

cancer, to scare away the people.

I couldn't find anyone who wanted to have a child in the refugee camp. . . . This corresponded with what I found in Bangladesh and Cyprus. I think that family planning should be part of refugee services all over the world.

There is a political overlay many times and people are afraid of being accused of genocide. In Afghanistan the Russians would say that of Pakistan.

Q: Did anyone make that accusation about the Thai program?

Potts: Yes, well they did in the West. It would be useful to have an article that says that refugees wouldn't wish to get pregnant.

Q: Are you associated with the government?

Potts: We have a very happy relationship with AID: if they need to purchase contraceptives, for example, they ask us which are the best ones.

Q: What do you foresee happening if the population crisis is not dealt with?

Potts: There will be irreversible changes in the environment, accelerating crises. People talk about the Muslim extremists in Egypt, but no one says there is 20 percent unemployment because of the population crisis.

Q: Do you think that the unrest that caused Sadat's murder was due to the population crisis?

Potts: There is no doubt about it. He built the Aswan Dam, irrigated 40 percent of the land and the population increased 40 percent. There is nothing more threatening politically than males unemployed. If Sadat had done something about this, he might be alive today. But the population program there never got off the ground. He was afraid politically. It's a politically volatile issue.

Q: What do you think the attitude of the new President [Mubarak] will be? Will it be easier for him to implement these programs?

Potts: It will be more difficult rather than less. You need a strong leader who has the time and the base to deal with it. Population may make a difference on whether a leader is assassinated in 15 years, but most leaders are not concerned about whether they will be toppled in the immediate time.

Q: How receptive to the issue is the Reagan administration?

Potts: The way to the heart of the administration is what will happen to the world if there are more people, the national security issue. This will help on the issue much more than if you just say people will die. You have to appeal to people's selfish interests.

Pan-European Profile



Otto von Hapsburg lauds the Socialists

The following interview with Pan-European Union leader Archduke Otto von Hapsburg was conducted on Oct. 25 by EIR Wiesbaden bureau chief Philip Golub, when he by chance met Mr. Hapsburg on a flight to Copenhagen. Less guarded than he might have been under other circumstances, Hapsburg endorsed the European Third Way movement, as well as the Socialist International, although he is regarded as an ultra-free-market conservative. Hapsburg was on his way to the Congress of the Center Party of Denmark.

Golub: Herr von Hapsburg, as you know, the Socialist International has just won significant electoral victories, first in France, and more recently in Greece. As a leader of the Pan-European Union what do you think of this? Don't you see the Socialist International as taking over most of Europe in the near future?

Hapsburg: No, no. These are not victories of the Socialists. What is really happening is that the "in's" are in trouble, and are on their way out, and the "out's" are on their way in. The international economic crisis is the cause of these developments. Let us take a different example. There is a right-wing turn in Spain, as evidenced by the elections in Galicia. This is a remarkable evolution, a turning point in Spain. What is important here is that Fraga's party [the neo-fascist party of Fraga Iribarne] is gaining from the UCD [the ruling coalition party of the center].

Golub: But, of course, you realize that a weakening of the UCD will help Felipe González of the Spanish Socialist Party to power in the next general elections?

Hapsburg: Yes, but that is not important. What is significant is that the UCD is weakening. This is good. The UCD was never a real party, it might have been useful at first, but no longer can do what has to be done in Spain. The breakup of the UCD is what is occurring. González does have a serious chance, but I am not upset over that.

Golub: What about Craxi in Italy?

Hapsburg: It is more doubtful whether the Socialists can take over Italy, but we shall see.

Golub: Nonetheless, what we are describing is unquestionably a Socialist International surge in Europe with dangerous consequences.

Hapsburg: Well, look at Mitterrand. Mitterrand's policies are positive. He always was a great opportunist, you see, but overall, what he is doing is eminently positive. He has strengthened France's participation in the Atlantic Alliance, he is much better than the previous government of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. Let me give you an example. I am working very closely in the European Parliament with Mitterrand's Minister for Inner European Affairs, M. Chandernagor. Chandernagor is unquestionably a positive force in the European setup, and we collaborate effectively and closely. Thus, as you can see, the Socialists are not a problem for me.

Golub: Are you not also working very closely with Lord Bethell in the European Parliament?

Hapsburg: Yes, yes, of course. Lord Bethell is a very close personal friend of mine.

Golub: Lord Bethell was reported by informed people as being in favor of a new Yalta. . . .

Hapsburg: Well, he was saying things like that a while back under the Carter administration, and I don't know if he believes that now.

Golub: Herr von Hapsburg, you have repeatedly been quoted as expressing anti-capitalist ideas, ideas of a Third Way between capitalism and socialism. Can you comment on that?

Hapsburg: Well, capitalism does have great weaknesses. Look at our capitalists in the Federal Republic of Germany, at Berthold Beitz, for example. These people sell technology, modern factories to the Russians. What is this? These people don't understand anything. Our capitalists are not helping at all.

Golub: In that, you and the Socialist International have similar outlooks.

Hapsburg: In a sense, yes. The Socialist International is the first supranational political grouping to really function supranationally. We of the right have yet to learn that lesson. They are truly multinational. And it works. We

are in an international crisis and we need new institutions.

Golub: A one-world type of supranational control institution?

Hapsburg: That is for the future, the far future. At first, we should have regional institutions, European, for example, which truly function across all of Europe through the European Parliament.

The present world situation is fascinating. I don't see it as darkly as you. Look, you have two fascinating experiments occurring. One is Mitterrand in France. The other is supply-side economics in the United States and Reaganomics, as it is called. These are two great experiments, and the world will be defined by the emergence of either one or the other. Both are fascinating perspectives.

Golub: So you do not support Milton Friedman and the monetarists, but see yourself as a supply-sider?

Hapsburg: Yes, exactly. I never supported monetarism. I believe in supply-side economics.

Golub: As a Third Way?

Hapsburg: In a sense.

Golub: A couple of last questions before the plane lands, Herr von Hapsburg. First, what do you think about the domestic political situation of Chancellor Schmidt and the prospects inside the Christian Democratic Party [CDU] for the elections in 1984? Second, how do you see the Soviet problem in Europe?

Hapsburg: Well, I see Schmidt as lasting for two more years, basically his mandate. There are problems for him in the SPD, but not enough to change something now. Now, as far as the CDU is concerned, you must understand that while [CDU Chairman] Helmut Kohl is a bad opposition leader, he would make a good Chancellor.

Golub: He is not reputed to be particularly aware of world affairs, or of being particularly quick.

Hapsburg: No, no, of course not. But, while being a bad opposition leader, he would make a good Chancellor, also for those reasons.

[Schleswig-Holstein Minister-President] Gerhard Stoltenberg, on the other hand is a very intelligent man, but he has been weakened in his recent tests. That is very important for a politician. I think Kohl will be the next Chancellor.

As far as the Soviets are concerned, there is one group in the Socialist International which is the dangerous one. That is the group around Egon Bahr, [a close SPD collaborator of Willy Brandt], [former Dutch Prime Minister] Joop den Uyl, and [former Swedish Prime Minister] Olof Palme. But the others I am not worried about.

The future is multinationalism.