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## Western Europe

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# European elections show drift toward Soviet bloc

by Ortrun Cramer

On June 15, voters in all member states of the European Community went to the polls to elect representatives to the European Parliament, and results were strikingly uniform: Whatever is left of pro-nationalist parties who defend the rights of the sovereign nation-state, was severely weakened, while the clear winners were parties both on the "left" and the "right," who opt for neutrality underneath the Soviet Union's spreading strategic umbrella. In all major EC states, the latter forces combined gained significant portions of the vote, ranging from 15-20% in Britain, West Germany, and France.

Underneath the complexities of each nation's own political menagerie, the real winners of these European elections are two major interests: first, the "New Yalta" forces of the superpower condominium of George Bush's United States and Gorbachov's Soviet Union to build a "common European house." The key to this European "neutrality" would be a "neutralized" Germany, i.e., a Germany without effective military defenses, emptied of U.S. troops, and no longer a member of the NATO military alliance. Second, the election results are a powerful boost to the "Europe 1992" forces, who want a unified Europe based on the destruction of the member nations' national sovereignty, replacing it with total control and dictatorship by a group of international banks and cartels over the entire European economy, politics, and culture.

This grim perspective, coupled with the knowledge that both Moscow and Washington are pushing for it, made for "American-style" low voter turnouts in countries where voter participation is generally 75% and more. But even so, the elections represent a serious destabilization for the domestic ruling governments in all main countries. In fact, had these elections been elections for national parliaments, all the main government parties or coalitions would fall.

### Thatcher takes a beating

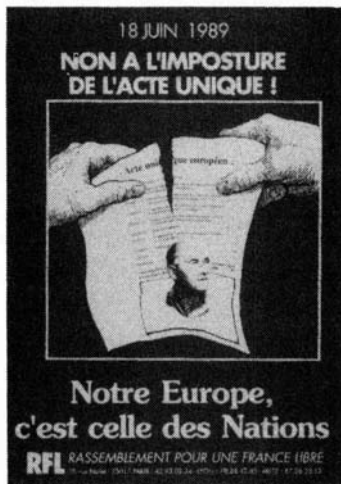
In Great Britain, the ruling Conservatives of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher took significant losses, and for the first time in this century fell below 35% of the vote, which is considered the required minimum to form a government in

Britain. The opposition Labour Party gained 8% as compared to the last national elections of 1987, and would have gained a solid majority, had these elections been national parliamentary elections. Reacting to this, Labour Party chief Neil Kinnock has been quick to call for the resignation of Mrs. Thatcher, who is not only the most prominent opponent of "Europe 1992," but also cautioned against the outbreak of the hysterical "Gorbymania" during Gorbachov's most recent tour of West Germany.

But the big winner in the British vote is the Greens, who so far had never gained any significant vote there. Thanks to the strict majority vote formula in Britain, they will not be represented in the European Parliament, but they received 2 million votes, or 15% of the total vote! But this is not all that surprising, given the fact that no less than the Royal Household, and most prominently Prince Charles, has been a powerful promoter of ecologist ideas, campaigning against alleged "overproduction" in food as well as personally leading the publicity campaign against the "ozone hole."

In Italy, the elections took place during a period of government crisis, when no acting national government is in office. The voting results were definitely colored by a strong view on the national majority situation. But no clear majorities emerged. While a big gain of the Christian Democracy and Socialist Party, as well as a major collapse of the Communist Party had been speculated on by the media before the elections, the actual result was very different: The Communists did not lose as expected, and the actual big winners were the Greens, even though they were split into a number of separate parties with near-identical programs. The gains of the separatist parties such as the Lombard League and the Venetian League, and the 1.2% gained by a party calling for legalization of drugs, only add to the chaotic results.

In Italy, a national referendum was also held along with the elections, on whether or not to give more powers to the European Parliament. This referendum had been basically a "yes only" referendum, since all major parties—including the Greens and neo-fascists—supported a "yes" vote. It passed with an overwhelming 80%.



*Election poster of the Movement for a Free France. It denounces the "Single Act" of European federation and asserts: "Ours is the Europe of the Nations."*

## France and Germany

France and Germany, the two potential pillars of the realization of the old plans of Charles de Gaulle and Konrad Adenauer for a "Europe of the Fatherlands," which would also be a roadblock to the forces of the New Yalta, showed astonishing parallels in their results. In both countries, Greens and "conservative nationalists" (who are not really nationalists, but neutralists) were the big winners and came out equally strong in both countries. While in Germany, the Green party won no significant increase, and came in around 8%, the Republikaner, running for the first time on a national level, came in with over 7%; in France, the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen has stabilized its vote at about 11%, while the Greens made spectacular gains, reaching 10.5% on a national level.

The gains for the forces advocating a superpower condominium were most obvious in Germany, where both Bush and Gorbachov visited just prior to the elections. Despite all efforts by ruling Chancellor Helmut Kohl to use both visits to bolster his electoral position, the ruling Christian Democrats took severe losses nationally. While the Social Democrats and the Greens only slightly increased the percentage of their vote, the Republikaner of national-bolshevist Franz Schönhuber was the big winner.

Schönhuber is indeed a classic national-bolshevist, like those who were so popular in the 1920s Weimar Republic. Not only was he a member of the Waffen-SS; he also has surprisingly strong pro-Soviet views in terms of perspectives for German reunification. His party program includes views such as: "The key to the solution of the German question lies in Moscow," and, "The aim of the reunification of Germany is primary and must be valued more highly than West Germany remaining in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization." Such views put the Republikaner into the same camp as the Green party in Germany, which has repeatedly campaigned in favor of Germany's leaving NATO. And in fact, during

his first public interviews right after the elections, Schönhuber openly stressed his agreement with the Greens on many issues.

Worse still, the election results imply that no government coalition could now be formed in Germany without the Republikaner, unless it would be a "Grand Coalition" between the Christian Democrats and Social Democrats—something which was mooted by SPD chairman Hans-Jochen Vogel.

The European elections also marked a dramatic change in post-war political traditions in France, moving toward what the Trilateral Commission recently characterized as the "end of French specificity. Whatever remains of traditional Gaullism, has been severely weakened. Those who gained in the elections, were the "Europeanists" of former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, heading the combined list of UDF-RPR, who will now try to push his version of the "Europe 1992."

France's ruling Socialist Party gave a poor showing, and as in Germany, it was the combination of the National Front of Le Pen and the Greens, who came out with the strongest gains of 22%. Most significant is the spectacular rise of the Greens, who had been insignificant so far. They will now add a very strong anti-nuclear force to France's political scene.

In sum, these are the results one would expect to see under a successful global condominium deal between the U.S. and the Soviet Union. But since that deal is not only unsuccessful, but is for all intents and purposes dead, the voting patterns shown in the elections could change virtually overnight. For instance, a senior British source noted that, in his view, Thatcher, though weakened by the European elections, would regain strength through the Eastern developments. Also, the generally low voter turnout is definitely no proof for an overwhelming support for neither the New Yalta condominium nor the "Europe 1992" plans.

## The patriots' campaign

The potential for such rapid shifts in the political climate was a key element in the campaigns waged by a grouping of "outsiders" to the current political game, namely, the campaigns of parties and movements associated with Lyndon LaRouche. But for now, they were excluded from the game, and both in France and in Germany, they were credited with extremely low results.

In France, the Movement for a Free France, which presented a national slate of 81 candidates, only received 0.2% of the overall vote, despite the fact that no fewer than 40 million programmatic leaflets had been distributed through the authorities to all voters before the elections, and despite the fact that Jacques Cheminade, the head of the RFL slate, had been on national, regional, and local television numerous times, and scores of newspaper articles had been published about the campaign. This was significantly lower than during the last European elections in 1984, when with far fewer

## Helga Zepp-LaRouche: 'reunification in freedom'

*The following declaration by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the leading candidate in the European Parliament elections for the Patriots for Germany party, was issued on the occasion of the June 17 national holiday commemorating the 1953 East German uprising against the Communist government. The statement was distributed as a mass leaflet during the last two days of the European election campaign.*

It was not Gorbachov's visit in Bonn, but, on the contrary, the heroic fight for freedom of the Chinese students, which demonstrated to us Germans which way we have to go in order to approach the reunification of our beloved Germany. That the abolition of the Communist dictatorship and the reunification of Germany in *freedom* is and remains our national goal, is not only written into our constitution, but is also something we owe to our German countrymen who have had to live in bondage for more than 40 years.

But above all, this we owe to all those Germans, who exactly 36 years ago risked and in many cases lost their lives actively opposing Moscow's tanks and the brutal outlaw regime in East Berlin. They and the many, many innocent victims of the bloody massacres in Hungary, Prague, and now in Tiflis and Beijing are a steady call to our moral conscience, nowhere to accept bondage, least of all in our country.

The key question concerning German reunification is still the very same today as it was then, when Adenauer resisted the blatant desire of the dictator Stalin, against strong opposition from London and Washington. Sure, today things are different: blackmailing pressure from Washington, a weak federal government with a chancellor clinging to power and a treacherous foreign minister, a

Federal Republic largely isolated in Europe—all this nourishes Moscow's hope of getting the whole of Germany rather soon.

But the key question of Germany policy still remains: What kind of reunification do we want? Do we want Germany as a state governed by law, where freedom is guaranteed, or as a Communist dictatorship? Because after the brutal massacres in Tiflis and Uzbekistan, which nobody but Gorbachov is responsible for, there is not the slightest doubt that an "arrangement on the German question" with Moscow, no matter how nicely it may be presented, will ultimately lead to dictatorial suppression. Deng Xiaoping is a Communist "reformer," too.

Even if the fight for freedom in China at the present time has suffered a terrible setback, it is the Chinese patriots who are a model for us in their fight against Communist suppression. Lee Huan, prime minister of the Republic of China on Taiwan, reacted to the bloody massacre in Beijing with the announcement that the heritage of the late President Chiang Kai-shek would be realized and that the yoke of Communist suppression would be shaken off. "We have developed Taiwan, and the goal to recover mainland China is around the corner," Lee Huan declared.

Naturally, we can't think about "recovering" the other part of Germany in the foreseeable future, but we can and *must* at least create the conditions for it by developing the Federal Republic of Germany. How much from our great cultural historical heritage, the German classics, today is still alive? What do the oft-quoted values of Western civilization still mean to us now? What importance do the elementary notions of morals, human rights, reason, and progress have in our society? Are we, and especially the young Germans, conscious of the fact, that *these* are the basic principles of our freedom? And are we conscious of the fact, that we are dangerously close to sacrificing this freedom to the alluring tones sung by Gorbachov, to losing them forever?

"*Unity and Justice and Freedom*"—these three notions are bound together inseparably. That is our heritage, which we have to keep in mind especially on June 17.

resources, Cheminade's list received 1.4% of the vote in some areas.

In Germany, where Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the Patriots for Germany led the party's slate, heavy pressure was applied in an attempt to minimize the Patriots' influence, and prevent voters from seeing an alternative to the "I love Gorby" mania. The national television station ZDF at first refused to air Mrs. LaRouche's second election spot, which was officially granted to all parties running. The spot, which was to be aired on the evening of June 14, the day when

Mikhail Gorbachov ended his visit to West Germany, showed Mrs. LaRouche warning that the bloody suppression of the democratic movement in China, executed by former "reformer" Deng, could be repeated in Moscow, and explaining the parallels of the uprisings in East Berlin, Hungary, Prague, and Tiflis. But ZDF was forced to air the spot anyway, after the Patriots obtained a court order. In addition, the Patriots circulated a pamphlet entitled "Neutrality Means Treason," containing the facts about the neutralist aims of both the Republikaner and the Greens.