

U.S. policy toward German reunification

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The following has been edited from verbal remarks made by Mr. LaRouche on Nov. 9:

The policy of the United States toward the present situation in central Europe should be essentially this: The United States government and people should support the dialogue between France's President Mitterrand and Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl. It is the German-French cooperation in progress through the initiatives of Mitterrand and Kohl which defines the possibility of a workable basis for dealing effectively with the currently developing situation.

The United States is now in reduced circumstances militarily, economically, and politically, and thus cannot undertake the kind of effective role which it might have in previous years. It must play some role, and its best role is to support Mitterrand and Kohl or things in that direction, while distancing the United States, as Mr. Bush has done recently, from the disgusting spectacle of anti-German xenophobia culminating from Conor Cruise O'Brien and like-thinking folks around London.

There is no problem among continental Europeans of any significance on the prospect of reunification of Germany. That is not the primary question for the United States. I think Mr. Bush has stated that his words are an adequate policy for the time being; let the French and the Germans define a European solution for this, but keep the United States, which will tend to be tied up with special negotiations with Moscow, out from too direct an entanglement in these affairs.

Now, that said, the particular point to address is the question of relationship of France, the two Germanies, and Poland in respect to the physical economic breakdown crisis which is spreading throughout the Soviet bloc.

The Soviet bloc crisis

We must remember that there are three aspects to the Soviet physical economic crisis.

1) It flows essentially as a potential from the flaws in Great Russian culture, particularly Raskolnik-flavored Bolshevik version of Great Russian culture and other problems of the Soviet economy as such. The reforms undertaken by Gorbachov which have begun of late to be implemented have made the problem worse.

2) The immediate cause of the realization of this potential problem in its present form has been, as I forecast in 1983 and began to forecast publicly in 1985, that as long as the

Soviet government continued its commitment to a pre-war military buildup, as it has done, then under a mode of military planning and development which I dubbed Plan A back in 1985, the Soviet economy must go into a physical economic breakdown crisis approximately 1989-90. That was my forecast in 1985 and it seems to have borne up very well.

3) The Soviet physical economic crisis has been accelerated and the Soviets, or some Soviet agencies, have been pointing out quite correctly, by the collapse of the economy in the West, especially the economies of the United Kingdom and of the United States, which contrary to all talk about the boom in the United States, has been collapsing at varying rates, generally now accelerating since about 1970-71 with the events of that period. There has been no real net physical economic rate of growth in the United States or the United Kingdom, since that period. There have been some spotty exceptions within continental Europe, and of course, Japan, and a few other places around the globe. But in general, the Western economies have been collapsing. Now this has affected both prices of Soviet exports and has affected the potential scale of markets of Soviet exports, so the Soviets have been faced with an aggravated internal problem as a result of the shock effect transmitted through a decaying world market.

Poland and German reunification

What comes into play now is the question of how we manage this crisis. Last year, on Oct. 12, 1988, I proposed that the United States support the Federal Republic of Germany in an effort to engage the East Germans in a massive effort to save the economy of Poland. I did that because we must select a natural avenue of demonstrating what we can do on the politically tolerable basis for stopping the physical economic bloodletting which is going on in the East bloc in general, and that we should tell Moscow we're prepared to take on the Polish question in certain definite terms and that we would do so with German cooperation, by giving our political and other support to German efforts in this direction. Now obviously the role that President Mitterrand has taken with Chancellor Kohl in Germany makes this a much more feasible proposition.

There are also other things which most Americans tend to forget, and many others tend to forget: Poland is culturally a part of Western European civilization, and apart from the fact that it was under Russian subjugation so often and so long in previous times, nonetheless the essential structure of everything which is industrial potential in Poland flows from Poland's cultural association with Western European civilization. For that and for other reasons, there is a natural line of logistics, a natural line of flow of technology, especially through Germany, and somewhat through what's called Scandinavia, into Poland. This is the path of least resistance for delivering a physical economic development aid. What the United States must do is support a European utilization of that natural channel

The Rütli Oath

The Rütli Oath from Friedrich Schiller's play of freedom, Wilhelm Tell, has been chosen as the proposed oath of allegiance to the worldwide anti-bolshevik resistance. Hear that oath in its original German, and its English translation:

Nein, eine Grenze hat Tyrannenmacht,
Wenn der Gedrückte nirgends Recht kann finden,
Wenn unerträglich wird die Last—greift er
Hinauf getrost den Mutes in den Himmel
Und holt herunter seine ewigen Rechte,
Die droben hangen unveräusserlich
Und unzerbrechlich wie die Sterne selbst—
Der alte Urstand der Natur kehrt wieder,
Wo Mensch dem Menschen gegenübersteht—
Zum letzten Mittel, wenn kein andres mehr
Verfangen will, ist ihm das Schwert gegeben—
Der Güter höchstes dürfen wir verteidigen
Gegen Gewalt—Wir stehn vor unser Land,
Wir stehn vor unsrer Weiber, unsrer Kinder! . . .
—Wir wollen sein ein einzig Volk von Brüdern,
In keiner Not uns trennen und Gefahr.
—Wir wollen frei sein, wie die Väter waren,
Eher den Tod, als in der Knechtschaft leben.

—Wir wollen trauen auf den höchsten Gott
Und uns nicht fürchten vor der Macht der
Menschen.

* * *

No, there is a limit to the tyrant's power,
when the oppressed can find no justice, when
the burden grows unbearable—he reaches
with hopeful courage up unto the heavens
and seizes hither his eternal rights,
which hang above, inalienable
and indestructible as stars themselves.
The primal state of nature reappears,
where man stands opposite his fellow man.
As a last resort, when not another means
is of avail, the sword is given him,
The highest of all goods we may defend
from violence, Thus stand we before our country,
thus stand we before our wives, our children! . . .
Now, let us take the oath of this new league.
We will become a single land of brothers,
nor shall we part in danger and distress.
We shall be free, just as our fathers were,
and sooner die, than live in slavery.
We shall rely upon the highest God
and we shall never fear the might of men.

of flow of logistics and technology into Poland.

We do not need to put up front, at least from the standpoint of the United States, any political timetable or political criterion projecting a unification of the East Zone of Germany with the Federal Republic of Germany. That is not where we should put the emphasis at this point. That is the German and European question, more than the U.S. question. What we must concentrate on is the implementation of a successful rescue effort in Poland, before the opportunity to do so is destroyed by the effects of a miserable, cruel winter.

Therefore the issue today is not how the two Germanies shall be linked in political abstract terms, but rather how they shall cooperate in assisting the salvation of Poland. And obviously there can be benefits to be shared, not to be despised, to the East German economy, from other parts of Europe, to the specific purpose of ensuring that the East German economy is able to deliver its part effectively in that rescue operation toward Poland. That should be our focus.

Politics must catch up with reality

Finally on this matter, there are some, including Secretary of State Baker, who reject the tempo of events and wish it were much milder, that it could all be nicely managed withing condominium summitry, like the kind which is ap-

parently planned for Malta. This is wrong. This is faulty. Politics cannot hold back the tempo of events in a period such as this one. Rather the tempo of political events and political decisions and institutional change must race to catch up with physical reality.

The causes for the explosion in Eastern Europe and elsewhere today are not meddling by politicians as such, at least nothing recent, nor are they immediately the decisions of governments or interventions by governments. The cause for the spread of international political and economic crisis is very simply the global physical economic breakdown crisis process, the crisis process which has been energized by 25 years of persistent folly in the drift of the economic, monetary, and financial policies of the United States and other relevant nations. We have nobody but ourselves to blame, and the Soviets have no one but themselves to blame for the mess.

Now the exigency of the hunger crisis and general economic breakdown crisis has gripped us all. We must respond to the tempo of events dictated by physical reality, not to try to impose upon physical reality, like King Canute, our mere subjective whims. Men and women who cannot keep pace politically with the physical requirements of events should step out of the position of leadership to make room for those who are qualified to undertake these tasks.