
European Elections

BüSo slate brings ideas to eager voters

by Hartmut Cramer

As the campaign for elections to the European Parliament on June 13 enters its “hot phase,” voters throughout Europe are hungry for real ideas, especially how to stop the Balkans war from mushrooming into another World War. In Germany, Lyndon LaRouche’s co-thinkers have put up a slate of 52 candidates, under the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity party (BüSo), led by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Of all the parties, only LaRouche’s co-thinkers are addressing the real issue in this war: the international financial oligarchy’s desperate efforts to control what Zepp-LaRouche calls the “absolute end phase of the disintegrating, totally bankrupt global financial system.”

And in this respect, the BüSo slate has scored considerable points with its hard-hitting campaign against the war, and with the inroads it is making into new layers of a population which is looking for real leadership, as its illusions are being shattered day by day, almost hour by hour. In its arsenal, the BüSo slate includes beautiful campaign posters reading “Peace Through Development” in German, Russian, and Chinese, with the map of LaRouche’s famous proposal for a Eurasian Land-Bridge in the center.

The concept that Europe has to link up with the “Survivors’ Club” of nations in Asia—Russia, China, India—if it is to survive the global crisis, is also the theme of advertising spots featuring Zepp-LaRouche that were aired nationally, starting May 20. Finally, 10,000 election pamphlets were released, featuring her statement on the strategic crisis and its solution, as well as Lyndon LaRouche’s now-famous “Eight-Point Program” to create a New Bretton Woods system to replace the bankrupt world monetary system. The pamphlet also featured BüSo’s election platform: 1) the immediate establishment of a New Bretton Woods; 2) the construction of the Eurasian Land-Bridge as the best way to “produce ourselves out of the crisis,” with the famous German machine-tool sector playing a crucial role; and 3) the return to that great system of Classical education founded by Wilhelm von Humboldt almost 200 years ago, which laid the basis for Germany’s industrial development.

This material has set the foundation for lively recruitment of campaign activation, from literature distribution, to forums, to bullhorn rallies. Typical of the eagerness with which European voters respond to ideas, was a BüSo rally on May

12, where British Prime Minister Tony Blair was to receive the prestigious *Aachen Karlspreis* (named for Charlemagne, whose European capital was in Aachen) for his “work for peace” in Ireland. When BüSo activists briefed voters on Blair’s role in inflaming the Balkans war, they became so outraged that the ceremony organizers hustled Blair in through the back door.

Aachen’s voters were not the only ones enlightened: Britain’s Sky Channel TV filmed the demonstration and banner reading, “Instead of Bombs and Expulsions: A Global Marshall Plan and New Bretton Woods,” along with its interview of the campaigners.

In Berlin, a campaign event was addressed by LaRouche ally Jacques Cheminade, who ran for President of France in 1995. He shared the podium with BüSo candidate Gregoire Mukengechay. Originally from Africa, Mukengechay described how the International Monetary Fund was able to seize control of the finances of former colonial nations, and how the former colonial powers could maintain their stranglehold by playing on tribal and national differences.

LaRouche’s co-thinkers in Sweden, the European Labor Party (EAP), are also running a small slate of 14 candidates, headed by Ulf Sandmark, and including *EIR* contributor Hussein Al-Nadeem.

Solution to global systemic crisis

Among other campaign appearances, Helga Zepp-LaRouche was able to speak to the annual Congress of the German Association of Galvanizers, Engravers, and Metal-Workers, which is comprised of many small and medium-sized firms. Flanked by the association’s president, the president of Dortmund’s chamber of craftsmen, and the Dortmund’s representative for economic development, Zepp-LaRouche presented the *actual* picture of Germany’s economic problems—and the solution. Situating Germany’s economic problem in the context of the worldwide depression, and describing the collapse of the physical economy as the result of the global systemic financial crisis, she delved into history, quoting 1930s economist Wilhelm Lautenbach on his plan for “productive credit creation.” Had his plan been implemented, it could have prevented Hitler from taking power in Germany and destroying Europe and much of the world. A similarly positive role, she said, was the success of Franklin D. Roosevelt’s New Deal, which ended the Depression in the United States.

Zepp-LaRouche next presented LaRouche’s concept of a New Bretton Woods and the great infrastructural projects like the Eurasian Land-Bridge. “Only by thinking big in terms of financial and economic matters, and connecting this with the necessary education of our young people, by returning to Humboldt’s successful system of Classical education, which places the emphasis on developing the *character* of the student, can we overcome this crisis,” Zepp-LaRouche concluded.