

The European election agenda

Following French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's dramatically successful Moscow summit with Soviet President Brezhnev, the prospects for continental Western Europe to stem the tide toward war have brightened for the first time in months. What comes to mind is the Bonn summit of one year ago between Brezhnev and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, where Giscard's closest European partner committed his nation to detente with the Soviets and economic cooperation to develop the Third World.

That war-avoidance strategy was confirmed again in Moscow April 25-27, with the crucial new feature that the French and Soviets agreed to set up formal coordinating mechanisms to keep regional "hot spots" from flaring into full-scale war.

Just two months after the May, 1978 Bonn summit, Schmidt and Giscard led the European Community in establishing the European Monetary System, the key to which was the proposed European Monetary Fund to extend credit for great industrial projects in the developing sector. Yet, neither of the two leaders mobilized their nations around that policy for economic recovery and peace.

An eleventh-hour chance to do so, moving off the momentum of the Moscow summit, is provided by the June 10 elections to the European Parliament. And the strongest direction for effective action in that electoral forum is offered, ironically, by the small European Labor Party—the only political force organized on a continentwide basis that is backing Schmidt and Giscard's policies.

As is widely recognized, only a Europe led by the combined weight of France and West Germany is capable of enforcing the program of the still unrealized European Mon-

etary Fund, and defeating the City of London's aim to hurl the globe into a new Dark Age of economic and political disintegration.

The British oligarchy makes no secret of its plans to use the elections for Strasbourg and the May 3 British national elections as the combined lever against the "Gaullist illusions" of Schmidt and Giscard.

Legally, the Strasbourg assembly is only a consultative body consisting of nationally elected delegations from the nine Common Market countries. But both Tory Prime Minister-elect Margaret Thatcher and Otto von Hapsburg, the head of the Pan-European Union, have stated their intention of turning it into a forum for the cause of Europe's "regional ethnics," such as the Basque terrorists, and using these groups as a battering ram against the centralized European states and the Warsaw Pact. A top Thatcher advisor, Reginald Steed, regaled 250 Eastern European exiles and West European monarchists at the PEU's April 28 Congress in Wiesbaden with promises of a coordinated NATO-Peking war buildup.

What makes Hapsburg's gaggle of old Nazis and "greenies," danger-

ous is the fact that neither Schmidt nor Giscard can count on their own parties for institutional support. Topsy Willy Brandt is running the European Parliamentary campaign of Schmidt's Social Democracy so as to mirror the regionalist and environmentalist politics of the PEU on the "left." The candidate heading the Strasbourg slate from Giscard's coalition is Education Minister Simone Veil, who is opposed to every facet of Giscard's policy.

With 36 European Parliament candidates in West Germany and Belgium, and complementary national election races in Sweden and Italy, the European Labor Party is rallying the Western Europeans to insist that their leaders break openly with the bellicose lunacy of Washington and London and establish a "superpower for peace." The way to do this, argues ELP West German chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche, is for Schmidt and Giscard to publicly support the 1980 presidential candidacy of the American economist who developed the theory on which the European Monetary Fund is based—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

—Nora Hamerman

The Week in Brief

As of May 3 both the *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* had totally **blacked out** French President Giscard's Moscow summit with Brezhnev and the text of their historic communiqué. A wag pointed out that the two newspapers delayed coverage of last year's Schmidt-Brezhnev summit until months after the event. *EIR's* exclusive report is in our INTERNATIONAL section.

But while the U.S. "newspapers

of record" were not informing their readers of the **best chance** of saving the nation from nuclear war, they did not fail to deliver **threats** to the **Western Europeans** should they pursue an independent foreign policy. Fresh from the April 27 meeting of the Bilderberg cult in Austria, **George Ball** in the April 29 *New York Times* ascribed the "**Angst**" of over-rapid **economic growth** to Western Europe, warning that an **Iran scenario**—i.e.,