

paigned appearances throughout the country, has also cross-fired the antiterrorist activity currently taking place in Italy with the aid of French and (quietly) West German intelligence. The ELP chairman has identified the fact that West German environmentalists and terrorists are all part of the same British and Israeli-controlled networks, as the Italian police and carabinieri have been documenting in their own territory.

Inside Italy itself, terrorism has been repeatedly identified as the central question on the part of government and trade union leaders. Here the outcome of the June 3 national elections and the fight to free the country from a long-standing reign of terror are, practically, one and the same thing. Although Italy is participating in the European Parliament elections, it is the national balloting one week earlier which has received the major focus.

At stake here is whether the Italian Socialist Party (PSI)—closely allied to Socialist International head Willy Brandt, who has been campaigning on their behalf—will be successfully shown up as a party of little national standing, thus putting an end to its role as the institutional protector of terrorism and spoiler of the Communist Party-Christian Democratic alliance which alone can prevent Italy from being plunged into the Iran-style destabilization predicted recently by the Council on Foreign Relations and various Italian spokesmen.

The Italian police, in a rather spectacular series of arrests, have already rounded up portions of the terror network, all of them pointing to the central role of the Socialist Party leadership. Once again, it has been the role of the ELP to make the full implications of that connection public, most recently in a series of televised broadcasts by Italian ELP general secretary Fiorella Operto.

Another flank on Brandt and Craxi's beleaguered Socialist International was opened dramatically in mid-May in Sweden, where the leader of the Social Democracy (SAP) is former Prime Minister Olof Palme. Since May 16, the national press of Sweden has run front-page articles telling of a "revolt" against Palme in the trade-union movement—his party's base—led by the European Labor Party, which is fielding candidates in Sweden's fall national elections. Trade union leaders representing over 75,000 workers signed a petition drafted in collaboration with the ELP, condemning Palme's "sudden" antinuclear about-face after the Harrisburg incident, and issuing a resounding call for the national nuclear program as the key to Sweden's own economy and its positive role in the world. Passive acceptance of whatever the Socialist International hands down, including support for environmentalist terrorism, has come to an end in what was once the showcase for British-modelled "socialism" in Europe.

—Vivian Zoakos

## 1. Germany's choice:

The programmatic dichotomy between two diametrically opposed ideas of Europe—the rich, industrial postwar Europe envisioned by Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer in the 1950s and 1960s, and by their successors Giscard d'Estaing and Helmut Schmidt today, and the feudal Europe based on small peasant agriculture and regional autonomy, the Europe sought by Britain and Europe's surviving "black" aristocracy—has been sharply drawn in the West German European Parliament elections.

But it is not Germany's two largest nationwide parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Christian Democratic Union which are providing the campaign's programmatic interest. Both the SPD and the CDU have consciously shied away from issue-oriented campaigns in favor of Madison Avenue-style "image" based politicking featuring posters of scantily clad women and color TV commercials with NATO flags and fighter planes. Rather, the campaign's issue content is coming from the European Labor Party slate headed by the party's chairman for the Federal Republic, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, a leading West German spokesman for nuclear energy and for the European Monetary System founded by Chancellor Schmidt. And, on the oligarchic side, Franz-Josef Strauss's Bavarian Christian Social Union has placed at the head of its slate the titular leader of the continent's aristocrats, Pan-European Union president Otto von Hapsburg, whose controversial campaign has swung as close as is legally possible in postwar Germany to calling openly for restoration of Hapsburg's hereditary Austro-Hungarian throne.

The upshot: voters are studiously avoiding SPD and CDU election functions, while Zepp-LaRouche is leading a highly visible and attention-getting campaign posing her party's policies of nuclear energy development, detente, and support for the EMS against Hapsburg's program of environmentalism and confrontation with the Soviet Union.

A May 17 indoor rally featuring former Chancellor Willy Brandt, for example, was attended by a trickle of voters who dribbled in in twos and threes to hear Brandt, one of the SPD's best-known, if least-respected, figures, and the head of the SPD's European parliamentary slate. The CDU, the nondescript opposition party, has seen attendance at its functions plummet even further, while the Free Democrats, the waning coalition partner in Schmidt's ruling coalition, are virtually unheard from.

Zepp-LaRouche, on the other hand, regularly drew between 40 and 60 people to rallies during a nationwide

# development or feudalism

tour of major West German cities earlier in May; subsequently, after appearing four times on nationwide television broadcasts, party organizers report 95 percent public recognition for the ELP leader. The ELP has connected its entire progrowth, pronuclear energy campaign to the name of Friedrich Schiller, Germany's greatest poet, who attempted to organize humanist republics in Europe along the lines of the American Revolution.

A measure of the ELP's impact on the West German race is best obtained from the party's role in the scandal over the Hapsburg candidacy. Not even a West German citizen until a year ago, Hapsburg has risen "meteorically" to the top of the CSU election list, and was set to claim a similar spot on the CDU list last winter when the ELP published a major expose of the fascist policies of his Pan-European Union (serialized earlier this year in *EIR*). The result: Hapsburg was dumped as a candidate by the CDU, while the SPD followed the ELP lead by issuing a blast at Hapsburg of its own. Today, although the SPD slate under the

leadership of Willy Brandt holds views on environmentalism almost identical to Hapsburg, it is party policy to attack the Austrian aristocrat at every SPD rally.

The ELP, however, is not going unchallenged in this campaign. Hapsburg, the son of the last Austrian Emperor, a blustering anti-communist and environmentalist, is summoning his followers on a crusade for solar energy and against communism. Hapsburg wants to destroy Europe's centralized republics by breaking countries such as France and Spain down into autonomous regions.

Of course, Hapsburg has been quiet about just who supports him, but British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher sent an official spokesman to his PEU conference in April, while the Italian Black Guelph families such as the Pallavicinis, the Savoys, families his family controlled when the Hapsburg dynasty ruled Northern Italy, support the PEU in addition and are a link between Hapsburg and the "left"-wing terrorists of such groups as the Red Brigades.

## Conservatives' campaign: bikinis and Hapsburg

In displays of garish campaign theatrics, West Germany's opposition parties, the nationwide Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and their Bavarian sometime affiliate, Franz-Joseph Strauss's Christian Social Union (CSU), have outdone themselves in the European Parliamentary race: the CDU is offering posters of scantily clad women as a gimmick to gain votes, while the CSU is backing the leading Black Guelph environmentalist in Europe, Pan-European Union president Otto von Hapsburg, as their number three candidate.

The tasteless CDU campaign, organized by that party's resident linguist, Kurt Biedenkopf, might as well have been designed to convince conservative voters of the CDU's political bankruptcy, and to turn them to the CSU candidate Hapsburg in disgust. The CDU's main wall poster features a buxom, rosy-cheeked blonde, barely dressed, fondling a large pencil under the slogan, "Make an X for the CDU." Another CDU poster shows a youthful, muscular hockey player with a young woman draped over his shoulder bearing the slogan: "We'll make Europe strong."

Hapsburg's CSU campaign, however, takes an entirely different road. Hapsburg's campaign platform openly calls for dictatorship and the death penalty for West Germany during states of emergency, even though both policies are expressly forbidden by the West German constitution. As president of the Pan-European Union, Hapsburg is also secretly aiding other PEU members who have been quietly nominated by other parties to represent them at Strasbourg, and he is publicly supporting environmentalism and deindustrialization—a program harking back to the feudal period when his ancestors' dynasty ruled a major part of Europe.

The PEU president, who was not even a West German citizen until last year, has made it clear that if he is elected to the Europarliament, he will use it as a platform for his efforts to change the present Europe of centralized republics into a decentralized "Europe of the regions" in which regional terrorist groups such as the ETA Basque terrorists of Spain, or the Breton terrorists in France would be assured of his support.

## The ELP: high profile on the real issues

"I am standing here in front of the nuclear power plant in Biblis. The Biblis plant is a symbol of the economic power of the Federal Republic of Germany, a symbol of what we built up out of the rubble after World War II," Helga Zepp-LaRouche told West Germans in a moving nationwide television address recently. The Chairman of the European Labor Party in West Germany, she heads the ELP's slate for European Parliament.

"Only 60 tons of nuclear fuel are needed for the electrical energy that this nuclear power plant produces in one year. If the same amount of electricity were produced by burning coal, 5 million tons of coal would be needed and this would be a tremendous burden on the environment," she continued. "We need more such nuclear power plants that are so beneficial to the environment. The Third World alone needs thousands of such plants in the next 20 years."

Zepp-LaRouche finished by summarizing the purpose of her party's campaign. "The enemies of technology are nothing but a small, intense minority that is greatly played up in the press, and which wants us to keep silent. Why should we allow this confused minority to sabotage Europe's future?"

West Germany is the center of the European Labor Parties' European parliamentary drive, and it is a very high profile effort. Helga Zepp-LaRouche has made four such television appearances. Fifteen thousand wall posters are going up throughout West Germany, and one million leaflets are being distributed throughout Europe, most of them in Germany.

Entitled, "Atomic Energy for Peace, Not War," the leaflet has been distributed at dozens of West Germany's most important industrial plants, including Hoechst Chemical in Dortmund, Bayer Chemical in Cologne, Mannesmann Printing in Duisberg, Roeklingern Steel in Saarbrücken, Daimler Auto in Stuttgart, and VFW Fokker in Bremen. The impact of the ELP campaign among trade unionists has been heightened by the fast-spreading news that officials of America's largest union, the Teamsters, are organizing committees to elect Lyndon LaRouche president there.

Because "left" environmentalist Willy Brandt is heading the SPD slate, the ELP is the only West German party running on behalf of the industrial development and European Monetary System programs of SPD Chancellor Schmidt. In 1978 state elections which many predicted would be a first step in removing Schmidt by making the environmentalist "green list" of candidates into a major national force, ELP candidates stepped in and virtually destroyed the "greenies'" campaigns, in part by exposing their British and Israeli intelligence links (for example, Rudy Deutsche)—accomplishing what Schmidt's SPD forces could not do for themselves. The ELP has also campaigned heavily against oligarchist candidate Otto von Hapsburg, causing Hapsburg to be rebuffed in a bid for a spot on the CDU slate. Currently, the ELP's slogan against Hapsburg goes: "One Austrian was enough."

In the present elections, the ELP is playing not only the same role respecting the enemies of progress, but is having a major impact on its own account. Slate leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche is expected to win a European parliamentary seat.

### SPD: Brandt heads list of greenies

Although Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has been a spokesman for high technology and growth, the SPD's European Parliament slate is dominated by Schmidt's SPD rival Willy Brandt, the party's chairman and leading focus of British influence. The result has hurt the party with the voters.

Instead of addressing the fundamental issues facing Europe, nuclear energy versus environmentalism, and peace versus the danger of a World War III provoked by NATO, Brandt and his aides in the Social Democratic "left wing" have packed his party's 81-person slate with well-known opponents

of nuclear energy on the left, and with a few token right wingers who blindly insist that NATO is the only entity saving Europe from communism.

The West German voter has taken the hint, and Brandt's slate of SPD nonentities can rarely muster more than a dozen spectators at street corner rallies. This, despite a massive and expensive color TV commercial campaign, which alternately features NATO flags and fighter planes to attract conservatives, and scenes of open meadows and sunny days to attract the environmentalist vote.

The SPD's ARE public relations firm has tried to construct a new image of Brandt as younger and relaxed, and even sober, but the poor attendance, barely reaching 100, at Brandt rallies evidently shows what the public thinks.