

## EIR Feature

# Germany's positive contribution to world development

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

*"Woe be to the cabinet which, with half-hearted policies and its hands shackled respecting matters of war, meets up against an opponent who, like the elements themselves, knows no law other than that of his own indwelling powers! Each lapse in activity and effort will then become but another weight on the opponent's scales . . . and a gentle push is often enough to bring down the entire structure."*

Karl von Clausewitz

### Part 1

As is so often the case with the writings of the Prussian reformers, it seems as though Clausewitz were writing not only for his own era, but for ours as well. For, do we not have just as great cause to fear that the Kohl government, with its extremely half-hearted policies, and its military arts not only in shackles, but entirely sapped of strength, might in fact be brought down through a lapse in activity and effort?

And is it not obvious, that the administration—and hence ourselves as well—is confronted with an opponent who “knows no law other than that of its own indwelling powers,” whose hand can only be stayed by brute force? The Soviet Union’s blatant attempts at military blackmail, the international terrorism directed by Moscow against NATO’s command structure and personnel, and now the burgeoning espionage scandals, are considerably more than a mere “gentle push,” and all these are but elements of a comprehensive Soviet plan to topple the Kohl government and to break the Federal Republic of Germany out of the NATO alliance.

There is little doubt that the the greatest weakness of our government and leading institutions, lies in the shameful mediocrity of its representatives, who currently have the wool firmly over their eyes, without even noticing it. Nevertheless, within the Bonn government—and in the opposition as well—there do exist politicians who are informed in depth about the dangers we are facing here in the Federal Republic of Germany. They are no less well informed than key politicians in other nations of the Western Alliance. But on opportunistic, egotistical, or even



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*The Schiller Institute has taken to the streets with the demand that relations between nations be based on natural law, and not on "Metternichean" empire-building.*

treasonous grounds, these politicians, in the face of this vital threat to our republic, would prefer to foist upon our citizens a reality, which in fact does not exist.

In the theses I present here, I argue in favor of the right of each and every citizen, based on natural law, to a full account of the dangers imperiling his life, his family, and his nation, so that he himself may be capable of forming a judgment on the strategic situation, and, armed with this information, can decide between the available political options. I believe in the citizen's maturity and in the faculty of human reason; only this will aid us in solving the crisis before us, and it is to this, that I now direct my appeal.

We in the Federal Republic of Germany are caught in a catastrophic dilemma. Thanks to a combination of international and national factors, we are on the verge of losing our freedom forever, and along with it, the remaining fragment of Germany we call our own. Neither the government nor the leading social institutions are fortified against this danger, nor do they have a concept which might counter it.

The basic strategic reality, from which all other considerations must proceed in every case, is that the current Soviet leadership is now fully mobilized to achieve their aim of establishing leadership is now fully mobilized to achieve their aim of establishing socialist world hegemony by approximately 1988—whether this be by military means, with the intention of fighting and winning a global nuclear offensive war, or by means of decoupling Western Europe and sealing a "New Yalta" accord with oligarchical forces in the West.<sup>1</sup>

Contrary to the widespread mythology, it is not the Soviet

"Empire" which is driving us toward this internal collapse; rather, it was the so-called economic "upswing" in the West *which never occurred*—neither in the United States, nor in the Federal Republic of Germany. Whereas the Warsaw Pact states have been putting their economies on a full war footing, with emphasis on high technology in areas related to beam weapons, the West's perpetuation of incompetent economic

## In this section

*EIR* presents the first part of a policy document by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute, an organization established in mid-1984 to prevent the "decoupling" of West Germany from the Western NATO Alliance, and to protect the sovereign rights of republican nations around the world.

The document is subtitled "Foreign Policy Theses for the Federal Republic of Germany." Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche is also a founding member of "Patriots for Germany," a non-partisan coalition of patriotic West German citizens, who among other things have demanded that the World War II Allies immediately take action toward finally signing a formal peace treaty with Germany in all of its parts—the only long-term basis for a free, republican settlement of the "German question."

policies will lead us to certain defeat. Either Moscow will consolidate its newly achieved strategic superiority to such a degree, that it will be able to risk a first-strike nuclear offensive against the economically and militarily weakened West—or the West's rising unemployment and economic collapse of industry and agriculture, will create the social conditions under which a decoupling of Western Europe from the United States will become feasible. For, if the economic crisis is not solved, it is only a matter of time, before Western Europe will fall under Moscow's hegemony in one way or another.

The underlying problem is that Chancellor Kohl never really introduced his promised "new era." Rather, his administration has been a half-hearted and timid continuation of virtually all aspects of the policies of the previous Schmidt/Genscher administration. And the fact that his coalition partner Genscher bears major responsibility for this disaster, still does not alter the end result. It is the Kohl administration's continuation of this Schmidt/Genscher policy, and the absence of any "new era," which will lead, by 1987 at the latest, to the "union" parties losing the elections. A Social Democratic victory will then guarantee the Federal Republic's withdrawal from the NATO alliance—unless the Soviets will have already succeeded by then in destabilizing the Kohl administration, with Genscher's help.

Germany's very existence has never been more dramatically threatened, than at present. But I am firmly convinced that there is still hope for a positive outcome. That hope, however, will only be realized if we are able to mobilize a sufficient number of citizens before it is too late, to bring about a truly "new era" in every field of endeavor: in military strategy, economics, science, foreign policy, and, just as important, culture.

Provided that these citizens—armed with a precise program and with Clausewitzian determination—place themselves, along with me, in the service of our nation, then not only will we be able to find a positive solution for the Federal Republic of Germany, but we will also gain a new definition of our concept of nationhood and our role in the world, enabling us to answer anew, and on a much higher level, the question of German national identity.

### **The Soviet threat**

The Soviet Union's war preparations are so overwhelmingly obvious, that no one—even Hans-Dietrich Genscher or Willy Brandt—can ignore or misinterpret them. If politicians of this fabric decide to remain silent about the Soviets' publicly flaunted war intentions, or even begin talking of a "new and constructive phase of Ostpolitik," then we can be assured that other, quite different intentions, lie concealed beneath such phrases.

At no time since its founding in 1917, has the Soviet Union ever given up its aim of establishing world Communism at the earliest possible opportunity. A comparison of the maps of various historical periods since the Bolshevik revo-

lution clearly demonstrates the expansionist, imperialistic character of the Soviet Union, and in light of what it considers to be the "final collapse of capitalism," Moscow is now very close to achieving its aim.

The Warsaw Pact is currently making preparations for total war, and, by 1988, in keeping with the Ogarkov Plan, it wants to have developed the military capacity necessary to win a global atomic, biological, and chemical (ABC) war, while keeping its own losses within acceptable limits.

The appointment of Marshal Ogarkov as Commander of the Western Theater of War, which in wartime would probably change to commander of all the armed forces, signals not only that the war-fighting options previously formulated by Ogarkov are now operational, but also that, henceforth, the Soviets will place urgent emphasis on a "crash" program to develop the Soviet version of the Strategic Defense Initia-

## **West Germany's political map**

The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) is currently governed by a "conservative-liberal" coalition of the following parties:

1) The so-called Union parties, consisting of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU), whose main figure is the Federal Chancellor, Helmut Kohl; and the Christian Social Union (CSU), based only in the state of Bavaria and headed by that state's prime minister, Franz-Josef Strauss.

2) The tiny, British-liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), which for decades has played the role of the "swing factor" in German politics. Its main figure is Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has spared no effort to impose the Trilateral Commission's policies on the Kohl government.

The parliamentary opposition parties are:

1) The Social Democratic Party (SPD) of former Chancellor Willy Brandt, which following intensive meetings this year with the East German Socialist Unity Party (SED), advocates the formation of an ostensibly "neutral" reunified Germany.

2) The neo-Nazi Green Party of Petra Kelly, which like the Nazis in the late 1920s, is now emerging as a second "swing" element in German politics.

New federal elections are scheduled for March 1987. However, at any moment, Genscher's FDP could withdraw and topple the government, precipitating early elections. Genscher is currently blackmailing Kohl with that threat.

tive (SDI). In his published speeches, Gorbachov has announced the full militarization of the Warsaw Pact economies, and he has made no attempt to conceal the satellite status of the other East bloc nations, nor has he hesitated to openly threaten that anyone who do not meet the raised production quotas, will be shipped off to the work camps.

Although it is true, that the Warsaw Pact's economic capacities are being placed under such extreme burdens, that the mobilization cannot be continued indefinitely, nothing could be more absurd than to conclude from this, that the Soviet Union is a "crumbling empire"—a thesis currently circulated by such fellow-travelers as Henry Kissinger and the cult of Reverend Moon. It is the NATO partners, having imposed upon themselves the incompetent economic policies of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which are now busily sawing off the limb on which they are perched. As part of their budget-cutting measures, they are recklessly slashing all important defense programs, including the SDI itself. Meanwhile, Moscow is arming itself with unprecedented vigor.

While the Soviets hurl hypocritical attacks against the American SDI, alternately claiming it is impossible or that it is a first-strike system, the Soviet Union's own beam-weapon program is moving full steam ahead. The rise of Ogarkov has the added significance, that Soviet military planning will henceforth place primary and urgent emphasis on the application of the highest current levels of scientific and technological progress. Despite all the Soviet economy's well-known limitations, its application of technologies based on new physical principles, will have the same effects on the productivity of the economies of the East bloc nations, as it had for the United States in the wake of its own "crash" programs, the Manhattan Project and the Apollo program.

Not only do the Soviets possess the world's only currently functioning ABM system, but their scientists have been working on these technologies for over 25 years now, and in some areas are well ahead of the West. Velikhov's recent remarks in *Pravda* on Soviet advances in the production of focused ion beams under atmospheric conditions, very precisely reveals the course now pursued by Moscow: by means of a surprise effect comparable to the Sputnik breakthrough, it intends to become the first superpower to possess a comprehensive ABM system, which the weakened West simply cannot match.

The open and brutal re-Stalinization under Gorbachov's rule, including purges on a scale far greater than in the 1930s, has been directed against all those elements standing in the way of this total buildup. The spring 1984 naval maneuvers; the Warsaw Pact maneuvers in July and September of the same year, to the purpose of launching a surprise attack against Western Europe "from the barracks"; the recent naval maneuvers in the eastern Atlantic, which rehearsed both the severing of NATO's logistical supply-lines from the United States, and the occupation of Norway; corresponding maneu-

vers in the Pacific theater—all this leaves no doubt, that Moscow is preparing for an offensive war. Fine-tuning and synchronization of the Soviet command and control apparatus—a field in which Ogarkov has special expertise—has been perfected in the course of numerous other maneuvers.

We should also not forget that Moscow continues to use the barbaric war in Afghanistan as a permanent battlefield training ground, where at least 750,000 Soviet troops have served, at the cost of the lives of approximately 1.5 million Afghans. In violation of all Geneva conventions and Helsinki commitments, the Soviets have not only used chemical weapons on a grand scale, but have also deployed biological weapons. Western military experts are warning about an overwhelming Soviet superiority in the field of chemical combat substances; they point out, that the Soviets expressly train their troops to operate under ABC conditions, and that they are conducting extensive programs of biological warfare, while at the same time they are immunizing their own population. In this way, the Soviets want to be able to eliminate entire national groups through bacteriological and biochemical warfare.

In the meantime, it has become sufficiently clear, that all international terrorism is ultimately controlled from offices in Moscow.<sup>2</sup> So-called "outlaw terrorist" states such as Iran, Syria, Libya, North Korea, etc., are just as complicit as are the various terrorist groups themselves, from the "Red Army Fraction," to the "Red Brigades," the "Al Jihad" (Holy War), to the French "Direct Action" and the "Communist Combative Cells" (CCC) in Belgium. It has likewise been documented, that Moscow has a critical share in the international narcotics trade.<sup>3</sup> Under the watchword "drugs for arms," the proceeds from narcotics sales are used to finance not only terrorists *per se*, but virtually all guerrilla groups and separatist movements throughout the world. Further, it has been demonstrated that "right-wing" and "left-wing" terrorism, narcotics and arms trafficking, and the Mafia, all share the same logistical apparatus, safe-houses, and depots.

The recent months' escalating wave of terrorism has unfortunately made it clear, that Moscow by no means intends to wait until only 48 hours prior to a military offensive, to deploy its "spetsnaz" units for purposes of destroying the West's military command structure, communications, and logistical centers, and thus leave the West a margin of time to mobilize its own military forces. The cold-blooded murders of such leading figures as Ernst Zimmermann, General Audran, Major Nicholson, and others, are themselves spetsnaz operations, carried out with the intention of piercing NATO's leadership structure. The so-called "blind terrorism" against department stores, railway stations, airports, and aircraft, as announced by Qaddafi on April 1 of this year and then launched in multiple operations, is intended to spread public uncertainty and to undermine trust in the leading institutions. In addition, the Soviet KGB and the East German Stasi have even more substantial destabilization operations



in store for the Kohl administration, in order to guarantee an SPD electoral victory by 1987 at the latest.

If we consider in its entirety, all aspects of Soviet policy and operations against the West and within the developing sector, along with the Soviet internal shifts in politics, economics, and military affairs, then we can have no doubt, that Moscow is actively preparing to celebrate the 1,000th anniversary of Great Russian pseudo-Christianity in 1988, by achieving world hegemony. For at root, the aims of Soviet policy fully coincide with those of Czarist Russia throughout its long and predominantly imperialist history, and all the Marxist-Leninist rhetoric cannot cover up the fact, that the social divisions and power structures of Czarist Russia have continued essentially unaltered up to the present day.

One of the most dangerous and erroneous assumptions in the West, is that the Russian Orthodox Church, now regaining prominence as it did once before under Stalin, somehow represents a sign of Russian "softening." Precisely the contrary is the case. The tradition of Czarist Russia was merely the continuation of the political system of the Byzantine Empire, which in turn was based upon the "socialist" reforms of the Roman Emperor Diocletian, the spiritual mentor of Constantine, who moved the center of the Roman Empire to his new city Constantinople, the "Second Rome."

The "socialism" that was carried over into Byzantium from the Diocletian reforms, is what we see reflected today in the oligarchical elite structure of Soviet society, as well as in the vicious ideology of the White Russian people as a "superior race." Viewed from this standpoint, Russian "socialism" did not begin in 1917, but indeed dates from the appearance of Cyril and Methodius, 1,100 years ago.<sup>4</sup>

For centuries, the patriarchs of the Russian Orthodox Church have been convinced that their schism with the Western church had established Moscow as the "Third and Final Rome," which would one day become the center of the One and Only World Empire. In recent times, the idea of a Third Rome, and the claim to superiority of a "holy Russian race," was spelled out in the utterly morbid writings of Fyodor Dostoevsky.

And while today the Soviet Union is sparing no effort to restore its churches and cloisters into pristine condition in time for its great 1988 celebrations of its 1,000-year empire, Moscow is also preparing to crown this anniversary with the realization of its mad dream of world domination. Moscow plans to either emerge as the one and only hegemonic superpower by purely political means—especially through the decoupling of Western Europe from the United States—or else it is prepared and determined, if necessary, to launch and win a global surprise attack with "acceptable" losses.

Moscow's military and political intentions are therefore unmistakable and verifiable by every citizen, and all the more so by every leading politician. But why, then, is it the case, that outside of the organizations and publications associated with me, scarcely a single individual has had the courage to come to grips with this reality, terrifying though it may be?

Moscow, for its part, has certainly been reckoning on the certainty that the brutal, unmitigated display of its own destructive power would "make backs bend," just as the "aura of terror" did for the Nazis in Germany. Today Moscow is indeed the opponent described by Clausewitz, who "like the elements themselves, knows no law other than that of its own indwelling powers."

For many politicians in the West, it is sheer cowardice which prevents them from recognizing this threat and drawing the necessary conclusions. Sadly, most people tend to intellectually grasp only those matters for which they are also prepared to assume some moral responsibility. And our present reality is just too bothersome for the petty, self-serving purposes of our average politician.

But politicians notwithstanding, Moscow's calculations would have little chance of paying off, were it not for another Western tendency, whose representatives are playing directly into her hands. These people are neither fish nor fowl, neither man nor beast, neither man nor woman—they are *Trilaterals*.

### **Pride and arrogance: The stupidity of the Trilateral Commission**

Anyone today who talks candidly with representatives of the many nations around the world which truly wish to consider themselves allies and friends of the United States of America, will hear the same question repeated over and over, with terrifying regularity: Why is U.S. foreign policy doing everything to destabilize its best, or potentially best friends? Why is it trying to plunge them into economic and social chaos, and in so doing, inevitably deliver them into the clutches of the Soviet Union? These complaints can be heard not only from Asia and Ibero-America, but also, particularly regarding the economic aspects, from Western Europe and Japan.

How is it—so goes the oft-repeated, desperate question—that the U.S. State Department, and the International Monetary Fund, whose brutal austerity conditions it backs, is working to destabilize the fundamentally pro-American nations, and instead is either directly or indirectly cooperating with openly pro-Soviet states such as Syria or Libya, thereby doing such palpable and obvious damage to U.S. interests? What is the quintessence of the U.S.-backed Israeli air attack on the PLO's headquarters in Tunisia, and the forced landing of the Egyptian aircraft in Sicily? It did untold damage to two of America's best friends in the Arab world, Tunisia and Egypt, and also destabilized the Craxi government in Italy, a government which happens to be Europe's strongest supporter of the SDI program. How can the United States practice a foreign policy which is in such blatant violation of that same nation's natural interests?

This apparent paradox only becomes comprehensible once we consider the fact, that the Reagan administration is just as much a coalition government as the Kohl/Genscher administration, and it is an open question, whether Kohl's problems

with Genscher are any greater than President Reagan's task of keeping Shultz and the State Department under control.

President Reagan's second electoral victory was a reflection of the patriotic ferment within the American population, who believed that in the person of Reagan, they had finally found a spokesman who would revive America's best traditions of the era of the American Revolution. But Reagan's term in office was fraught with the curse of compromise, even before it began. As early as the Republican national convention in 1980, Reagan believed he had forced a compromise with the Eastern Establishment, a compromise embodied in the appointment of Alexander Haig as secretary of state and his successor Shultz, as well as in the appointment of such fellows as James Baker III, Donald Regan, David Stockman, Secretary of Agriculture Block, and others.

Ronald Reagan's decision to retain the Carter administration appointee Paul Volcker as chairman of the Federal Reserve, and thus to continue the monetarist high interest rate policy Volcker had imposed, was probably the gravest error Reagan made at the beginning of his term. This ensured a continuation of the catastrophic course of the Carter era, which had already sent shivers down the spine of us Europeans and the rest of the world.

The Eastern Establishment's virtually unlimited influence over American foreign policy—mediated through its gaggle of think tanks and such organizations as the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), the Aspen Institute, and the Trilateral Commission—meant the continuance of all the looney programs that members of the Trilateral Commission had concocted in a series of studies called the *1980s Project*. The essential thesis of these 24 volumes was the concept of "controlled disintegration of the world economy," under which guise they concealed their outrageous demand to roll back, step by step, every single scientific and economic advance, to return the industrial nations to a feudal social structure, and to thrust the developing countries back into their previous status of colonial dependence.

For the industrial nations, "controlled disintegration of the world economy" and the introduction of the "post-industrial society" immediately meant the implementation of such insane policies as the Davignon Plan in Western Europe, and hence the criminal dismantling of the steel industry there as well as in the United States. It also meant the deliberate destruction of high-yield agriculture.

For the developing countries, this policy, when stripped of its adornments, meant that any government which so much as dared to overstep its current status as a supplier of raw materials—as was attempted, for example, by the Shah of Iran, the Velasco government in Peru, López Portillo's government in Mexico, Marcos in the Philippines, and Sadat in Egypt, to name only a few—would be immediately destabilized and its government overthrown.

These things have indeed come to pass in the last few years; on this we have no dearth of facts. It was the U.S. State Department which brought Khomeini to power, and it

is the State Department which right now is coordinating mass unrest against President Marcos of the Philippines, in order to topple him by the end of this year at the latest—knowing full well, that any opposition government would immediately shut down the American military bases in the Philippines.

"What?" asks the normal, thinking citizen. "That doesn't make any sense; it's diametrically opposed to America's own interests." But that is what is occurring, all the same; one only need look about in the world, in order to ascertain that the West is losing ground, step by step, thanks to this highly eccentric policy. So, what political interests are behind it? What are its underlying dynamics?

The Trilateral Commission is nothing other than the international executive committee of those oligarchical forces in Western Europe, the United States, and Japan, who are dead set on creating a global world order, solidly grounded on the principles of feudalism. They desire, in the literal sense, to form a "world government," which will be controlled by themselves, a small elite, and which will rule over a mass of disenfranchised subjects who are kept in a state of backwardness.

The political word in vogue within these circles is "Metternichism." The political model on which they want to reorganize the world, constitutes the ideas put into effect at the 1815 Congress of Vienna by Metternich, Castlereagh, Talleyrand, and Capodistria, who initiated the reactionary phase presided over by the Holy Alliance. This political model, which Henry Kissinger shamelessly raises as his ideal in his book *A World Restored*, was a theoretical system based on fanatical fundamentalism and superstition, whose inquisition provided a strong foretaste of the methods of the Gestapo and the Soviet KGB. But not only that: Especially following the infamous Carlsbad Decrees of 1819, the old system of legal class distinctions was reintroduced, with its ostensibly "God-given" distinction between nobleman and vassal. Every negative political development during the 19th and 20th centuries, can be shown to have its ultimate roots in the concepts of the Holy Alliance, whether it be the totalitarianism of the Nazi dictatorship, grounded in mysticism and "blood and soil" (*Blut und Boden*) ideology; or its political counterpart, the totalitarianism of the Soviet dictatorship, which is no less based on this same blood-and-soil mysticism.

More critical still, the Holy Alliance was the European oligarchy's conspiracy against everything that had been achieved by the American Revolution, the work of the Prussian reformers, and the German Wars of Liberation.

The American Revolution is indisputably the watershed of modern history, and for the first time it gave a political form to Europe's 2,000-year tradition of Christian-humanist culture. Within the American Declaration of Independence, for the first time in history a nation's constitution was founded upon the unalienable rights of all human beings, rooted in tradition of natural law, and their right to a just government which would guarantee those rights. In that New World, the first democratic representative republic was created, guar-

anteeing the full equality of all citizens before the law. Not only was the American Revolution a joint project by all European republicans, as exemplified by Lafayette and von Steuben; it was also a remarkable continuation of the Prussian tradition of natural law, as had been formulated anew by Leibniz, Pufendorf, and Thomasius, and was then promulgated and extensively applied by Frederick the Great.

Thus it was no accident, that the first friendship treaty concluded by the young American republic, was a treaty with Frederick the Great. The treaty's contents included assurances of the freedom of the seas and maritime commerce, and established humane principles of warfare, in anticipation of the Geneva Convention. In his correspondence, George Washington described this American-Prussian friendship treaty the "most liberal treaty ever signed between two independent powers."

The Prussian reformers, who can be rightly described as the best politicians in Germany's history up to the present day, were filled with the same ideals. The idea, that a nation is only viable when its denizens are at the same time thoughtful, informed, and responsible citizens, distinguished not only Scharnhorst's military reforms, but also Gneisenau's military practice, all of the vom Stein reforms, and Wilhelm von Humboldt's still unsurpassed educational reforms.

For Humboldt, the purpose of education was education of the individual into a citizen of the state. To this end, the foremost task of the classical curriculum, was to develop all the student's latent abilities and to shape his character, before he turned to the acquisition of particular skills.

This beautiful image of humanity assumed its hitherto most elevated form in German classicism, and it lent wings to the efforts of the Prussian reformers—and indeed, to the great majority of the German population, particularly the valiant fighters in the Wars of Liberation. And nothing better embodies this humanist ideal of humanity, than the person and works of Friedrich Schiller, the poet of freedom, the most important guiding inspiration for the Wars of Liberation.

Behind the successes of the Wars of Liberation, were the patriotic convictions shared by a broad-based constitutional movement; in a very real sense, those battles were simply the German version of the American Revolution. We can even state with some justification, that they represented a fundamental advance over the latter, since the idea of allying political power with poetic beauty, and the aesthetic education of man, more prominently occupied center stage. But Germany was not a huge continent with an ocean on either side; it was located in the center of Europe, surrounded by oligarchical forces. Had it not been for this, those forces would never have been able to bargain away and seal Germany's fate at the Congress of Vienna.

The Holy Alliance's policy—which currently goes under the name of "Metternichism"—was for total warfare against the ideas manifested in the American Declaration of Independence, namely, the unalienable rights of all human beings. It

was an equally frontal assault against Germany's humanistic ideal of classical culture, and it destroyed all hope for the establishment of a sovereign republican nation-state in Germany.

So instead, the 19th century issued into an age of *balance of power*, in which Great Britain, as the dominant element, saw to it, that none of the continental powers would ever threaten Britain's own role as *primus inter pares* among the oligarchical states. Their instruments of control were "crisis management" and, chiefly, Britain's control of the financial system. The idea of the sovereign nation-state gave way to a return to the old "cabinet politics." Thenceforth, the oligarchs' financial circles would decide—when it was in their interest—which countries would go to war against each other and when, and how many lives would be lost in the process.

The colonial policy of the Holy Alliance, epitomized by the British *Colonial Office*, was based on unabashed racism, proceeding from the *a priori* assumption of the inferiority of the nonwhite races. The colonial inhabitants had no rights, and could be slaughtered with impunity, as the need arose. The colonial lords were given unlimited rights to plunder these countries' raw materials, products, and works of art. The "evil Parson Malthus" was commissioned by the British East India Company to produce an absurd concoction dubbed *The Law of Population*, which provided the ideological justification for a policy of "population control through natural means," such as hunger, epidemics, and the unleashing of regional wars and social chaos.

The inhuman racism of this internally feudalistic, and outwardly colonialist system, was the diametric opposite of those noble thoughts which the Prussian King Frederick William I set down in his last will and testament: "Revere human beings above great wealth."

And here we arrive at the heart of the matter. When today, Kissinger publicly professes to be an opponent of the values of the American Revolution and an epigone of Metternich and Castlereagh, he is also frankly admitting, at least in theory, that he is a racist. And his practice of racism can be testified to by the bitter experiences of many developing nations, which over the past two decades have been subjected to his countless threats to apply the so-called food weapon, coups, and assassinations—threats which in most cases he later carried out.

Today the Trilateral Commission is the most prominent organization of those diplomatic circles in the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, who want to negotiate a new global order at the expense of the developing countries. And this time, they are also prepared to let Moscow assume the role of *primus inter pares*—in other words, the role of the "Third and Final Rome." At this moment, The Trilateral Commission, in its capacity as the oligarchy's executive body, is working with frenetic speed, to establish itself as the world government of a global society.<sup>5</sup> Within the framework of this "new Yalta" agreement, Western Europe, North Africa, the Middle East, and all of Asia will, in practice, fall within

The Prussian Reformers exemplify the kind of humanist leadership Germany sorely lacks today. From left to right:

**Gerhard Johann David von Scharnhorst** (1755-1813), the Prussian general who, along with August von Gneisenau, built the army which defeated Napoleon in the Wars of Liberation.

**Carl von Clausewitz** (1780-1831) came to study at the War Academy of Berlin when Scharnhorst was called to head it in 1801. His book *On War* emphasizes the necessity for "Entschlossenheit"—creative determination.



**Karl, Freiherr vom Stein** (1757-1831), Prussian finance minister from 1804 and first minister from 1807-1808, pioneered the reforms which turned Prussia into a modern nation-state. He was a symbol of the republican constitutional movement in Germany.

**Wilhelm, Freiherr von Humboldt** (1767-1835). Appointed Prussian minister of education in 1809, he founded the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität in Berlin (now the Humboldt University), which continued the scientific tradition of the French *Ecole Polytechnique*.

the Soviet sphere of influence. Within this new global system, the oligarchical forces of the Trilateral Commission would "settle" for continuing their control of the financial system, i.e., the IMF, the World Bank, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS), and (according to the president of the Banca Nazionale di Lavoro) a banking system reduced to only 20 to 30 giant banks. What is occurring here before our very eyes, is a shameless and brutal attempt to fully reintroduce colonialism, and to wipe out any impression that the developing countries might have some claim to national sovereignty. Kissinger's proposal for the developing countries to repay their debts by handing over their land, mines, and all other sorts of production facilities to foreign "investors," is only matched in insolence by another proposal aired by the *Los Angeles Times*, that Mexico should sell its entire northern state of Baja California to the New York banks!

The policies of the Trilateral Commission, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank have already caused genocide on a far more massive scale than Adolf Hitler, all the casualties of World War II included. The IMF's so-called credit conditionalities have locked the economies of the developing nations in a stranglehold far more deadly than that imposed upon the Weimar Republic by the Treaty of Versailles. The fact that today, in Africa and in parts of Asia and Ibero-America, many millions of human beings are succumbing to hunger and epidemics, is the conscious, intended result of the Trilateral Commission's policies.

For the Trilaterals, the nations of Central and Ibero-America, Africa, and Asia have no rights whatsoever—not even the right to veto. And if these nations' governments ever dare to put up resistance, signaling in this way that they simply cannot pay debts which arose from an unjust world

monetary system, since they would be doing so at the price of millions of human lives—then the Trilaterals threaten them with assassinations, coups, and destabilization. This was precisely the treatment given to Pakistan's President Bhutto, as he recounted in his prison memoirs. When, in 1977, Bhutto took the bold step of calling for an international conference on the reorganization of debt, Henry Kissinger let it be known, that he was going to make a "horrible example" of him. Shortly thereafter, on Kissinger's orders, Bhutto was juridically murdered.

Among the many proofs that the Trilaterals have now completely dropped their mask, is the case of the military putsch in Nigeria on Aug. 27, 1985, about which the *Financial Times* commented: "Nigerians must be wryly reflecting that it is probably the first time in Africa that a government's overthrow has been caused—in part at least—by failure to reach agreement with the IMF." When Nigeria's new president, General Babangida, apparently hesitated to accede to the IMF's demands, the London *Economist* in the first week of September threatened not only to topple him, but to liquidate Nigeria as a nation. A similar warning was issued to the Egyptian government on Sept. 9 in the *Financial Times*: either bend to the IMF's dictates, or Egypt will be subjected to total destabilization through (orchestrated) Islamic-fundamentalist uprisings and reprisals from Libya, Syria, etc. Over the past ten years, I have come across literally hundreds of cases, where leaders of developing countries have dared to intercede in the national interests of their state, only to be either murdered—as were Indira Gandhi, Bhutto, the Colombian Justice Minister Lara Bonilla, and many others—or to be blackmailed into submission through death threats against themselves or their families.



## The Yalta doctrine

We West German citizens would do well to keep in mind, that the same Trilateral forces, who are destroying the developing countries Versailles Treaty-style, are now about to hand us, and the rest of Europe, over to Moscow. And we would do better not to be wooed by the dulcet tones of a "United Independent Europe," but look reality in the face: Such a Europe could only be conceivable as a satrapy of Russia! Precisely what German patriots, ever since World War II, have been using every means to combat, is now threatening to become reality: the dismantling of the Federal Republic, on the model of the Morgenthau Plan.

To briefly summarize the point here: No serious historian today, either here or elsewhere, still upholds the thesis that Germany bore sole responsibility for World War I. Rather, the vigorous industrial power of Germany had become a thorn in the side of the international oligarchical forces, and their hatred of this competing industrial nation was by no means

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*America committed what was perhaps its gravest error in its entire history, when it entered this war on the side of Britain against Germany—a decision that had been favored by Theodore Roosevelt's downright clinical Anglophilism, and the no less demented Germanophobia within the party he headed.*

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an insignificant factor contributing to the outbreak of World War I. America committed what was perhaps its gravest error in its entire history, when it entered this war on the side of Britain against Germany—a decision that had been favored by Theodore Roosevelt's downright clinical Anglophilism, and the no less demented Germanophobia within the party he headed. By entering into the First World War on the wrong side, America cut itself off from the positive cultural, scientific, and patriotic tradition which had constituted a special bond between America and Germany, and which—via the many German settlers in America over the 19th century—had enabled German culture to emerge as the determining intellectual influence there by the turn of the century.

Since it has been recognized in the meantime, that the sole responsibility for World War I cannot be unloaded onto Germany, it therefore follows that there was no legal basis for the Treaty of Versailles, nor for the sheer abuse of power which characterized the monstrous reparation demands placed on Germany. The spirit of the Versailles Treaty was nothing

more than the victors' revival of the same oligarchical power politics which had already typified the Congress of Vienna, and which were likewise aimed against the idea of a strong, sovereign nation-state.

As has been documented elsewhere,<sup>6</sup> the incompetent economic policies of the leading financial institutions of that era, made it impossible for the Weimar Republic to heal its economic wounds, and brought about this century's first Great Depression. It was the same forces who backed Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "New Deal" economic policies (which were fundamentally just as fascistic as the Nazi policies), who decided later on—after Hjalmar Schacht's negotiations with the London and New York bankers—to bring Hitler to power.

Moreover, it is an indisputable fact, that through 1936, Hitler was cheered on by a political spectrum ranging from *Pravda* to the *New York Times*, and that the entire world public, at the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, gave him his greatest triumph when many delegations raised their arms in the Hitler-salute before his rostrum. It is also no longer a secret, that the desperate efforts of various resistance groups to establish contacts in other countries, were regularly reported to the Gestapo by those same countries. The reactions to the German Wehrmacht's absolutely explicit warnings to France, Britain, and the United States, that Hitler was preparing an armed offensive, are equally well known. Not only did Neville Chamberlain's wretched conduct in Munich in 1938 destroy all prospects for a Wehrmacht putsch, since in the eyes of the public Hitler seemed to be scoring one success after another; more than that, it sanctioned Hitler's expansionist policies.

It is high time to root out the hypocrisy of all those who have repeatedly made Germany into a scapegoat, and who even dared concoct the absurd thesis of "collective guilt." As a contemporary and co-worker of Churchill recently responded to my half-rhetorical question on why England had not supported the German Resistance: "We just wanted the Germans and the Russians to go on slaughtering each other for as long as possible."

It was only when their Frankenstein monster got out of control—when the "Austrian corporal" escaped from his oligarchical masters—that the decision was made to move against him. But the Allies had just as little grounds to feel superior following the Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam meetings, as they did over the period leading up to 1943. I would even venture to say, that the intentions of the German Resistance (symbolized by Kurt Schumacher) and of the great majority of the German Wehrmacht (symbolized by such people as General Ludwig Beck and many others), were far and away more honorable than the mentality expressed by Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta.

While London and Washington were flatly refusing to lend outside assistance to a German Wehrmacht putsch against Hitler (as clearly emerges from recently released OSS documents), Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt in Teheran not only

had no positive conception of a peaceful postwar order; they never intended to reincorporate the liberated Germany as rapidly as possible into the community of nations. Rather, they were motivated by the desire to eliminate their enemy entirely, destroying Germany as a nation, and splitting up the booty amongst themselves.

This distinction becomes clear when one compares Gen. Douglas MacArthur's policies toward conquered Japan, with the attitude of the Three Powers in Teheran. MacArthur had an explicit conception for Japan's peaceful reintegration into the community of nations, and for drawing the Japanese into these reforms in a manner acceptable to their own national pride. He even left the imperial institution intact, and did not punish Emperor Hirohito as a war criminal, as had been done to Kaiser Wilhelm II in the aftermath of World War I. MacArthur realized that the maintenance of essential institutions would be critical for transforming Japan into a democracy. The entire course of postwar history would have taken a better turn, had MacArthur become President of the United States.

Roosevelt, on the other hand—despite certain redeeming aspects of his policy toward some developing countries, in contrast to Churchill—had weaknesses, which carried the seeds of all the problems confronting us today. Following the war, he planned to create a new world organization, which would be ultimately overseen by the "Four Policemen." The question of national sovereignty played no role in any of his planning games. While he truly desired to stem the influence of British colonialism, Roosevelt, along with Stalin, intended to divide the world into two spheres of influence, both of which would in turn be presided over by this world organization.

Roosevelt was led into this grave error by his own openly expressed hatred of the German nation, a hatred which was perhaps bequeathed to him by Teddy Roosevelt. Thus, neither he nor his son Elliott Roosevelt batted an eye when at the Teheran Conference, Stalin proposed that the entire German General Staff had to be liquidated, and that 50,000 carefully selected German officers should be shot as soon as they were captured.

The plan which Roosevelt presented for Germany at the Teheran Conference, had been shaped under the influence of the "Carthage faction," which foresaw the atomization of Germany into eight separate regions, and aimed at nothing less than the complete destruction of Germany. In August 1944—only shortly before the July 20 resistance fighters' pleas for aid were turned down—Roosevelt rejected the guidelines worked out by his Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson for the officers of the future military government in Germany, commenting that "he gives the impression that Germany should be reconstructed like the Netherlands or Belgium, and that the German people should be brought back up to their prewar standards." This is a serious error, Roosevelt continued, since "every German must be made to understand this time that Germany is a defeated nation. I do not

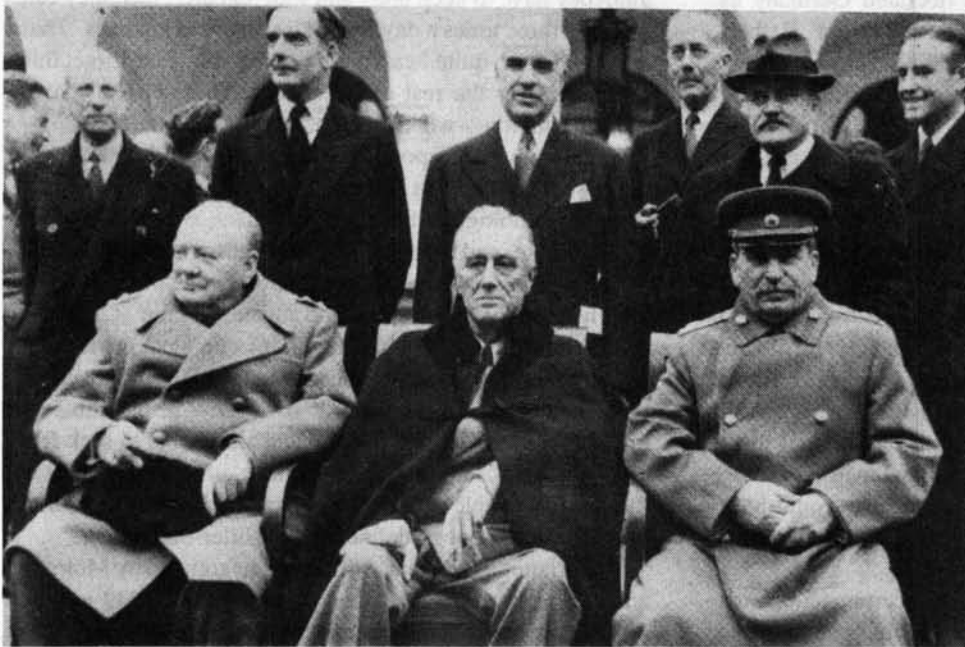
want it to starve, but if, for example, they need more food than they have to keep body and soul together, then they can get soup three times a day from the army field kitchens. That will keep them quite healthy, and they will never forget this experience for the rest of their lives. The fact that it is a defeated nation—whether as a group or as individuals—must be impressed upon them in such a way that they will never start another war."<sup>7</sup>

The pathological hatred of Germans which Roosevelt displays here, and the concomitant absence from his thinking of any positive notion of peace, was only one of the reasons why he gave half of Europe and Japan to Stalin at Teheran and Yalta. The other reason lay in his complete misreading of the character and intentions of the Russian regime under Stalin. Against his own better knowledge—he undoubtedly knew about the German Wehrmacht's attempts to seek foreign support for a coup against Hitler—Roosevelt equated the German people with the Nazis, and honored the territorial divisions of Europe as defined in the Hitler-Stalin Pact.

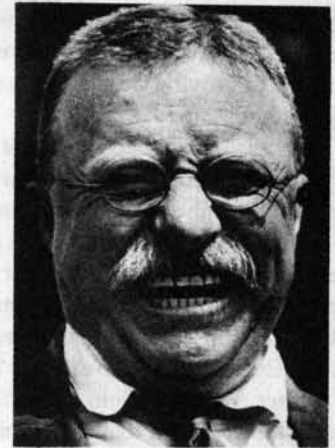
This latter agreement, which was negotiated by Molotov and Ribbentrop and remained in effect from 1939 to July 1941, gave away Poland's eastern districts, Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia. At the subsequent Yalta Conference, the stamp of international law was placed not only on this seizure, which can only be described as outright thievery, but also de facto on the Soviet occupation of part of Finland and the Baltic states. During this phase, Stalin sought the Western Powers' recognition of Russia's prewar borders, i.e., the inclusion of the regions it had swallowed up as a result of the Hitler-Stalin Pact: eastern Poland, the Baltic states, eastern Finland, the outer regions of Slovakia and Romania, and Königsberg. Although the legally recognized Polish exile government was residing in London, the Three Powers agreed to undertake the new division of Europe without Polish participation.

In his infamous "matchstick game," Churchill used three matchsticks (representing the borders of the Soviet Union, Poland, and Germany) to represent the westward relocation of Poland. In doing so, he accepted the relinquishment of East Prussia and Silesia sought by Stalin. Today, when we are faced with the danger that the Russian Empire's western border will be pushed all the way to the Atlantic seacoast, we would do well to recall the boundless cynicism expressed in this "matchstick game" of Churchill. The resulting forced dislocation of more than six million Germans and their expulsion from their homeland, represented more than a violation of international law; it brought unspeakable suffering upon the affected families, scarring the childhood of an entire generation, which had to learn from bitter experience, what it meant to be expelled by the Russians.

Roosevelt's hints in Teheran and Yalta, that the United States had no intention of maintaining its military presence in Europe for more than two years after the war's end, only served to further goad Stalin's hunger for power. As the Soviet Army continued its march westward, Stalin made still



The "Three Policemen" Winston Churchill, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and Joseph Stalin at the Yalta Conference, February 1945—a study in political cynicism.



Theodore Roosevelt had a pathological hatred of all Germans and of the German cultural and scientific tradition which kept America great over the 19th century.

more territorial demands on Norway (Spitzbergen, Bear Island), and regarding the Far East (southern Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, and a preponderant role in Manchuria and Outer Mongolia). Stalin also sought a controlling share in Tangiers, parts of the Mediterranean coastline, and Turkey, left no question about his demand for an equal role in all German affairs, and even voiced his ambition to control France.

Roosevelt's and Churchill's sellout of half of Europe is all the more outrageous, when we consider that the Soviet war aims, as presented by Molotov and Stalin, exactly replicated the objectives defined by the Russian Council of Ministers in late 1914, namely, total control of the European land mass, and the establishment of world hegemony.

If we compare the expansionist aims of Czarist Russia in 1914 and those of Stalin in 1945, with Moscow's aims today, we see that they match almost perfectly. If North Africa continues to be destabilized by the IMF and the Stasi puppet Qaddafi, the Mediterranean will in fact soon turn into a Russian lake; Turkey, surrounded by Greece, Bulgaria, and a Greater Syria, will be unable to hold its own; Israel will increasingly drift away into the Soviet sphere of influence, and all other pro-Western Mediterranean nations—especially Italy, Egypt, and Tunisia—will be destabilized to the limit by the Trilaterals.

### The Trilateral Morgenthau

A comparison of the Yalta traitors with the policies of today's Trilaterals, is worthwhile from another standpoint. The so-called Morgenthau Plan, which accurately reflected

the intentions of Churchill and Roosevelt and was finally signed by both leaders, proposed nothing less than the total leveling of the Ruhr region and the Saar: "Not only will all currently existing industries be removed from this region, but it will be so weakened and restricted that it will not be able to become an industrial region in the foreseeable future. All industrial plant and equipment which have not been destroyed by the effects of war, will be either completely dismantled and shipped out of the region, or will be completely destroyed. All equipment shall be removed from the mines, and the mines themselves will be carefully made unusable."<sup>8</sup>

In the infamous Quebec Letter, Roosevelt and Churchill agreed that the dismantling of industry would be assigned to a branch of their world organization, and that their policy goal should be to transform Germany into a primarily agricultural and pastoral country. As is well known, U.S. Secretary of State Hull returned to Washington and confronted Roosevelt with the fact that proceeding with the Morgenthau Plan would mean that an estimated 40% of all Germans would starve to death.

It is an ugly but true chapter in American history, that Roosevelt—who already had his 1943 Yalta Agreement with Stalin—refused to support the men of the July 20 uprising against Hitler; and it is equally indisputable, that the Morgenthau plan was carried out during the first three years following the war, with industry largely dismantled, and living standards artificially and consciously reduced to below wartime levels, until they reached a low-point during that terrible "beet and potato winter" of 1948. While the judges at Nuremberg were sitting in judgment over the Nazis, the

Allies were permitting the very same crimes against humanity to continue against the German population, in both the eastern and the western zones.

The Yalta mentality—the precursor of the Trilateral Commission—delivered the population of Eastern Europe and Germany's eastern zone from one dictatorship into the hands of another, and in the western zone it spared no effort to eliminate the "German nation" and to break the will of the population, through "re-education," the theory of "collective guilt," dismantling, and lowering the standard of living. It was not until the Berlin Crisis tested whether the West would tolerate further seizures of territory, that the Allies began to rethink their policies. But it is largely thanks to the tacit cooperation between Adenauer and Schumacher, that today at least a portion of Germany lives in relative freedom.

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*The intentions of the German Resistance (symbolized by Kurt Schumacher) and of the great majority of the German Wehrmacht (symbolized by such people as Gen. Ludwig Beck), were far and away more honorable than the mentality expressed by Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt at Teheran and Yalta.*

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Have we not again slid dangerously under the influence of Morgenthau, this early Trilateral? What is happening to our steel industry in the Ruhr and Saar under the Davignon Plan, which is another adjunct to the concept of a world government? The only sad difference, is that today, the Federal Republic is not even allowed to become an agrarian country, because the IMF-dictated "quota dictatorship" is threatening to ruin tens of thousands of farming businesses!

These "New Yalta" proponents, who now want to hand Western Europe over to Moscow, are not one iota less cynical than the old Yalta group. Thus, one leading Trilateralist, Zbigniew Brzezinski, writing in the Winter 1984/1985 edition of *Foreign Affairs*, dares to make the following assertions. After first describing with relative accuracy the Russians' expansionist drive which led to Teheran, Yalta, and Potsdam, he more or less openly proposes to let Moscow swallow up the remainder of Europe as well.

After providing extensive evidence that the Russians are bent on dominating the entire Eurasian land mass, Brzezinski then writes, with unmistakably malevolent undertones: "The

notion that the destiny of a united Germany depends on a close relationship with Russia is not a new one in German political tradition. Frustration with the nation's division is giving it a new lease on life." What this inexhaustible liar covers up, is the fact that with the exception of the collaboration between Leibniz and Peter the Great, and the influence of the Prussian reformers on Alexander I—both of whom attempted to win Russia over to *Western values*—every other notion of a common Russo-German destiny bears the ugly stench of National Bolshevism. Nietzsche's hatred of Western values, and Dostoevsky's so-called political testament, predicting that an anti-Western Germany and Russia would one day rule the world, with Moscow as the Third Rome—these were the foul breeding-grounds for the national-bolshevist tendencies within the Weimar Republic, and later, the Hitler-Stalin Pact. If Brzezinski were able to be honest for once—which of course is out of the question—he would freely admit to being nothing but a disciple of Hitler and Stalin, a National Bolshevik.

But his article gets much worse than that. Brzezinski continues: "Moreover, for Germany especially but also for Western Europe as a whole, the East holds a special economic attraction. It has been the traditional market for West European industrial goods. As Western Europe discovers that in its fragmented condition it is becoming less competitive with the high-tech economies of America and Japan, the notion of a special economic relationship with the East becomes particularly appealing. The fear that America may be turning from the Atlantic to the Pacific has in this connection a self-fulfilling and a self-validating function: It justifies a wider economic, and potentially even a political, accommodation between an industrially obsolescent Western Europe and the even more backward Soviet bloc, a logical consumer for what Western Europe can produce."

That knocks the bottom out of the barrel. To be sure, it is correct that, ever since Genscher became foreign minister, the significance of the East bloc as an export market for the Federal Republic has grown by leaps and bounds, along with Khomeini's Iran, Syria, and Qaddafi's Libya. It is also true, that such industrialists as Berthold Beitz and Otto Wolff von Amerongen do not seem to care that we are sending the East bloc products which are directly or indirectly helping them build the weapons systems aimed at our territory.

But there are far more weighty grounds, why we in the Federal Republic of Germany, who are 40% dependent on imports for our economy to function normally, are being thrown back into the orbit of the East bloc and its satrapies: the Trilateral Commission's genocidal policies toward the developing countries.

There are three basic reasons why the Federal Republic has been technologically outpaced by Japan and the United States.

Back in the mid-1960s, when we were still on a par with



Japan, Ludwig Erhard's so-called "free market economy" policies led to a lag in investment in modern productive technology. This policy was intensified under the Brandt government, during whose term virtually all new productive investment was halted. The Japanese were not as stupid as we were; in the interim they put special emphasis on the most modern technologies. Thanks to the social-liberal coalition's anti-industry policies, many branches of our industry are now obsolete.

On the global level, however, our traditional and natural export markets in Ibero-America, the ASEAN countries, India, the Persian Gulf states, the Middle East, and Africa were chiefly destroyed by a series of economic measures put into effect by the Trilateral faction. Indeed, the oil-price swindle, orchestrated by followers of the Trilateral philosophy, wreaked as much havoc with our own industry as it with our client countries. Following this, especially since the mid-1970s, the IMF's highly unjust, forced devaluation of the developing countries' currencies, increasingly plunged them into impoverishment and indebtedness. This catastrophic development, which we must now reverse, received its coup de grace in 1979, when Paul Volcker introduced his high interest rate policy, which was and is responsible for a further collapse of the OECD economies and—through "refinancing" of the developing countries' debts at these high rates—inflated the mountain of debt into a Moloch. Meanwhile, by wielding its infamous "credit conditionalities," the IMF killed countless promising great projects under way in Brazil, Mexico, Egypt, and elsewhere, forcing currency devaluations, imposing import restrictions, and ordering that export revenues be used exclusively for repayment of this artificially inflated mountain of debt. There is no difference between this and the treatment dished out to Germany by the *Versailles Treaty*. And just as we were unable to create an economic recovery from underneath our burden of reparation debt, the developing countries will be no more successful. These nations are being stymied not only by the IMF's use of the "food weapon," but it is documented that the IMF and the World Bank have demanded that they replace agricultural production with production of drugs, so as to amortize their debt using this "easy money"—with the result, that our natural customers in the Third World are being impoverished by the millions, to the point of starvation.

But are these economic policies merely incompetent, or are there political intentions lurking in the background? Let us recall the 1975 report of the Council on Foreign Relations, which overlaps with the U.S. membership of the Trilateral Commission, *The 1980s Project*, which promulgated the global disintegration of the economy. Lo and behold, we find that after ten years of subversive activity by agents of the Trilateral Commission, this repackaged Yalta gang has now come close to achieving its aim: the establishment of a world government.

The fact that this is a deliberate, and not merely incompetent, policy becomes unassailable, when we consider the fundamental thesis of the Trilateral Commission's book, *Democracy Must Work: A Trilateral Agenda for the Decade*, published in 1984. Put out jointly by Brzezinski, David Owen, and Kissinger's Japanese friend Saburo Okita, the book states: "For the first time in history, a truly global world system is emerging. . . . Yet, also for the first time, dangers of a truly global dimension now confront mankind. Broadly speaking, these dangers are derived from the unprecedented scientific-technological capacity . . . for inflicting worldwide devastation and death; and from the risk that regional social and economic breakdowns will overload a still rudimentary structure of international cooperation, prompting . . . suffering, political conflicts, and eventually global chaos."

What utter drive! Is Africa suffering from too much economic and technological progress? Or isn't it so, that millions are starving, and still more millions are being wiped out by deadly epidemics, precisely because they have absolutely nothing—no streets, no railways, no ports, no agriculture, no industry?

No thanks, Mr. Brzezinski! We Europeans would rather not be cast into this pit of obsolescence, or—as you call it—into your "truly global world system"! For the solution Brzezinski offers to the Yalta-provoked division of Europe, leads straight in that direction. Brzezinski actually proposes a withdrawal of American armed forces from Western Europe, with their absence ostensibly balanced out by a "more vital Europe." Stripped of its delphic, rhetorical packaging, this is nothing less than a call for bringing Western Europe's economic capacity under Moscow's control.

One of the buzzwords that Brzezinski is fond of using in his *Foreign Affairs* article, and that has recently come into vogue with the New Yalta set, is "genuine European political identity." As will be detailed later in this report, such a thing does not in fact exist—at least not in the form understood by Brzezinski, Genscher, Bahr, and their cohorts. These openly admit what they mean by the term: "genuine European political identity" on the model of Finland, Austria, and Switzerland, as the guiding concept for the neutralization of a reunified Germany—perhaps ruled by a Honecker cabinet, or Krenz, Rau, and Genscher?

Brzezinski not only proposes to substantially (and later completely) withdraw the American troops from Europe (a proposal common to Kissinger, Sen. Sam Nunn, McGeorge Bundy, et al.), but as a political formula for this new Europe, he offers the so-called Final Act of the Helsinki conference, which confirmed the durability of the currently existing frontiers. Brzezinski wants this recognition of the status quo to allay the Soviets' fears of the malignant intentions of the West.

"We must keep in mind," Hull wrote earlier on, "that the Russians have been blockaded and isolated for a quarter of a

century [i.e., since the Bolshevik Revolution]. And if during that period they heard anyone abroad talking about Russia, these were mostly wild slanders [perhaps he means Stalin's purges, the Moscow Trials, or the Gulag Archipelago?—HZL]. They were therefore much more cagey and distrustful than usual, and at the same time more aggressive in their responses. They acquired the habit of lashing out at anyone who challenged them, often more violently than was called for."<sup>9</sup>

Hull's recipe for dealing with these poor, persecuted Stalinists, is distressingly reminiscent of the arguments put forward by the so-called peace movement today. Secretary Hull: "Continue friendly discussions with the Russians. Consult them on each point. Keep on repeating the principles under which we think peaceful relations can flourish. Make it clear to them that we have nothing against a nation publicizing the advantages of its government reforms—whether it be Communist or democratic—but that we are against any one nation interfering in the internal affairs of other nations."<sup>10</sup>

What hypocrisy! What was the sealing of the Hitler-Stalin Pact, if not the most brutal intervention into the internal affairs of other nations? Moreover, from the standpoint of international law, it is simply untrue that the Helsinki Final Act confirmed the status quo of the current borders. But that is not the end of it.

While Brzezinski is portraying the Soviet Union as a pussycat which only needs some stroking to make it purr, his unabashed hatred of Germany as a nation plainly emerges. He writes: "Moreover, reaffirmation of the continued Western commitment to the Helsinki Final Act could help to resolve the potentially fatal European ambivalence regarding Germany. The fact is that, while Europeans resent their historic partition, they fear almost as much a reunited Germany. Therefore, the renunciation of Yalta's legacy—the division of Europe—should be accompanied by an explicit pledge, through the reaffirmation of Helsinki's continued relevance, that the purpose of healing the East-West rift in Europe is not to dismantle any existing state but to give every European people the opportunity to participate fully in wider all-European cooperation. In that context, the division of Germany need not be undone through formal reunification but by the gradual emergence of a much *less threatening* loose confederation of the existing two states [emphasis added]."

Who on earth is this Mr. Brzezinski, to dare impute that Germany *per se* is "threatening"? We can certainly imagine that a Trilateralist who is ready to unquestioningly cede his own native Poland to the Russians, and whose mental condition some (rightly) claim is highly unstable—that such a Trilateralist, to put it politely, must also be living in terror that Germany might again become the intellectual powerhouse it once was in the time of Weimar classicism and the Prussian reformers—even before it formally became a nation.

The loose confederation Brzezinski envisions for "post-Yalta Europe" would be the opposite of the high ideas symbolized by Leibniz, the Great Elector, Frederick the Great, Schiller, the Humboldt brothers, vom Stein ("I have only one fatherland, and that is Germany"), Scharnhorst, and Gneisenau. Such a "loose confederation" would be ruled by Soviet proconsuls, and these would not even have to be Russians—some might even be named Lafontaine or Richard Burt.

Brzezinski is at least realistic on one point: "America cannot undo the partition of Europe without in effect defeating Russia." Therefore, he concludes, we Europeans should make it our goal to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Yalta in 1994 by having "by then political military arrangements which, instead of perpetuating the division of Europe and perhaps even prompting West Europe's political decay, create the preconditions for peacefully undoing Yalta."

To undo Yalta by peaceful means—that is certainly an urgent and necessary task for us Europeans, in view of the looming danger of losing everything in a New Yalta deal. But the one and only way this will ever be possible, goes entirely against the grain of what the Trilateral Commission and its lackeys in the Federal Republic are proposing.

*To be continued*

## Notes

1. For the following passages, see EIR Special Report, *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, Washington, D.C., July 24, 1985.
2. See EIR Special Report, *European Terrorism: The Soviets' Pre-War Operations*, March 11, 1985.
3. See EIR Special Report, *Soviet Unconventional Warfare in Ibero-America: The Case of Guatemala*, August 15, 1985.
4. The 9th-century priests Cyril and Methodius, who today are unfortunately celebrated as the first Catholic missionaries to Russia, explicitly rejected the *Filioque* principle, thus paving the way for the schism with the Eastern Church, even though this did not officially occur until 1054.
5. See EIR Special Report, *The Trilateral Conspiracy Against the U.S. Constitution: Fact or Fiction?* September 30, 1985.
6. See Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and David P. Goldman, *The Ugly Truth about Milton Friedman*, New York: New Benjamin Franklin House Publishing Co., 1980.
7. Cited from Heinrich Jaenecke, *Die deutsche Teilung* (The Partition of Germany), Berlin: Ullstein-Verlag, p. 37.
8. *Ibid.*
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*