

in the Danish daily *Politiken*.

Bjerregaard drew international attention in 1980, when she was the social affairs minister in Denmark's Social Democratic government, by proposing a plan to cut the Danish budget by removing funding from life-sustaining equipment for the critically ill.

Bjerregaard's argument is that now, after the communist specter has disappeared, it has been replaced by two new ghosts: those of the Rapallo Treaty and the Locarno Treaty. The June 2 referendum will decide which of these two ghosts is to shape the future of Europe, she writes.

"What was discussed at Rapallo and Locarno was basically the same which occupies us today, namely the shape of a Europe in shambles, carved up by the devastating World War I. . . . The French plan was to subjugate Germany and Russia in particular, and to keep them out of the good company. In April-May 1922, a big conference was held in Genoa, with 33 participating nations. On April 16, a representative of the Bolshevik delegation called the Germans and suggested that they sign a treaty. The next morning, they met in Rapallo, where they agreed to renounce all mutual claims of war reparations, and agreed on cooperation in various fields, among other things military (it later turned out). . . .

"When the strongest Central European power (Prussia or Germany) and Russia cooperate, they will be able to dominate Europe and direct most of what happens on the continent. These ideas are easily translated into the present day. Since the 18th century, the specter of Rapallo has been the nightmare of Danish foreign policy. Almost every time the specter—cooperation between Germany and Russia—has appeared, it has cost Denmark dearly, either in the form of lost territory, or in the form of a highly restrained foreign policy.

"On a European map, it is easy to see why things can turn out so badly: When Germany and Russia cooperate, all the other European nations become rim areas. Only England has water and land in between the collaborating Germany-Russia and would then 'normally' make an alliance with France. One of the problems after World War I was, and still is, that France is no longer a trustworthy ally. Therefore, England has oriented toward the U.S.A., and something else then has to be done on the European continent.

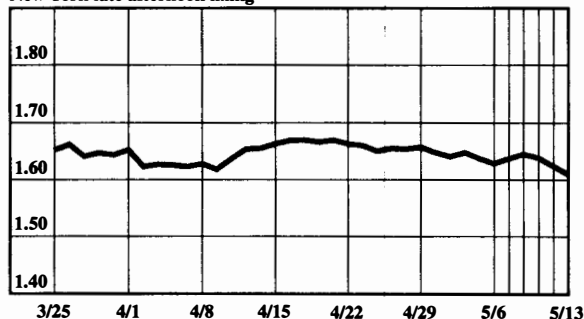
"This 'something else' can be called the Locarno ghost, after another of the big 1920s conferences. The Treaty of Locarno was another attempt to fit the defeated Germany into Europe, and the idea was that Germany made a pact with France and Belgium, guaranteed by Great Britain and Italy. . . .

"If Denmark is to influence the shaping of that Europe which, whether we like it or not, is emerging, it is a precondition that we join in the game instead of playing against it. The possibilities of maintaining an independent Danish development are greatest in a Locarno model, but this is also the one whose implications meet the largest popular opposition."

## Currency Rates

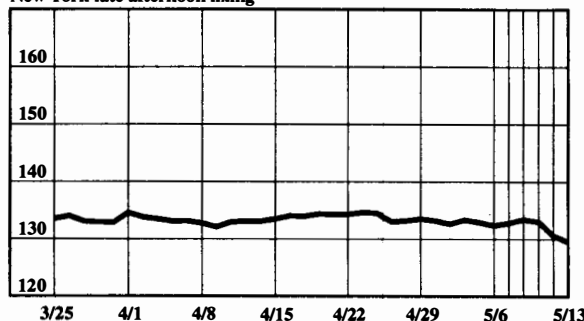
### The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



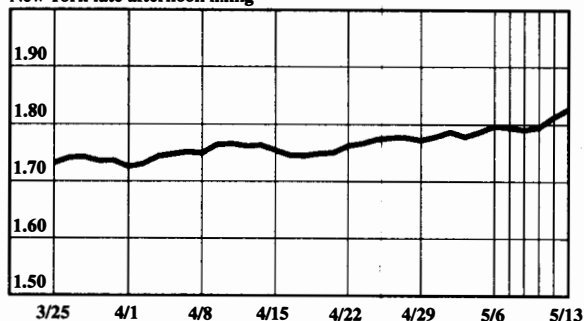
### The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



### The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



### The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

