

## Report from Bonn by Rainer Apel

### A long overdue debate on sovereignty

*The Anglophiles have mounted an effort at damage control, as the truth gets out about the sabotage of German reunification.*

Over the past nine years, there have been sporadic hints in the German media about the real history of the London-centered sabotage of German unification in 1990. Some of these hints have been interesting. For example, an essay by Detlef Junker of the Washington, D.C.-based German Historic Institute, which the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* daily published on March 13, 1997, was spectacular. For the first time, the Allied conditions imposed for German unity in 1990, were addressed openly. But, outside the LaRouche organization, nobody else had dared address that issue in public. The establishment did not want a debate, and did everything to suppress it.

The next round of revelations started in spring 1998, when the government in Bonn leaked to the media that it would break the normal 30-year secrecy rule and release *Documents on German Policy*—this being the title of a book on the blackmail leading up to unification. Unsure of his reelection chances in the Sept. 27 elections for parliament, Chancellor Helmut Kohl lifted the ban on the documents, in an attempt to justify his own actions. But again, except for the initiative of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, no other political leaders have shown interest in a public debate on this book.

However, there were private debates among the elite, for example, in a spring series of speeches arranged by the German Foreign Policy Association (DGAP), the Bonn equivalent of the New York Council on Foreign Relations and the London Royal Institute of International Affairs. The speeches,

one of them given by Green party leader Joseph “Joschka” Fischer on June 8, showed a common impulse: re-emphasizing the alleged necessity of limited German sovereignty, and warning against any consideration of alternatives.

This debate was forced into the public by Zepp-LaRouche, who reported on the *Documents on German Policy* revelations, in a speech to an international conference in Oberwesel, on July 25. This speech, and the expanded analysis she wrote for the Aug. 14 issue of *EIR*, apparently stirred up the establishment, which would have preferred to keep that genie in the bottle. But once it was out, the establishment shifted to “damage control.”

On Aug. 10, the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* published an essay by Fischer, which was based on his DGAP speech of June 8. Its title, “Self-Containment of Power,” best illustrated that the theme here, was the counter-position to what Zepp-LaRouche had stated.

In his essay, Fischer advocated “continued self-constraint” for Germany, along the lines of the conditions forced upon the Germans in the 1990 unification. He declared that the containment of Germany by other powers portraying it as a Third Reich whenever there were political conflicts, “will remain a fact of crudest power politics for the future.” Fischer not only said that this is so, in his view, but also that it must be so: He called on the German political elites to ensure that this “founding principle of the old Federal Republic be made a fundament of

the Berlin Republic,” when the government moves from Bonn to Berlin next year.

Fischer endorsed a transfer of whatever aspects remain of German sovereignty, to the European Monetary Union, along the lines of the 1992 Maastricht Accords. But, he wants an even broader containment of Germany: “Globalization is a reality, from which this country will be unable to escape,” he said. Germany’s policies should be defined by “an enhanced international structure with a transfer of power to international organizations, led by the United Nations.”

This endorsement of a world government scheme was accompanied by a polemic against any German “bilateralism with the United States,” or “any bilateralism with France, outside the [Maastricht] European integration policy.”

Fischer warned that any attempt to break out of control would leave Germany appearing to its European neighbors like a remake of the Third Reich, and cause conflicts.

Fischer’s warnings sounded like a Green variant of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher’s Germanophobia of 1989. This conduct fits the profile of the Greens, who from late 1989 on protested against reunification with the slogan, “Never Again Germany!”

The decision by the German Foreign Policy Association and the *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* to provide a platform for Fischer shows that there is major establishment support for his personal ambition to become Foreign Minister in a new government coalition of the Greens and the Social Democrats, after the September elections. But, it is risky for Fischer to take such a high profile: The “Never Again Germany” slogan cost the West German Greens all their seats in the parliament in the first post-unification elections, in December 1990.