

for Owen to contradict Callaghan's foreign policy strategy. In fact, one of Owen's first international successes was the recent negotiation of the widely heralded fishing rights agreement between the European Economic Commission and the Comecon, which established relations between the two trading blocs for the first time.

According to Whitehall sources, Callaghan has shrewdly appointed left-wing Labour MP Judith Hart to

be Judd's replacement as Development Minister. By giving her ministerial responsibilities, Callaghan will effectively muffle one of his most outspoken critics, and ringleader of the left-wing opposition within the Labour Party to key aspects of the government's policy. Hart's most recent attack on the government has been over the deportation of ex-CIA agent Philip Agee and journalist Mark Hosenball, on whose behalf Hart testified during their hearings.

## Brokdorf Peace Improves Outlook For West Germany's Nuclear Generating Program

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### WEST GERMANY

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The absence of violent incidents at the Feb. 19 demonstration of environmentalist groups at the nuclear power plant site in Brokdorf, Schleswig-Holstein, may represent the turning point in West Germany's battle to realize its domestic nuclear program. A mere 8,000 radicals appeared at the site itself, while another 30,000 demonstrated peacefully in the nearby town of Itzehoe.

Two days previously, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt delivered a special televised address calling upon the nation to boycott the demonstrations as "almost an act of terrorism." Schmidt accused the "Citizens Initiative" and other environmental groups of creating a climate of hysteria in which discussion was "virtually impossible," and stressed his conviction that "Nuclear power means job security and high living standards for all households."

The major question now facing those government officials, industrialists and politicians from every party who support fission power development, is how to create the political atmosphere necessary for tying the environmentalists' hands and reversing the court decisions currently blocking a large proportion of domestic nuclear plant construction. This will include the neutralization of influential anti-growth factions within the Federal ministries of justice, interior, and science and technology. Gerhard Stoltenberg, Prime Minister of Schleswig-Holstein, has already made some moves in this direction by hauling two leading environmentalists into court on charges of advocating violence.

However, the main immediate point of access to cleaning out this nest of Naderite worms is the so-called "left wing" of the Social Democratic Party (SPD). Günther Jansen, chairman of the Schleswig-Holstein SPD, has presented the most convenient public target to date. Interviewed in this week's *Der Spiegel* magazine, he directly accused Chancellor and SPD Vice-Chairman Schmidt of "going around a few too many times with foreign

industrialists and bankers" instead of following the zero-growth clauses incorporated in the party's official program. Five prominent regional trade unionists thereupon issued an official protest against Jansen and apologized to Schmidt that their party "did not have the courage to bear responsibility" for the government's program. One week previously, Stoltenberg — a Christian Democrat — had called upon such SPD members to make themselves heard. This week, Stoltenberg went further to recommend that the SPD find a suitable replacement for Jansen.

The federal government has also made some progress in terminating the Lower Saxony government's capricious balking on approving a site for the projected West German nuclear fuel reprocessing center. Lower Saxony Prime Minister Albrecht has finally given conditional approval to the least favorable site at Gorleben, only 5 kilometers away from the East German border. The federal government has nevertheless used this to give the go-ahead for preliminary drillings at all five possible sites.

An editorial in the conservative *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* Feb. 22 has attempted to define more clearly the broader political goals of the nation's pro-development groupings. Rational people, it says, must realize that what is occurring is an "uproar against progress... not merely against nuclear energy, but against a technological revolution." What is needed now is a "grand coalition as a way out of the blind fear of nuclear energy," and not merely a party coalition. "Instead of fissioning the population," it says, "what we need is a political fusion of the population around its core." It concludes with a call upon parliamentarians to actively represent their constituencies in order to stop the growing influence of the "non-elected citizens' initiative lobby."

Schmidt expects that one month more progress on all these fronts will be able to create wide acceptance of his new energy program, to be presented March 23.

In the face of this, the noises from the environmentalist camp has become decidedly more shrill. National Ci-

tizens Initiative chairman Hans-Helmuth Wüstenhagen stated that his major goal now is to make the German population atone for the crimes of the Nazi period. Even more outrageous, Prof. Robert Jung, a leader of the Brokdorf demonstration, warned that the implementa-

tion of fission power will lead to a "totalitarian nuclear state... a continuation of the SS state by other means." The *Kieler Nachrichten*, a Stoltenberg daily paper, rightly excoriated this friend of animals for "daring to slander our democracy."

## LaRouche Hosts Nuclear Energy Conference In Milan

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### ITALY

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Despite personal visits from representatives of the U.S. Embassy attempting to discourage them from attending, a hundred business leaders, scientists, workers and students turned out in Milan Feb. 23 for discussions on *Energy: Perspectives of Fusion and Fission*. The conference was hosted by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche and was widely publicized by the Italian press.

LaRouche began his keynote address, which was simultaneously translated into Italian, by declaring: "If the human species survives — if we stop a nuclear war that we are not totally sure we can prevent, we will be on the verge of a much more important breakthrough than that of the Renaissance." LaRouche spoke before the group assembled in the Museum of Science and Technology. Present were representatives of the giant semi-public industrial conglomerate, Montedison's foreign trade and R and D divisions; ENEL, the national power industry; the presidents of the nuclear technology firm ElettroNucleare Italiana and the professional organization Italian Electrotechnical Association (AEI); an entire high school class from the nearby city of Varese; and reporters.

After outlining Jimmy Carter's program to reduce the U.S. industrial sector by 20-40 percent, LaRouche explained that "the fight for scientific and technological progress is a political fight. An industrialist who is not a politician, a trade unionist who is not also a scientist can not exist. We are in a war against those who want to stop scientific progress. It is not a new struggle.

"It is the same struggle for which many people fought and died during the Renaissance. It is the struggle of the city of Florence against the house of Bardi; it is the struggle of the Renaissance thinkers to distinguish man from the lower beasts was not merely philosophical. In fact as we have demonstrated, the approach we have to use towards fusion is exactly the same that Ficino has towards knowledge." LaRouche referred to Marsilio Ficino, the Florentine philosopher of the late 15th century who developed the scientific conception of humanism.

LaRouche continued by discussing the progress of man from an ape like existence during the early Pleistocene

Era — a million years ago: progress centered on the technological improvements in the method by which man produces the material preconditions for an expanding population. "How is it possible that man can accomplish such a thing?" LaRouche said. "One might say because of experience. But why are mice so stupid since they have had the same experience? There is another activity other than learning mechanistically, like a circus animal or a sociologist."

#### *Fusion Investment*

In explaining how to justify to the population the massive investments which will be needed in fusion research, LaRouche outlined the avenues which general scientific research must take. He said that nothing less than a revolution in science was necessary to make the population understand the 10-15 years of so-called unproductive research in fusion energy.

This, LaRouche emphasized, is why it is necessary to fight all the "rubbish spread by sociologists and psychologists, — the main manipulators on the Italian left, especially, of resistance to progress.

LaRouche posed the responsibility that we have to future generations: "If we accomplish fusion power, future generations will look to us in the same way that we look today at the Renaissance." He concluded, "How do you make a scientific revolution? You make it by explaining to people their importance to humanity and teaching them not to waste their lives."

#### *Solar Energy*

Discussion centered on the questions of alternative energy sources, and the necessity of fusion. A director of the AEI Review suggested that LaRouche had only spoken of fusion as a solution 10-15 years away, and that we should be looking at geothermal and solar energy for now.

The head of the energy research department at Montedison, Mr. Biondi, answered the questions in part by saying that the uranium reserves are still so large that fission energy can be considered an unlimited energy source. What then, he asked, is the urgency of developing fusion? A reporter from *Energia Nucleare* expressed disbelief that Carter could really want to cut the funding for fusion and general scientific research.

*Il Sole*, the official newspaper of the Italian industrialists association, covered the event.