

## EIR white paper on 'Missed Chance of 1989' released in Germany

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the lead candidate of the Civil Rights Solidarity (BüSo) slate in the Sept. 27 German Parliament elections, released the German-language edition of a special report on "Germany's Missed Historic Chance of 1989," at a Bonn press conference on Aug. 27. The white paper, which appeared in English in the Aug. 14 issue of *EIR*, was commissioned by Lyndon LaRouche for widespread use in both German and English, after the Bonn government released documents showing that British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and French President François Mitterrand had blackmailed Germany into accepting limited sovereignty, as a member of the European Union, in exchange for being allowed to reunify in 1989.

Zepp-LaRouche introduced her remarks, by sketching the systemic crisis sweeping the world, striking Russia with particular virulence. However, the crisis, she stressed, is worldwide, hitting Japan, with its banking system rotted out by derivatives speculation, and Indonesia, threatened with hunger, as well as sweeping through Ibero-America. She presented the BüSo's program for monetary and financial reform through a New Bretton Woods conference, and an economic recovery program, based on the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

Given the depth of the crisis, she said, it is astounding that none of this has been mentioned by any other political contenders in the election campaign. "This is utterly irresponsible," she charged, "when we are dealing here with a question of life and death for millions of people." Equally astounding, she went on, is that no one in Germany has reacted at all to the documents released regarding the 1989-90 events surrounding German reunification. She hypothesized that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had released the documents (normally held in archives for 30 years), because he recognizes the nature of the systemic crisis, and wants to be able to say that he was forced to do what he did in 1989-90, against his will.

She then presented the German white paper, making the point, in reviewing the events of those years, that, although official Bonn claimed it had not been prepared for the dramatic events of 1989, the LaRouche movement had been prepared, and had promulgated successive programs and interventions, from the Food for Peace proposal, to the Productive Triangle, and Eurasian Land-Bridge. In fact, she had personally sent letters to leading Bonn politicians, offering them the solutions they did not have.

The importance of fully understanding the missed oppor-



*Helga Zepp-LaRouche, lead candidate for Germany's Civil Rights Solidarity slate, shown here presenting the proposal for a New Bretton Woods monetary system to a forum in Stuttgart, on March 20, 1998.*

tunity, she said, is that today, we have another opportunity to change history, and "this may be the last opportunity." She stressed that the concessions Kohl made—giving up sovereignty over financial and monetary policy, by surrendering the deutschemark to the dictates of the Maastricht Treaty and the European Monetary Union—are directly responsible for the current crisis. The destruction of the economies of the former Soviet Union, after 1991, was the deliberate policy of the British and Bush, and the "self-containment" of Germany was part of that package, she said.

Her remarks sparked heated debate. In response to several questions, she elaborated two points: First, that the alternatives were *not* between communism and the free-market liberalism, but that there was a third alternative, represented by programs of the LaRouche movement and others, such as Deutsche Bank chairman Alfred Herrhausen, who was assassinated shortly after the Berlin Wall fell. The lost opportunity lay in not having forced through the third approach. Second, she stressed the real history of the Strategic Defense Initiative, documented in the white paper, showing the crucial role that Lyndon LaRouche played. It was not the military aspect per se that was important, she said, but the way in which the program could have been implemented, as a science-driver for economic reconstruction. She contrasted LaRouche's approach, which Ronald Reagan adopted in announcing the SDI on March 23, 1983, with the approach that the Soviets ultimately had taken, which led them to ruin.

When an individual with military experience asked what a vote for the BüSo would bring to Germany and the world, Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche replied simply: "The alternative is chaos."