

Election Breakthrough for BüSo in Germany

Despite a complete blackout by the media, the BüSo (Civil Rights–Solidarity), the electoral party of Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche, achieved a major breakthrough in the recently concluded elections in Germany. The party’s direct candidates received between 1% and 1.8% of the vote (5% is required to obtain seats in the Parliament), and the party doubled the number of votes it received nationwide compared to the previous election.

In the election, the BüSo campaigned against the neo-conservative policies of the CDU/CSU candidate Angela Merkel. At the same time, Helga Zepp LaRouche challenged Chancellor Schroeder of the SPD to ally with the Democratic forces in the U.S. Senate, who have been catalyzed by Lyndon LaRouche into an effective opposition to the Bush-Cheney Administration with which Merkel is allied.

Zepp LaRouche challenged Schroeder to implement a \$200-billion state credit-investment program, to create 10 million new productive jobs. She challenged him to abandon his Hartz IV austerity policies and the Stability Pact of the European Union’s Maastricht

Treaty, which prevents Germany and the other nations of Europe from exercising sovereign control over their economic and monetary policy. In this context, Zepp LaRouche also campaigned for the abandonment of the euro and a return to the deutschemark as a national currency.

In May, both France and Holland voted to reject the proposed European Constitution. Many in Europe now realize that an alternative is needed, which will address real economic needs and allow the governments of Europe to join in an international effort to create a new financial architecture to replace the existing system, which is in the process of collapse. Zepp LaRouche’s proposal that Germany join in creating a New Bretton Woods System as proposed by her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, and in constructing the Eurasian Land-Bridge was clearly well received.

The effect of the campaign, which was spearheaded by the LaRouche Youth Movement, was politically earth-shattering. At the beginning of the campaign, Merkel was expected to receive as much as 45% of the vote. However, the CDU received only 35%, and Schroeder’s SPD a close 34%. Clearly, the Ger-



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Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche led the BüSo election campaign. Here, the Chancellor-candidate speaks in Berlin on September 14.

man voters agreed with the BüSo that Merkel was committed to destroying the social state with the Anglo-Saxon model of free-market economics. They also recognized that Merkel would support the “permanent warfare” policy of Bush and Cheney, whereas Schroeder would oppose further such adventures, as in the case of his opposition to the Iraq war.

Even though Merkel received 1% more than Schroeder in the election, the CDU under Merkel’s leadership does not have enough seats in the German parliament to create a governing coalition. As a result, it is very likely that a Grand Coalition will be formed between the SPD and the CDU.

What direction Germany will take will be determined by what happens in the United States, however. Only if the German institutions ally with the opposition against Bush in the United States and go for a New Bretton Woods, can there be a solution to the crisis within Germany.



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Members of the LaRouche Youth Movement came from many European countries and the U.S. to spearhead the BüSo election drive in Germany. Above: Leipzig street rally, Sept. 9.