

Bonn gets a chance to defuse the Euromissile crisis and 'green' riots

by Susan Welsh

As the deadline nears for installation of American medium-range ballistic missiles in the Federal Republic of Germany, that country is heading for a fullblown political crisis. The "battlefield country" of Europe, West Germany would be the first to be destroyed were the Euromissiles ever to be launched. Apart from that, Germany will become a political *Trümmerfeld* (rubbleheap) by autumn, unless certain shifts occur very rapidly.

President Reagan's March 23 announcement of a new U.S. military doctrine based on crash development of defensive beam weapons points the way out of West Germany's dilemma, although few German politicians have so far recognized this. By ending the age of "Mutually Assured Destruction," Reagan has created the basis for improved U.S.-Soviet political relations (despite public Soviet pronouncements to the contrary), which would benefit the Federal Republic. The implementation of Reagan's policy will also unleash an industrial recovery in the United States comparable to that which President Roosevelt mobilized during World War II. By aggressively supporting Reagan's move, Bonn could defuse the "peace movement," help to mediate a solution to the missiles crisis, and set its own economy on the road to industrial recovery.

German government response to the Reagan policy has so far been guarded and cool (see article, p. 41). Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, a Social Democrat, has been touring the world with Henry Kissinger, delivering speeches denouncing the U.S. defensive policy as "destabilizing." The German press has been hostile to what is caustically described as the U.S. President's "Star Wars plan"; and statements by U.S. political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche and his associates backing Reagan's move—widely covered in the press in Italy, France, and other European countries—have been totally blacked out in the Federal Republic.

'Hot autumn' planned

German law enforcement authorities are meanwhile bracing themselves for an autumn of mass demonstrations and violence on the part of the "peace movement" and the Green Party. At an April 17 meeting in Cologne, 700 peace movement representatives met to plan out a series of actions such as "human chains" to blockade U.S. military installations and the headquarters of the German army, the *Bundeswehr*.

"We have to be ready for illegal but nonviolent actions which will extend civil disobedience and make this state ungovernable," the conference document declared. In fact, violence is a foregone conclusion. Terrorists are known to be planning to attack military facilities with molotov cocktails and guns, the plan being to provoke clashes that leave behind the corpses of "martyrs."

A further aspect of this mobilization is the growing participation in the "peace movement" of self-avowed Nazi groups and right-wing "punks" under neo-Nazi control. A case in point is the infiltration of the "movement" by Michael Kühnen, leader of the "Action Front of National Socialists" and advocate of what he calls "the original national socialism." Kühnen, who was released in November from four-and-a-half years in prison for his illegal Nazi activities, was scheduled April 20 to lead an illegal "March on Bonn" in honor of Adolf Hitler's birthday! He and his supporters, including gangs of purple-haired "punks," are to march in uniform with Nazi banners.

The focal point for the "hot autumn" is of course the Green Party (*die Grünen*), which now holds 21 seats in the federal parliament. The ecologist party threatens to make the country ungovernable, by "street tactics" as well as by blocking legislation it opposes.

In the state of Hesse, this goal has already been achieved. Nine Green state parliamentarians have succeeded in blocking the functions of government, with no solution in sight. Hesse governor Holger Börner does not have a majority for his Social Democratic Party in the legislature, and so relies on support from the Greens. But they have refused to support his 1983 budget (since it includes some minimal funding for nuclear power and other industrial projects). So the state has no budget, and the opposition Christian Democrats are demanding new elections, in hopes of securing a majority for themselves. But the Greens are also blocking this—a parliamentary "gridlock" now prevails.

EAP election campaign

The European Labor Party (EAP) in West Germany, headed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, has called for new elections in Hesse in June to destroy the Greens' operation. A partial slate of EAP candidates has been announced.

EAP Vice-Chairman Uwe Friesecke stated, in a speech

April 18 launching the election campaign, that the focus of his party's effort will be to force a shift in the country on the beam weapons issue and to mobilize support to ban the Greens as unconstitutional (the German Basic Law prohibits the formation of fascist parties).

The EAP is the only party that has campaigned consistently against the Greens as a principal threat to the future of West Germany as an industrial republic. For two years it has circulated dossier material on the "brown" fascist origins and ideology of the Greens and their international controllers—material whose accuracy is now being demonstrated in the merging of "left" and "right" in the peace movement.

The beam weapon issue is poorly understood in Germany, where the population is influenced by media hostility to Reagan's policy and by fears that a U.S. anti-ballistic missile defense system would lift the "nuclear umbrella" over Europe. If the United States were no longer threatened by a Soviet nuclear strike, the media line goes, what would guarantee Washington's military commitment to Western Europe?

Instead of working with Reagan to develop an overall policy centered around beam weapon defense—one which would include a major European scientific contribution to the development of these systems—Bonn leaders are fixated on "Euromissiles" and Soviet tanks. Former Chancellor Schmidt, and the Kohl government along with him, has pressed for a negotiated solution to the missile problem at the Geneva arms talks—even though no arms control agreement could have guaranteed the security of either superpower under the circumstances. Now that the beam weapon policy could for the first time virtually guarantee that superpower security, Europe suddenly feels irrelevant and scared.

Friesecke in his election speech stressed that the EAP would seek to cut through this foolish attitude and convince Germans that Reagan's policy is in their own interests. "Facts don't count in this country. Nobody here has understood until now what the Reagan doctrine means . . . Weinberger said he would be happy if the Soviets would develop the same defense policy system. But naturally this was not reported in the German press . . . Those close to Reagan understand what this is all about, and German politicians would be better off to open their minds and realize the seriousness of the situation too."

We are now on the verge of a new "Cuban-missile-style crisis," Friesecke said, as well as an economic crisis of catastrophic proportions. The beam weapon policy can turn both of these situations around. The EAP, he said, will show how beam-weapons defense and the civilian technologies related to it can revive a national sense of "Great Projects," of a mission as the workers, scientists, and inventors who develop advanced technology to develop the world. The EAP will propose using the industrial potential of the West to, first, industrialize the Third World and develop advanced agriculture there; second, launch a new industrial revolution with laser technology; and third, colonize space for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

FRANCE

Lejeune undercuts right to life movement

by Dana Sloan

On April 7, 1983 in Wiesbaden, West Germany, *EIR* founding editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. described Prof. Jerome Lejeune of Paris as one of the most evil representatives of Christian fundamentalism.

Jerome Lejeune, through his connections in France, the United States, and Italy, is engaged in an international campaign to sabotage the Club of Life, founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche as an international counterpole to the Malthusian Club of Rome organization. He and his cultist friends are systematically spreading the rumor that Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche and the General Secretary of the European Labor Party, Jacques Cheminade, are "KGB" agents. His first attacks came out at the moment when Lyndon LaRouche first identified the conspiracy of Anglican, fundamentalist, and KGB forces behind the May 1981 assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, and when Cheminade spoke at the 1982 French Right to Life (*Laissez-les-Vivre*) congress, where he denounced the Club of Rome.

Lejeune's use of the "KGB" slander is revealing, especially when Professor Lejeune's own history, contacts, and comings and goings are known—including at least one trip to Moscow since 1980, during which he was received by Leonid Brezhnev himself. Certainly such preferential treatment indicates that Prof. Lejeune, who hides behind his profession as a specialist in genetics (he is reported to have discovered the chromosomal defects that lead to mongolism), is much more than he appears to be. Lejeune has admitted to different sources that what he fears is the exposure of the existing links between the Catholic Integrist (fundamentalist) movements in the West and certain "Eastern forces." Second, he seeks to prevent the development of the Right to Life movement in France and elsewhere into a broad, principled coalition against the Club of Rome and Malthusianism generally. He has emphasized that the fight for the right to life should remain "exclusively limited against abortion," because "other issues would confuse the membership, and it is very dangerous to educate the masses."

Like Soviet Communist Party leader Yuri Andropov and the Heritage Foundation circles in the United States, Lejeune is a staunch opponent of the beam weapons program announced March 23 by President Reagan, and instead favors the deployment of Pershings and cruise missiles. To an army of scientists, engineers, and qualified soldiers he prefers a