

better than that of most European states. French Agriculture Minister Michel Barnier has called for a “Global New Deal” for world agriculture and for the “organized markets and development policies” of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) to be taken as an example for all nations. Sarkozy referred to a right of state protectionism when crucial economic matters are at stake. He asked the Commission to approve a French proposal to introduce a measure to compensate for the increase of gasoline and fuel prices and to protect the professions based on the consumption of such fuels. A big fight ensued, the Brussels bureaucrats declaring that such a measure would be “a distortion of competition” and even asking the French fishermen to reimburse past subsidies obtained for the same reason. Sarkozy shouted in private against the “Brussels a**holes,” and the whole affair is going to be discussed again at the Oct. 15 European Council meeting. The French President also wants to make “energy” a priority on the European agenda, and has called for nuclear energy to be an absolute priority in French foreign relations.

In his July 1 Paris press conference, Sarkozy also attacked the policies of Jean-Claude Trichet and the European Central Bank (ECB). He pointed out that such an institution should “first ask itself the question of economic growth and not only that of inflation. . . . The point is to control the price of raw materials and speculation. You are not going to tell me that in the fight against inflation the only weapon is to increase interest rates.”

All this may raise interesting issues, but there is an absolute fallacy of composition in the French President’s approach. He does not want to challenge the generating principle that is destroying Europe’s nation-states and populations, what Barroso himself has called an “imperial self-imposed, democratically organized principle,” the principle of the European treaties of Maastricht, Amsterdam, Nice, and Lisbon. Sarkozy is, in fact, destroying himself and his credibility, by trying to change some rules, within the rules of the game. He is caught in the dilemma of having been elected and put into power by financial interests allied to the City of London, and he is supposed to behave as a British agent. But at the same time, as a good populist and opportunist, he feels the pressure of the population and the French state institutions, which are traditionally opposed to economic liberalism and anti-national sovereignty supranationalism. So, the more loudly he shouts, the more he has to do the contrary of what he says; hence his permanent, quasi-pathological state of tension.

My advice would be: For the sake of France, Europe, and the cause of humanity, as well as for your personal reputation and mental health, you should get out of your straightjacket, and pull down the British Tower of Babel.

What Has To Be Done

The way to do it would be for the French President to arrive in Ireland on July 11, and tell the Irish people, “*Je vous ai compris*”: I understood what you meant, beyond the appar-

ently contradictory reasons of your “No.” A “No” is a “No,” and I am not going to ask you to vote once again. It would be a dishonor for us all, and to try to change the people when the people resist, never leads to good results for the leaders, as proven by the example of East Germany. So, Sarkozy should say, I am fed up with trying to impose reason in a house of fools, and therefore we are going to change the house. No more Babels or babblings; the game is over. The Poles and the Czechs are also going to say “No,” and even in my own country, France, the polls show that my people would vote the same way as you did. The German people, and almost all the peoples of Europe, would also say “No.”

So, because we need Europe, we are going to build the one that responds to the will and interests of the peoples, the Europe of the Fatherlands and great projects. We don’t want a European Central Bank which prevents the financing of great projects; we don’t want treaties that prevent the Central Bank from

Zepp-LaRouche: Germany Is Still a Constitutional State

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, founder of the Schiller Institute and leader of the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity Party in Germany, issued the following statement June 30, in response to the news that German President Horst Köhler will respect the request of the German Constitutional Court, that he not sign the Lisbon Treaty until the court has ruled on legal challenges.

“This is a very good development, because it shows that Germany, at least for now, is still a *Rechtstaat*, or constitutional state. I am confident that the Constitutional judges will find many points where the Lisbon Treaty violates the *Grundgesetz*, or Basic Law, of the German republic. Among these points are:

“1. Sovereignty, which, according to the *Grundgesetz* emanates from the people, is transferred to a supranational bureaucracy, which is not accountable to the people.

“2. Once the Treaty is signed, the European Union bureaucracy can change anything in it whenever or however it wants, without consulting with the states.

“3. The Treaty represents a fundamental change of the Constitution, which change, according to the *Grundgesetz*, requires the agreement of the population.”

There is no date set when the Constitutional Court will rule on challenges to the Treaty, which had already been thrown into limbo by the Irish, who voted “No” in a referendum held June 12.