

Sovereign Germany: core of a new, just world economic order!

by Helga Zepp-LaRouche

Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Patriots for Germany party, issued the following campaign statement on July 18.



Isn't it almost a miracle? Only eight months after the peaceful revolution in the German Democratic Republic, not only have we Germans achieved reunification, but Germany will become a fully sovereign nation. The outcome of the recent meeting between Chancellor Helmut Kohl and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov is excellent, and initiates a new epoch in German history. We Germans are indeed experiencing our stellar hour. We are enormously lucky, and along with that luck has grown our responsibility to develop Germany into a force for good in the world.

Great Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made a fool out of herself, and the only thing she has accomplished, has been to bring to light the true thinking of the Anglo-American elite about Germany. And even if this thinking was naturally not expressed so openly at the recent summit of the seven big industrial powers in Houston, it is quite clear that the German government was not supported there in its attempts to pursue German interests. And it is also obvious that Gorbachov finally had enough, when the United States and Great Britain—whose economies, as a result of the application of the so-called economic theories of Adam Smith, are nothing but a scrap-heap—tried to force on him the same insane International Monetary Fund conditionalities which they implemented in Poland.

Quite simply put, Germany, thanks to its partial application of the economic theory of Friedrich List, has achieved considerable economic power, and really can help the Soviet Union to overcome its huge consumer goods crisis. And since Gorbachov has agreed to the full sovereignty of a united Germany and to its right to freely choose which alliance it wants to belong to, the realistic prospect is now emerging for entirely overcoming, within three to four years, the unnatural state of affairs whereby some 1 million foreign troops are stationed on German soil.

It is truly a great moment for us, and provided we do the right thing now, Germany as a nation faces a brilliant future. But all justified joy should not deceive us into thinking that the danger is over. The Soviet Union is a huge empire which is currently going through a life-and-death crisis, and neither the military nor the KGB have dismantled their apparatus.

While in the East, it is the heritage of Dostoevsky which endangers us, on the Anglo-American side, we must be wary of the revival of Nietzsche, clothed as pagan eco-fascism.

Stoking the economic locomotive

It is all the more important that the identity of a future sovereign Germany be conceived of positively and full of hope. Germany, the heart of Europe, must be the locomotive which raises the economic development of the whole of Europe to a qualitatively new level. The program of the "Productive Triangle," proposed by the U.S. economic scientist Lyndon LaRouche, is the crucial key to this. A high-speed rail system will not only connect the Paris-Berlin-Vienna triangle, but, simultaneously, will enclose a region with the greatest immediate growth potential, as far as industrial and labor capacities are concerned. The rapid expansion of infrastructure and, especially of a productive *Mittelstand* [small and medium-sized producers] in industry and agriculture can initiate a new economic miracle here, which, through new industrial corridors, will soon be able to reach the whole of Eastern Europe, the not-so-developed regions of Western Europe, and also the Soviet Union.

If we are to build up such a network of magnetically levitated trains, then in a few years, from Germany we can reach Kiev or Istanbul, Lisbon, Prague or the Adriatic coast, Milan or Stockholm in only a few hours. Europe will move closer together, and all its parts will become our home. From Lubeck and Rostock we will be able to travel comfortably by speedboats to Gdansk, the Baltic harbors and Kaliningrad, as well as to Denmark and Sweden.

If we proceed now to develop this great economic expanse, which constitutes a market of 500 million people, then many years of enormous economic growth lie ahead of us; a double-digit growth rate can then be achieved on a lasting basis. This prospect will have positive effects not only with respect to economic growth. Already today, we can see a happy strengthening of rationality among Europeans. The perception is growing that nuclear power is absolutely necessary if the tasks ahead of us are to be accomplished. Concrete development projects are being widely talked about with an enthusiasm that we have only seen before now in debates on this subject in the developing sector.

The great expanse of Europe, with the "Productive Triangle" as its core, will make possible such a great increase in productivity and in the output of capital goods, that it will

function as the locomotive for the world economy—not only for the infrastructure and industrial development of the East, but above all for the development of the Southern Hemisphere. Our answer to this question of whether we will finally develop the countries of the so-called Third World, will decide ultimately whether or not we meet the great moral challenge of the twentieth century. We Germans right now are really fortune's favorite of history, and even though a large part of our situation can be attributed to our own efforts, there are also other factors which have favored us, without our merit. But we Germans can live up to our historical potential only if we refuse to be self-satisfied, and instead contribute to the development of those to whom fate has been less kind. We owe our prosperity to a large degree to the application of the economic theory of Friedrich List, and the developing countries must have the very same chance to attain it.

Berlin as a center of hope

It has to become the identity of a sovereign Germany, that it is the place from which emanates the practical realization of a new, just world economic order. What were more appropriate than for our future capital, Berlin—whose architectural plan must be shaped by a coherent concept—to represent this idea? Berlin as center of planning for a new world eco-

nomic order: If we raise such an idea into a program, then nobody of consequence will begrudge us the favor of this hour, and German unity will become the bearer of hope for billions of people in the world.

From an architectural standpoint, Berlin should be shaped according to the great concepts of the universal thinker Gottfried Leibniz, who worked and lived there for many years. The founder of the academy of sciences, Leibniz dreamed of a favored Europe which would determine which of its member-nations develops which part of the world. France, for example, should develop Africa, Germany the East, and so forth. In a similar and much more urgent way, this is the task of Europe today, and this orientation could be expressed in Berlin by the shaping of certain parts of this city. One quarter, for instance, could stress the aspect of Berlin as the "door to the East," whose museums, libraries, scientific research centers, and similar institutions present the cooperation between Leibniz and Peter the Great for the tasks of the future. Other quarters could be dedicated to the development of Asia, Latin America, and Africa.

The capital city of Berlin, so conceived, would have an enormous pedagogical effect for students coming there from around the world. It is up to us to use Germany's new freedom to contribute to the moral education of the individual.

Make July 20, 1994 into a European Memorial Day

From a statement by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, leading candidate of the Patriots for Germany for the all-German parliament.

Four years from now, July 20, 1994 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the attempted assassination of Hitler. I hereby propose that the time between now and then be used to investigate still more precisely the actual circumstances of that event, to publish the results, and to honor the heroes of July 20 by declaring a European memorial day.

What is at issue here, is not simply the fact that the men of July 20 were heroes and stood for principles which we must uphold for all time. Rather, more intensive research and discussion of the German Resistance is particularly important today, in view of the irrational—and exceedingly dishonest—tirades of British politicians and the Anglo-American media against Germany. . . .

It is a fact, documented by many records which have been published in the last years, that the Anglo-Americans not only denied support to the various resistance groups

which repeatedly emerged in the last years of the Nazi regime, but even betrayed some of these people to the Gestapo, whenever the Resistance attempted to establish contact with the Allies via Berne, Istanbul, or London. It is a fact, that the Anglo-Americans refused to support the Resistance group of July 20, and thereby contributed to prolonging the war by ten months.

When in 1945, after the end of World War II, a British parliamentarian raised the question in Parliament, of why the British government had not supported the German Resistance, the official reply was that if Britain had done so, forces would have been brought to power whose policies were much less in Great Britain's interest than those of Adolf Hitler. . . .

There is much more at stake than merely discovering the truth of our history. Discussion of the real background to Naziism is all the more necessary, because the unjustified Anglo-American attacks against Germany come at a time when the economy of continental Europe, and especially of Germany, holds great responsibility for the industrial development of Eastern Europe, and represents the only source of help for overcoming the dangerous economic crisis of the Soviet Union. . . .

If the British should decide at some time in the future to enter into the civilized world, we Germans will generously show them how to develop an economy.