

64), but, owing to his activities on behalf of the Third Reich, was finally compelled to resign.

Until the very day of his death in 1993, he continued to be one of the country's most prominent constitutional scholars, and in that capacity worked closely with Roman Herzog, who, with others such as [Bavarian governor] Edmund Stoiber, praised and honored him to the skies. (Paul Kirchhof, Angela Merkel's proposed finance minister, also studied law at Freiburg and Munich, and graduated from the latter university in 1968.) How embarrassing then that it emerged only after his death that Theodor Maunz had been in the very inner circle of advisors around Dr. Gerhard Frey, who today leads the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party-linked far-right German People's Union (DVU), and publishes the right-wing paper *Nationalzeitung*. And it further emerged that Maunz had been writing—though anonymously—for the latter newspaper!

### Building New Structures

Since 2003, Roman Herzog has led the "Konvent für Deutschland," a Committee that sees its task as fostering "the ability to reform," and that intends to have Germany's system of political decision-making overseen, on an ongoing basis, by so-called "experts" independent of elected government. The Konvent numbers amongst its acolytes people like the business consultant Roland Berger, ex-chairman of the BDI (Association of German Industry), Olaf Henkel, Prof. Manfred Pohl, responsible for cultural issues and chairman of Deutsche Bank's historical institute. And Otto, Count von Lambsdorff of the Free Democratic Party, the Trilateral Commission's chairman for Europe. Since the Bretton Woods system was destroyed in 1971, the Trilaterals have been greatly concerned to prevent orderly reorganization of the world financial system, while intervening to smooth the path for authoritarian regimes, and destroying living standards worldwide.

Otto Lambsdorff is also amongst the leading figures of the Mount Pelerin society, and an outspoken opponent of all state intervention in the public interest. Very recently, he declared, alongside CDU ideologue Meinhard Miegel and former Bundesbank Chairman Hans Tietmeyer, that former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's general-welfare laws were the root of our problem today. It was Tietmeyer, Kirchhof, and Herzog who, in the year 2000, tidied up the more obscure corners of the CDU's finances.

Their idea is to wreck the "old" structures, and hack out a path to the new. Amongst their purported achievements: the CDU's candidate for Chancellor, Angela Merkel. On June 16, 2005, Miss Merkel, speaking on the occasion of the CDU's 60th anniversary, stated that Germans "are not entitled to democracy and the social market economy to all eternity."

On Sept. 18, our citizens will, one hopes, sharply beg to differ.

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## Documentation: North Korea

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# Joint Statement From Six-Way Nuclear Talks

*These are excerpts from the text of a joint statement issued after the six-nation talks on North Korea's nuclear-weapons program on Sept. 19. The full statement appeared in Yonhap News of Beijing.*

For the cause of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and in Northeast Asia at large, the six parties held in a spirit of mutual respect and equality serious and practical talks concerning the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula . . . and agreed . . . to the following:

1. The six parties unanimously reaffirmed that the goal of the six-party talks is the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula in a peaceful manner.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea [North Korea] committed to abandoning all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs and returning at an early date to the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT) and to IAEA safeguards.

The United States affirmed that it has no nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula and has no intention to attack or invade the DPRK. . . . The DPRK stated that it has the right to peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The other parties expressed their respect and agreed to discuss at an appropriate time the . . . provision of light-water reactors to the DPRK.

2. The six parties undertook, in their relations, to abide by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations. . . . The DPRK and the United States undertook to respect each other's sovereignty, exist peacefully together, and take steps to normalize their relations. . . .

3. The six parties undertook to promote economic cooperation in the fields of energy, trade and investment. . . . China, Japan, the Republic of Korea (ROK), Russia and the United States stated their willingness to provide energy assistance to the DPRK. The ROK reaffirmed its proposal . . . concerning the provision of 2 million kilowatts of electric power to the DPRK.

4. Committed to joint efforts for lasting peace and stability in Northeast Asia, the directly related parties will negotiate a permanent peace regime on the Korean peninsula . . . .

5. The six parties agreed to take coordinated steps to implement the aforementioned consensus in a phased manner in line with the principle of "commitment for commitment, action for action."

6. The six parties agreed to hold the fifth round of the six party talks in Beijing in early November 2005. . . .