

after 2,000 years the dream has been realized. Now I'm trying to explain to you why these things happen. And immediately if someone says it, and he is the president of an organization, you begin to think that it's everyone saying it. It isn't everybody saying it.

Dreyfuss: No. Specifically, it's the ADL which put out a series of fact sheets . . .

Klutznick: I know, I know. I know only too well. I'm a honorary Vice-Chairman, and I don't agree with some of the things they send out, and I write them from time to time too. I didn't comment on this to them, because as a matter of fact I didn't consider it important. If I were to take action every time a Jew called someone an anti-Semite I'd be spending all my time at it. I think you are undersensitized—many people are—to the depth of the feeling on the Israel security and future, and you are oversensitized to the reaction of Jews who think that Israel is being harmed. So you'll have to solve that problem a different way. In a free country, there's no way to solve it but to live with it.

Dreyfuss: I don't think we're undersensitized to the feelings of the average Jew whether in the United States or in Israel who have all sorts of memories about the last 40 years . . .

Klutznick: And to young people, who don't have those memories, the issue of Israel itself is much more important.

Dreyfuss: But the question is that the political leadership of the ADL operates as a little gang, as a political faction. . . .

Klutznick: You said it, I didn't. The ADL is supposed to be an institution that seeks out and tries to avoid conflict between social groups, between Jews and other groups, and not only involving Jews. It looks for human rights and like any other organization it is not 100 percent perfect . . .

Dreyfuss: That's a kind way of putting it . . .

Klutznick: Look, I've been affiliated with it for over half a century. I know what that organization lived through. It was founded in 1913, I joined it in 1925. And I know what they were involved in, and I don't always agree with it. I've been an officer of it. I was Chairman of the Executive Committee 25 years ago. I know that they make their mistakes, and are prepared to correct them when they are made. If you have any information that what they've been saying is in error, I'd be delighted to make myself the messenger.

Dreyfuss: We felt it necessary to publish a point by point refutation of what the ADL has said against us . . .

Klutznick: Why don't you send it to me?

WEST GERMANY

The Ruhr looks to creating real jobs

from our Dortmund correspondents

The Chamber of Industry and Commerce of the steel-producing city of Dortmund in West Germany has put forward a proposal for the creation of energy-generating capacity that would create 40,000 new industrial jobs in the industrial region along Germany's border with France. As with the American Midwest, the Ruhr, the industrial powerhouse of Europe, has been afflicted with economic collapse, with unemployment in cities like Dortmund reaching an official 10 percent, thanks to the effects of Federal Reserve Chairman Paul Volcker's policy of fiscal austerity to industry. But in contrast so far to the U.S. industrialists, the forces represented on the Dortmund Chamber of Industry and Commerce are countering Volcker's depression with a program that would bring new, high-technology jobs to the region.

The Dortmund proposal gives crucial political backing to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who informed President Ronald Reagan during his Jan. 5 visit to the United States, that Volcker's interest rate policy is dooming the world to depression and therefore represents the gravest security threat to the Atlantic Alliance. The proposal reflects the programmatic influence of the European Labor Party, led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, that has been the most outspoken force in West Germany against the "greenie fascists" who are demanding the dismantling of West Germany's industrial and nuclear energy program.

How to create jobs

Rejecting the notion that economic development is impossible because of "limited resources," the Dortmund industrial group begins with the premise that to revitalize the Ruhr's industrial strength requires a rapid *upgrading* of its energy resources. Taking stock of all the outstanding proposals for new energy-generating facilities which in recent years have been held up by greenie pressure on the regional government, the report proposes:

- construction of a light-water nuclear reactor in Hamm;
- more rapid completion of the Schmehausen high-temperature reactor;
- application of new coal technologies in combina-

tion with the High Temperature Reactor;

- construction of new runways for the regional airport; and
- intensified support of regional research facilities.

The jobs generated from this program, the Dortmund report concludes, both in energy sector and in industry, would total 40,000 new jobs within the decade.

The proposal is a counterattack against environmentalist organizations—not just in Germany, but throughout Europe and the United States—that have campaigned for the Ruhr to be forced through a transition into a “post-industrial society.” Among these environmentalist organizations is the German Marshall Fund of John J. McCloy, Jr., based in Washington, D.C., a sponsoring organization for Willy Brandt’s Socialist International. Since 1976, the Fund has been pressuring the West German government to adopt the view that the Ruhr industries are hopelessly outmoded and uncompetitive and that the only future for the area lies in building up post-industrial service industries such as entertainment and banking.

The Dortmund industrial grouping soundly rejected this idea, similar to the arguments heard in the United States for the dismantling of the steel and auto industries. That the Ruhr be shifted onto a “service-sector” footing is an absurd idea, says the Dortmund report, given that “a considerable part of the service sector is dependent upon the development of the industrial base.”

The report then counters the environmentalists: “As desirable as progress in the area of environmentalism may be, nevertheless, exaggerated pressure [on industry] must not lead to a situation in which the productive capacities of the manufacturing sector are injured, to the degree that the prospects of expansion [of industry] are thereby made impossible.”

Organizing against depression

The Dortmund Chamber is the first industry grouping in West Germany to flout the greenies and put the issue of nuclear energy development at the top of the agenda. But in large part the ground had already been prepared by the European Labor Party. In late 1980, the EAP issued a pamphlet entitled, “The Future of the Ruhr Region,” which was widely circulated in the state of North Rhein Westphalia, calling for extensive recapitalization of the Ruhr’s industries on the basis of a buildup of nuclear power facilities. The pamphlet paved the way for intensive discussions between EAP representatives and trade union, government and business agencies throughout the area on the need for a clear counter-offensive against environmentalist constraints against industrial investment.

Last fall, the national Miners Union stepped forward as the first major organization to endorse a bold

program of nuclear energy development, coupling its demands with harsh denunciations in the union newspaper of the environmentalist youth movement in West Germany.

Hartmut Cramer, Chairman of the EAP in North Rhein Westphalia, reports that the EAP will use the Dortmund Chamber proposal, as well as the earlier Miners Union endorsements, to build a “steamroller” of support behind nuclear power throughout the region.

“The political situation in the Ruhr region has become what one can only describe as stormy,” Cramer reports. The area’s population is openly alarmed about the high unemployment rates, but thus far, Cramer notes, the state government has been too intimidated by the environmentalists to come out in favor of economic reconstruction based on nuclear power. Nothing short of widespread, public support, Cramer emphasizes, will give the state government of North Rhein Westphalia the confidence to move on the Dortmund proposal.

Schmidt’s effort

After meetings with top trade-union leaders, Schmidt told the German parliament Jan. 20 that solutions to unemployment cannot be made in national terms. He demanded that world interest rates be lowered as the most urgent precondition for investment and employment, a policy the DGB agrees with.

The West German government is expected to launch a 6 to 7 billion deutschmark emergency job-creation program in February. Fifty percent of these funds are slated for road and rail construction. How the program is to be financed has not yet been determined, although it is known that the government opposes creating further national debt.

Both Schmidt and the DGB support the long-term perspective of the program. A fight is building throughout the country over the construction of nuclear-power facilities. In the parliamentary discussion, Christian Democrat Gerhard Stoltenberg, the pro-industry governor of the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein, stated that investment in energy would have to be secured by law if necessary to circumvent environmentalist obstruction of nuclear power. Stoltenberg demanded that blocking of private housing construction also be eased. Economics Minister Otto von Lambsdorff of the FDP, whose policies recently have come more into line with those of Schmidt, also called for shortening procedures for licensing nuclear plants.

However, no union outside the miners has taken a stand in favor of nuclear development. Hesitant to offend the environmentalists and the German Marshall Fund, the national unions will only be compelled to build support for nuclear development when they feel pressure from regional-industry-labor coalitions such as the EAP has been creating in the Ruhr.