

for Mr. L. L. L.

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The
President
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Re: German Unification / A M E M O

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In our media the discussions about Germany's reunification are endless and now often with a negative undertone. Although the majority of people everywhere strongly supports the breakdown of the inner German border, our TV managers seem to do just the opposite.

Looking back over the centuries Germany was one of the major countries least involved in wars. On the contrary, Germany in the center of Europe, and not being protected by natural borders, was the perennial target of insatiable neighbors, whose bites are shown on comparable historic maps. In subsequence Germany was forced to defend the rights of her citizens beyond the borders who were subjugated and harassed by foreign nationalism. This lead in the case of DANZIG [100% German] and the 'Polish' corridor to an armed clash, which could have been avoided and settled by peaceful means, if Britain, using Poland as a bait, did not want to have 'her war' (Churchill), knowing of FDR's support and the eventual concurrence of France. The loss of the British and French Empires was the unexpected result. The entailing misery is known.

Does this make Germany the 'aggressive monster' now? Would WE have acted differently in defending the well-being of our citizens wherever they are? Do we still remember the invasion of Grenada?

The Soviets are pictured as feeling threatened by German reunification since they lost "millions in war-dead"; not once are we reminded that Stalin killed twice as many of his OWN people in PEACETIME. In fact, it was Russia's Gorbachev himself who opened up Eastern Europe to pave the way for the long-overdue union of Germany.

As England, still a stabilizing influence in world affairs, recedes to a more peripheral position, we should ponder whether our interest tends not more towards a strong Germany in Central Europe; this, even if Germany should prefer to be part of a NEUTRAL BELT stretching from the Baltic to the Adriatic. Before WWI our relations with Germany were cordial, serious friction did not exist, the mutual trade was advantageous to both and on equal footing. Millions of Germans enriched our culture and contributed with inventions and industry to the welfare of all. Supporting a strong Germany, inundating superficial lipservice with sincere friendship and respect, based on mutual trust, certainly will reduce our great burden and bring in a harvest of financial gain and security.

Gorbachev, in time, recognized the mortal danger to Russia's economy by years of over-extension; are we really in a much different position? Are not our social and financial conditions at home in a state crying out for decisive actions?

We arrived at a crucial point in our post-war history which presents us with the unique opportunity to direct our way towards a more peaceful, less oppressive future.

Peace, however, presupposes a fair amount of justice. This, in turn, requires national borders compatible with historic facts and tradition, at least to an acceptable degree. Bajonettes can enforce a period of interim freeze but they do not build lasting order.

In Nov. 1916 Germany/Austria reestablished Poland which, as a viable State, did not exist for centuries. Yet, the 'peace'-treaty of Versailles (1919) did not heed the foreboding warnings of British Statesmen about the provocative enlargement of Poland at German expense. Thus seeds were planted at that time for a maliciously pre-programmed, vastly greater war, known as WW 2, the origin of which was so aptly analysed and described by Degrelle in his book HITLER BORN AT VERSAILLES. Not even the millions of French Francs sunk into Poland's proverbial sagging economy to both stimulate and stiffen Polish irredentism against Germany, made that country a blooming garden.

Now we are on the verge of repeating over again the same blind policy by giving Poland more provinces (Pomerania, Silesia and parts of East-Prussia) which countless German farmers and burghers made prosperous, where each stone was hewn and formed by toiling generations of that same heritage.

What right do we have to do this?

How would we feel, and act, if Mexico and Canada would gang up on us to take States away, we believe belong to us? And our history is considerably younger!

Germany, with limited resources, has to feed 250 people per km². Poland only 120 per Km². 37 million Poles live on 313,000 Km² including the Eastern parts of Germany, occupied since 1945; in West-Germany live 61 million on 249,000 Km². Is this the FAIR WAY TO PEACE THROUGH JUSTICE?

Poland, today, has a national debt of \$41 billion, a frightening amount for 37 million people, almost as much as Russia with 285 million people! Yet Poland is unable to feed her own people although they occupy German provinces traditionally called the 'German bread basket'.

The Germanic tribes, in their long history often torn by fratricidal struggles, but guided by great Emperors in their common repulse of invading forces from inner Asia, became the bulwark behind which a great Western Civilization developed and prospers. Rough edges of darker ages progressively rose to brilliant facets of cultural accomplishments and social justice by the endless sweat of people whose work ethics and morals reflect so much of our own cherished ideals today, if, in fact, we are not part of them.

In spite of what we are taught and told to believe, Germany did not seek conquests; she even disclaimed lands by right long her own (Alsace-Lorraine). But firm she stands by tradition on her Eastern borders to stem the feared threat to the West-European peninsula from a fathomless East.

Should history not finally force the hand of our Governments to be conscious of those lessons, not to succumb again to the short-sighted influence of a few, to the detriment of all? ONLY JUSTICE BEARS PEACE!