a “reconciliation” (Versöhnung). “Behind this is the idea that the G.D.R. could continue to exist as an independent state, if the communist system is swept away.”⁸ This reflected the belief of the U.S. administration, that the reform of socialism was less probable than its collapse, a suspicion addressed in the introduction to the documentation. Bush, Baker, et al. are interested in sustaining the partition of Germany as a key element of the post-war order in the world.

Oct. 18, 1989: Honecker is overthrown in a meeting of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the SED. Egon Krenz is named as his successor. Krenz is considered uncompromising, someone who will be relentless in pursuit of the SED’s claims to power and will use all means at his disposal to that end, if necessary. (No. 63, draft of Ministerial Director Duisburg to Chancellor Kohl, Oct. 19, 1989.)

November 1989: At a meeting with Seiters, Stasi-linked arms trader Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski states: “The G.D.R. is on the brink of imminent bankruptcy.” The demonstrations during the Monday peace-prayers grow to 200,000 people.

During German-French consultations, Kohl turns explicitly against a plan for Germany’s future. The priorities for him are his visit to Poland, the coming summit meeting in Malta between Gorbachov and Bush, and the German-French relationship. For the discussions in the European Council, he wants to link the decision on an economic and monetary union of Europe with the initiation of discussions about a political union of Europe, while Mitterrand, in light of the intensification of the crisis in Eastern Europe, wants to force through the economic and monetary union.

Nov. 8, 1989: *Neue Solidarität*, the newspaper of the LaRouche movement in Germany, publishes a “Five-Step Emergency Program for the Reconstruction of Poland,” proposed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. This program is an explicit alternative to the “shock program” proposed by Harvard Prof. Jeffrey Sachs, and it foresees the creation of an internal market by developing a productive layer of medium-sized businesses and modernization of industry and infrastructure, for which especially German, French, and Italian businesses should contribute their knowledge. Point 4 states:

“On the basis of the economic theory of Leibniz’s concept of physical economy, of the cameralism of Alexander Hamilton and Friedrich List, a general economic program must be elaborated for Poland, which defines the priorities, such that a maximum increase of productivity in the economy and labor power is achieved through technological progress. The economic reconstruction of the Federal Republic of Germany after World War II, or the industrial revolution in Japan, could serve for orientation.”

At the same time, in a declaration on German-French

8. Zelikov, Roce, *Germany Unified and Europe Transformed*, p. 96.

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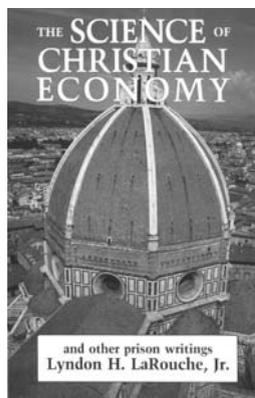
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cooperation in policy toward eastern countries, Helga Zepp-LaRouche calls for the proposal of the former French ambassador in Bonn, Fremont Maurice, to be acted upon: Kohl should visit Moscow with Mitterrand and tell Gorbachov: "The Soviet economy is collapsing, the people of the Soviet empire are starving! We Germans and French are willing to help on a grand scale with food and other economic commodities, and we will make our influence felt in the West to accomplish this end.

"But the Soviet leadership must guarantee the Germans and Poles freedom and self-determination in exchange. . . . Germany and France must take up the great issue of the survival of humanity in common: a new and just world economic order, thus the solution of the debt question for the Third World and project-linked economic aid."

Nov. 9, 1989: Kohl visits Warsaw with an 80-man delegation of top-ranking political and economic leaders. The discussions with Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki and President Lech Walesa focus on the mass demonstrations of 600-700,000 people in Leipzig and East Berlin. Kohl does not yet see the situation as dramatically as does Walesa, who doubts whether the Wall "will still be standing in one to two weeks."

A few minutes following this discussion, Günter Shabowski, SED Central Committee member in East Berlin, informs the international press about the new regulations for people who wish to leave the G.D.R., a declaration which is understood to mean opening the Wall. When Kohl learns of the opening some hours later from Ackermann, his initial reaction is skeptical.⁹

"He simply cannot believe, that the Wall is really to be opened, an inner joy he hardly feels. It is more the uncertainty about how developments will unfold, which prevails." Kohl interrupts his visit to Poland for one and a half days in order to participate in an SPD-initiated demonstration in Berlin in front of the Schöneberger Rathaus, and to conduct a number of important telephone calls and discussions in Bonn. West Berlin Mayor Walter Momper speaks of history now being written "by the people of the G.D.R."; thus, he assumes still that two states of Germany will persist. But people in East and West are exhilarated.

Nov. 13, 1989: Soviet Ambassador Kvizinsky demands from the German Federal government that it treat the G.D.R. as a sovereign state. In view of the precarious supply situation in the Soviet Union, negative effects from the events in the G.D.R. are feared; imports from the G.D.R. constitute 20% of Soviet foreign trade.

Mid-November 1989: Kohl receives reports about the mood in East Germany. Anger against corruption is growing, but hopelessness and paralysis are spreading also; a shift toward a depressive mood is observed among the opposition

groups. "Surprisingly, 40 years after the founding of the two German states, the Day-X of the opening of the border has come, and the Federal government has no practicable plan for what to do. Nothing has been prepared, no scenarios, no crisis scenarios, for the eventuality of imminent unification, which the Federal chancellery could fall back upon. No considerations are devoted by governments and planning staffs for events which they do not foresee. Who knows what conditions will ultimately determine the concrete situation. Furthermore, there have been no advanced warnings from the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND) [Federal Intelligence Service]."

In fact, LaRouche's proposal for a soon-to-be-reunified Germany to help with the development of Poland with Western technology, had been on the table since October 1988. Already in 1983, LaRouche had forecast the collapse of the Soviet Union in about five years, when the Soviet Union rejected Reagan's offer for cooperation on the SDI. The preparations, in other words, had indeed been made, albeit not by an obviously inefficient government bureaucracy, but by LaRouche and his associates.

Nov. 15, 1989: Kohl speaks with Bush in favor of the necessary food aid for Poland, and calls for a credit support from the American government in the amount of \$250 million. "Bush admonishes to be cautious. He fears having to make concessions to the euphoric mood of the Europeans." Gorbachov should not be offered a pretext for an intervention with military means. "Bush blocks exaggerated demands for support."

LaRouche calls for setting a policy of "real economic development" into motion, in the tradition of the German national economist Friedrich List. "The beginning should be made with the development of industrial infrastructure. The G.D.R. would take on the role of a hinge in the development of Poland," he says.

Nov. 17, 1989: Kohl telephones Bush, who emphasizes that the United States intends, irrespective of remarks in the U.S. Congress, to support the reforms. "In the U.S.A. there would be a euphoria on account of the changes in these countries. This would be a certain risk. One would have to avoid unforeseen reactions in the G.D.R. and the Soviet Union. For that reason, one would have to abstain from grand rhetoric. One must also abstain from speaking about reunification or a timetable for tearing down the Wall. It must not be permitted that the President of the United States be put in a situation in which he must make concessions to the euphoric mood." In the discussion, Bush refuses to see Kohl for one or two hours in Spain before his meeting with Gorbachov.

Nov. 21, 1989: Zepp-LaRouche writes, in a personal letter to Kohl: "It seems all the more urgent that continental Europe, under the leadership of the Federal Republic and France, sets a clear agenda, in which the major orientation must be European support for Poland. As correct as it is to link economic aid to the G.D.R. with clear political concessions, in view of the entire complexity of the desperate situation of

9. Ackermann, *Mit feinem Gehör*, p. 309.

the Communist countries, this must not lead to continental Europe's losing momentum. The situation in Poland requires immediate stabilization, but the dimension of hope for economic development is also necessary for the people in the G.D.R.

"It does no harm if the 'five wise men' were to work out a plan by next spring, for how the economy of the G.D.R. can best be developed. But until that time, events may well have passed us by. The best way to generate short-term hope and momentum would be to announce the construction of a rapid railway system from Paris through Berlin to Warsaw, as the indispensable precondition for the development of productive medium-sized industries, at first in Poland and then in the G.D.R., as well as eventually in Hungary and the Czechoslovakia."

Soviet envoy Nikolai Portugalov meets Teltschik. "In commission from [Valentin] Falin, Portugalov should find out what the Bonn government thinks about reunification. He does not suspect what an avalanche he inadvertently causes in the Chancellor's office, which causes the Soviet leadership considerable problems in the coming weeks." Two documents couriered by Portugalov reflect the fear of the Soviets that developments could go out of control, and how the "Occupation Statute," as Portugalov calls the Four Powers' rights, can be sustained also from London and Paris. "Teltschik reacts 'as if electrified.'" It is suddenly clear to him: The thinking in the Soviet leadership about German unity has already gone further than officials of the Chancellor's office suspect. Teltschik proposes a meeting to occur as soon as possible between the Federal Chancellor and General Secretary Gorbachov. "For Teltschik, 'the sheerly incredible' has come into motion."

Nov. 22, 1989: Zepp-LaRouche authors a leaflet, distributed in hundreds of thousands of copies, entitled "Beloved Germany, Keep Going — With Confidence," in which the idea of the economic development of Poland is presented as a perspective for how the peaceful revolution can become the turning point for the development of the East and the developing countries.

Nov. 23, 1989: Kohl meets with his public relations staff. Teltschik proposes that the Chancellor should lay out a realistic path toward reunification during the debate on the federal budget in the coming week. Seiters and Duisberg doubt whether, in view of the reactions of Western countries and the possible effects on the population of the G.D.R., it is tactically prudent to allow the Chancellor to go public now with a reunification plan. In the end, a plan is worked out and presented to Kohl.¹⁰

Contrary to usual practice, neither the other partners of

10. Facsimile excerpt of the "original draft" of the ten-point program for German unity, not made available for this edition of the documents, with the handwritten notes of Chancellor Kohl, "Ich wollte Deutschlands Einheit" ("I wanted Germany's unity"), p. 162.

the governing coalition nor the Western powers are informed in advance. Only Bush receives the text in Washington, by cable, one hour before Kohl delivers the speech.

Nov. 27, 1989: Kohl writes to President Mitterrand, proposing a working calendar for further steps through to 1993, which makes it clear that Kohl wants to postpone the end of the role of the German *deutschmark* as long as possible. The European Council should establish that "at the latest in December 1992," the "Community has made institutional preparations in order to begin the next steps toward an economic and monetary union, and then political union, in the coming years, in accord with the actually achieved convergence of economic and monetary policies."

A 50-person delegation, the "Franklin Brigade" of the Schiller Institute in the United States, visits the "old and future capital of Berlin" and demonstrates in front of the Brandenburg Gate and Checkpoint Charlie for freedom and German unity.

Nov. 28, 1989: Kohl issues a ten-point program, presenting a concept for the long-term unification of Germany, which is buffered on all sides: embedding Germany in the European process of integration, support for the G.D.R. with its economic difficulties; opening toward eastern Europe; and reassurance with respect to the West that there will be no unilateral action on reunification.

The Bush administration sees the ten-point program chiefly as "an instigation to unification." There is agreement with that judgment: With this plan, the German Chancellor has taken the initiative. The American side must put on the brakes, in order not to provoke Gorbachov to ill-conceived reactions.¹¹ "Thatcher and Mitterrand are extremely upset about Kohl's pressing ahead alone. The Western powers have not been accustomed to such a sovereign act of the German side for a long time."

Nov. 29, 1989: Zepp-LaRouche issues a leaflet, entitled "What Good 80 Million People Can Cause in the World: For a Christian Europe of the Fatherlands!" The leaflet proposes linking the European industrial centers from West to East, and that this territory, the size of Japan, become the locomotive for the world economy. *Neue Solidarität* publishes her proposal of October 1989 for extending the European Monetary System for the economic development of the East and the South.

Nov. 30, 1989: Alfred Herrhausen is assassinated.

Dec. 2, 1989: Zepp-LaRouche issues a statement upon Herrhausen's assassination in which she assures Kohl of her full support, and indicates the geopolitical reasons for the assassination.

Dec. 2-3, 1989: At a summit meeting between Bush and Gorbachov on the cruiser *Maxim Gorki* near Malta, the American President signals to Gorbachov that he will undertake no steps to accelerate consideration of the German issue.

11. Zelikov, Roce, *Germany Unified and Europe Transformed*, p. 118-121.

Kohl's adviser Joachim Bitterlich prepares a memorandum for the Chancellor, in which he puts forward his view that Mitterrand thinks Kohl's demand for more rights for the European Parliament is "a maneuver to distract from the monetary union, and the French President dispenses with Kohl's reservations with respect to stability in a suspicious way with platitudes."

Mitterrand's reply makes clear that he links his agreement to a "confederation" (not reunification), to the monetary union, and to the condition that Germany agree to abandon the deutschemark and speed up the timetable for the realization of the economic and currency union, and that this decision be taken already at the Strasbourg summit of the European Council on Dec. 8 and 9.

Dec. 3, 1989: Kohl and Bush meet in Laeken near Brussels. Bush demands three concessions from Kohl, among them that there is no alternative to European integration, and Germany's membership in NATO.

Dec. 4, 1989: Lyndon LaRouche publishes an article "Mittelstand as a Locomotive for Eastern Europe," in which he emphasizes the significance of small and medium-sized industry as the centerpiece for the economies of the G.D.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary.

Dec. 6, 1989: In a letter to Kohl, Zepp-LaRouche writes: "The Strasbourg summit meeting must establish a clear alternative to the concept of a superpower condominium. That would be best achieved if representatives of continental Europe were to obligate themselves to develop the Europe of national sovereign fatherlands into a bastion of economic and technological progress.

"Precisely if the two superpowers want to maintain a monetarist, or collectivist, economic conception, it is of the greatest importance that western Europe point toward the 'third way' in economic policy, which has always led to successful industrial revolutions, i.e., an economic policy in the tradition of Jean-Baptiste Colbert and Friedrich List. The salvation of Poland has to be one central core of this policy, and there would be no better way to announce this intent than by announcing the immediate construction of a two-lane high-speed railway from Paris to Berlin to Warsaw, as the indispensable precondition for the development of a productive medium-sized industrial sector in Poland.

"The intent should be clearly stated at Strasbourg, to develop continental Europe into a superpower of economic progress and peace, in which all of those countries of the East bloc which are willing to reform, are invited to participate. In light of the coming harsh winter in the East bloc, it is urgently necessary to portray a perspective of cultural optimism, which also shows an alternative to military solutions for the Soviet military."

Dec. 8-9, 1989: Summit of the European Council in Strasbourg. Never before did the German Chancellor "experience an EC summit in such an icy atmosphere." He has to submit to an almost "tribunal-like interrogation" about his

intentions with the ten-point program. He agrees to the date demanded by Mitterrand for the monetary union. Kohl is well aware: "A future renunciation of the deutschemark is a sacrifice of German interests." The self-containment is a success.

Dec. 12, 1989: Baker emphasizes to Kohl in a discussion that the German government should not further force developments.

The ambassadors of the four victorious powers, after 20 years, meet in Berlin in the building of the Allied Control Council, for the Four-Power Discussions, in the style of old occupation powers, which is perceived by the German government to be an act of diplomatic degradation. There is great suspicion that there will be "a four-power conspiracy."¹²

Dec. 14, 1989: During a visit in Budapest, Kohl says to Nemeth about the situation in the G.D.R.: "The smell of vengeance is in the air; and indeed from the top down to the local level. The loss of authority and discreditation of the party and the state security apparatus, including the entire administration, are the main problems."

Dec. 19, 1989: Kohl's makes his first official visit to East Germany. "As the Chancellor experiences the joyous masses of people when he was received at the airport in Dresden, he became suddenly aware of his responsibility for the people in the G.D.R. Dresden became for him the key experience on the way to unity."

Year's end 1989-90: The government entertains various ideas about how it should proceed; a new foreign policy strategy is needed. "With its defensive unification strategy, the government will not go very far." Kohl decides to push developments ahead, but in such a way that "the pressure comes from the people on the street."

In his New Year's speech, Kohl says: "The year 1989 has brought Germans much closer" to reunification, and the next decade could consummate it, and become, at least for Germans, "the most happy of this century." But Kohl is in a dilemma. He neither wants to stabilize the communist regime of the G.D.R., nor does he want to bring about a political collapse. He places his hopes in the elections to the Popular Chamber (Volkskammer) in the G.D.R. and a change of power with as little friction as possible, which would offer the opportunity to move from a confederation to a federation. But what should the form of German reunification be? And, how can the Soviet Union be brought to agree to it?

Kohl could have retained the initiative in this period, from the fall of the Wall up to Oct. 3, 1990 and beyond, had he used television to address not only the population of the G.D.R., which later became the new federal states of Germany, but the population of the West as well, and outlined LaRouche's plan for the development of Poland and the "Productive Triangle," in order to give the population a perspective. The enthusiasm and the support of the people in the East would have

12. Hans-Dietrich Genscher, *Erinnerungen*, p. 667.

been assured. The program of the “Productive Triangle,” as well as that of the Eurasian Land-Bridge, which LaRouche proposed after the collapse of the Soviet Union, would have put the East-West relationship on a foundation of reason, and contributed to freeing these populations from the geopolitical relics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Jan. 15, 1990: The state institutions of the G.D.R. have completely lost their credibility, as the population storms the central office of the Ministry for State Security in the Normanstrasse in East Berlin, without being hindered.

Mid-January 1990: The program of the “Productive Triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna: Locomotive for the World Economy” is published. Elaborated by a working group of the Schiller Institute, the plan elaborates in detail proposals advanced by LaRouche. The program is sent to all heads of state in Europe, and is distributed in many hundreds of thousands of copies. An international campaign to implement the program begins, and this continues in the coming months and years in all countries in eastern Europe.

Late January 1990: Thatcher escalates the “Fourth Reich” campaign, and is clearly panicked that she may not be able to prevent German unification. The power in these weeks is in the streets of East Germany. Without the help of the Federal Republic, the G.D.R. threatens to collapse into chaos. (The hour for the “Productive Triangle” had struck, and at that moment Poland would have agreed to it immediately.)

Feb. 6, 1990: The discussion about a “direct transition from planned economy to market economy,” was based on false economic theories. Instead, productive credit creation in the context of the “Productive Triangle” would have meant a real program for economic growth. “If the union permits it,” Kohl declared at the federal executive of the CDU on the evening of Feb. 8, “that our country draws back from unification out of financial fears in this fateful hour, then the Federal Republic of Germany will have retired itself from world history.” The “Productive Triangle” was on Kohl’s desk at this time.

Feb. 7, 1990: In a letter to Chancellor Kohl, Zepp-LaRouche writes:

“Dear Mr. Chancellor,

“I would like to recommend the enclosed brochure of the Schiller Institute, ‘The Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna, Locomotive of the World Economy,’ to your kind attention. I do think it is very urgent that western Europe demonstrate such a clear programmatic perspective in the present, turbulent strategic situation, one with which peace can be secured.”

Feb. 14, 1990: Zepp-LaRouche publishes ideas on an educational program for Germany, in which she emphasizes the necessity of linking the economic development of the East with the perspective of a cultural Renaissance, which is based upon the Weimar classics and the period of Schiller.

Feb. 19, 1990: Representatives of the heirs of the American Martin Luther King Movement support the peaceful revo-

lution in the G.D.R. and address the Monday demonstrations in Leipzig.

March 7, 1990: In a letter to Chancellor Kohl, Zepp-LaRouche writes, among other things:

“It would therefore be very important for you to take up, in your next speeches, the ideals and points of reference, which are most easily understood by people in the G.D.R., and also to point out the highlights of German Classical culture, i.e., the Weimar Classics. That is what people can be proud of, and can identify with. It is that pride which they now need.

“I have heard how you, Mr. Chancellor, have made reference occasionally to Freiherr vom Stein. A broad study of these ideas seems to me to be very important in view of the newly inflamed debate about the relevance of the Congress of Vienna as a concept against German unification.

“I deeply believe that people need something to sustain them in times of crisis, and I also believe that you are in a unique position to communicate hope to people.”

July 1990: German currency union.

Aug. 21, 1990: In a letter to Chancellor Kohl, Zepp-LaRouche writes:

“Dear Mr. Chancellor,

“I recommend the enclosed study to your attention. It contains a proposal for a comprehensive European infrastructure program as the precondition for the economic development of East Europe. This concept was elaborated in a proposal of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and is based on the idea that only such an economic development program, which also includes the Soviet Union, shaken by a severe economic crisis as it is, can be an effective policy for maintaining peace. . . .

“The rapid realization of this program is all the more urgent for strategic reasons, since there are irrefutable indications that the Gulf crisis is a scenario manipulated by Anglo-American interests, which is inspired by the same spirit as the remarks of former Minister Ridley. A number of things indicate that the beginning of this crisis is to be seen in various events in February of this year, and thus as a reaction to the beginning German-Soviet rapprochement.”

The study mentioned in this letter was also sent to all members of the cabinet. The following were the replies:

Aug. 29, 1990: Federal Minister of Finance

“Dear Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche,

“I thank you in the name of the Federal Minister of Finance for sending the study on the development of a comprehensive European infrastructure program. I have taken the liberty of forwarding the study to the relevant department of the Ministry of Finance.

“With Friendly Greetings,

“Wolfgang Solzbacher”

Sept. 3, 1990: Federal Minister for Post and Telecommunications

“Dear Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche,

"I thank you in the name of Mr. Federal Minister Dr. Schwarz-Schilling for your letter and the included EIRNA study, 'The Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna.'" The Minister has asked me to reply to you. Your study will be reviewed in the Federal Ministry for Post and Telecommunications and included in our deliberations.

"With Friendly Greetings,
"Klaus Reischmann"

Feb. 13, 1990: Federal Ministry for Labor and Social Order

"Dear Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche,

"I thank you for the brochure, 'The Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna, Locomotive for the World Economy,' which you sent me on Feb. 7, 1990. I have forwarded the study to the responsible Federal Minister for Economy.

"With Friendly Greetings,
"i.A. (Dr. Fendrich)"

Nov. 5, 1991: In a letter to Federal President Dr. Richard von Weizsäcker, Zepp-LaRouche writes:

"Dear Mr. President,

"Included with this letter I am sending you the invitation to the Berlin conference of the Schiller Institute. . . .

"A full year after achieving formal sovereignty, Germany has allowed the political initiative to be taken out of its hands. Under massive pressure by the U.S.A. and Great Britain, the German government has capitulated on crucial issues and is currently pursuing a policy which is contrary to German interests. . . .

"Is it really not understood in Bonn, that it will lead to assured catastrophe if the bankrupt Anglo-American model of the IMF is extended to the republics of the former Soviet Union? If we want to prevent all of Europe from being drawn into a war soon, then the IMF [International Monetary Fund] and GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] have to go, and [be] replaced with a reasonable economic policy. . . .

"Germany must itself steer the course of the world economy in a different direction and draw the conclusion from the knowledge that the financial crash will be the worse, the longer it is postponed. In particular, all greed must disappear from economic policy, which managers and bankers from the West have so often practiced, and thus caused much bitterness. An end must be put to what the Pope just denounced as 'savage capitalism' in Brazil, 'whose prevailing characteristic is unbridled striving for profit, with the incurred disregard for the original value of labor and the dignity of the laborer.' . . .

"The program for an integrated all-European infrastructure program has been on the table for two years. It is the proposal of my husband, Lyndon LaRouche, to integrate the so-called 'Productive Triangle Paris-Berlin-Vienna,' by means of a high-speed railway system and to realize, on that basis, 'development corridors' in the direction of Warsaw, through the Baltic states, to St. Petersburg, to Moscow, Kiev, up into Siberia, into the Transcaucasus, the Balkans, and to



Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche, July 25, 1998.

Sicily and over Spain to Gibraltar, as the bridgehead to Africa. . . .

"The financing for such a grand project can of course not come from the private sector alone. We therefore require a return to a national banking system, as this was most elaborately described by the first Secretary of the Treasury of the U.S.A., Alexander Hamilton, applied by him, and always imitated since then, whenever the issue was to set a successful industrial revolution into motion. Friedrich List and the German Customs Union were in this tradition, as well as the government of Lincoln in the U.S.A., the Meiji Restoration in Japan, and MITI [Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry] of today. . . .

"If the program of the 'Productive Triangle' is realized, then Europe can become the locomotive of the world economy and set the urgent development of the Southern Hemisphere into motion. We need similar infrastructure programs in Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America, as the precondition for the development of industry and agriculture there. . . .

"If the political initiative for a just economic order were to proceed from Germany, that would be anything but a 'German solo-initiative.' If Germany gives a signal, all of the nations of the East—perhaps with very few exceptions—and of the South, and also of continental Europe, would immediately follow. The majority of mankind would then be on the side of Germany."