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## THE EAP'S PROPOSAL

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# 'Let the parties split: form a new alliance'

Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the chairman of the European Labor Party (Europäische Arbeiterpartei—EAP), issued a call Jan. 30 for the formation of a new “Grand Coalition” in the Federal Republic of Germany. Citing the crisis in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt’s Social Democratic Party (SPD) over the threatened splitoff of a group of leftists led by Karl-Heinz Hansen, Zepp-LaRouche called for a cross-party alliance of prodevelopment forces “in the interest of our republic, whose technological potential must provide such an important contribution for the industrialization of the Third World and thereby for world peace. We need a coalition for economic growth and a peace policy, based on technological cooperation with the East and the the developing countries.

“Although the undermining of the Schmidt government is already dangerously far advanced,” she declared, “there remains a whole array of things that can be done, at least as a last resort. . . . It is now up to the courageous and deliberate intervention of all patriotic elements in the Federal Republic if irreparable harm is to be prevented to our state and thereby indirectly to the globe.

“If one considers only the political situation within the Federal Republic, it is impossible to grasp the extent of what is under way. When the so-called left wing of the SPD consciously sets out to use a ‘peace movement’ to topple Chancellor Schmidt, without whose cooperation in the past few years with Giscard, world peace could scarcely have been preserved—one would probably take it for at most a degenerate kind of two-faced Jesuitry. But there is a great deal more than meets the eye.

“What is at stake here is a titanic battle over the shape of policy in the new Reagan administration, and a titanic battle over the question of which Soviet faction, at the upcoming party congress, will secure the mantle of succession to Brezhnev. The already accomplished or still-in-process transfer of power within the two superpowers forms the arena in which two fundamentally opposed political factions are warring for the upper hand. In the simplest terms, these are the political factions in East and West who are convinced that the world’s problems can only be solved through scientific progress and economic growth, and those who on the contrary seek the ‘postindustrial era.’ ”

Zepp-LaRouche continued, “If he works closely with

Schmidt and Giscard, as he promised to do on the first day in office, there will exist no insuperable obstacle in the way of extending the European Monetary System into a world monetary system, and a global development strategy would prepare the ground for peaceful cooperation with the Brezhnev faction in the Soviet Union.

“Reagan’s meeting with López Portillo at the beginning of January, his first telephone discussions with Schmidt and Giscard, and his initial statements on his policy toward the U.S.S.R. all pointed in this direction.”

Similar positive tendencies exist in the Soviet Union, in the leadership current around Brezhnev, she said. But just as the Alexander Haig and the “Eastern Establishment” in the United States are out to perpetrate a coup against the progrowth tendency of Reagan’s government, so in the Soviet Union the “class struggle” factions centered in the IMEMO political-economic institute and the KGB secret service intend to sabotage Brezhnev’s policy of cooperation with “rational forces” in the West.

### New combinations

“One thing must be made clear,” the EAP chairman wrote, “if the Haig-Bush faction in the United States, with its commitment to a postindustrial society, comes out on top, and the ‘class war’ faction in the U.S.S.R. does the same, then a confrontation between the superpowers by way of conflicts in the Third World—a confrontation that could reach the point of a global nuclear war—becomes a near-certainty. . . .

“This week the future of our nation is at stake as never before since the end of World War II. What faces us is either an economic disaster that can become even more acute than Economics Minister von Lambsdorff has warned in his annual report. Or, through the combination of efforts by Schmidt, Giscard, Reagan, López Portillo, Indira Gandhi, and finally, by a Soviet leadership in the Brezhnev tradition, we can . . . look toward a worldwide recovery. And this will decide the question of war or peace.”

In the Federal Republic of Germany, it may turn out to be “a very fortunate thing” if the SPD leftists carry through on their threat to split the party, Zepp-LaRouche concluded. “In each of the four parties represented in parliament, there are leftists, environmentalists, and advocates of the postindustrial order—a basic reason why these parties do not function. In a crisis, we ought to have no fears about reshaping the political constellation.

“Among the spokesman for German industry, and in several of the trade unions, there fortunately exist responsible men who under the circumstances place greater weight on the national interest than on the so-called party percentages. Splitting the parties and forming a new Grand Coalition would then be the best solution.”