

The Warsaw Pact political command has been in the grip of a fierce battle for some time between two rival factions. The one associated with President Leonid Brezhnev and his allies, primarily from the Ukraine, had sought to build war-avoidance alignments through fostering long-term economic and technological cooperation agreements with Western nations. The Siberian gas pipeline deal, rejected earlier by Henry Kissinger but pursued by the French and Germans, was exemplary.

Brezhnev's opposition is headed by Mikhail Suslov and Boris Ponomarev. Working in tandem with the Socialist International to which Mitterrand belongs, and the Theology of Liberation wing of the Jesuit order, this Soviet faction shares the policy commitments of such U.S. figures as ex-Kissinger subordinate Alexander Haig. They are Malthusians who have allied with the social democrats and Haig on the basis of shared agreement with the policy perspectives of such genocidal blueprints as the Brandt Commission's report on North-South relations and the Carter administration's *Global 2000 Report*.

The ascendancy of Mitterrand shifts the Soviet factional situation in the direction of those who, like Suslov and Ponomarev, would eagerly see the Western nations go down to disaster through the dismantling of the institutions of the modern nation-state, just like the inhabitants of Poland, the tortured victims of the same coalition of forces.

Hence, it was those circles in London, New York, and Washington sharing the genocidal proclivities of Suslov and Ponomarev who worked hardest for Giscard's defeat, in full knowledge that this would transform the political situation within the Soviet Union. James Chase of the Council on Foreign Relations must be included among such circles, along with think tankers from the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, and Alexander Haig's supporters within the State Department, like James Buckley.

Speeches given by leaders of the Soviet military command in commemoration of the May 8 anniversary of the World War II victory leave no doubt that such developments are in the works. Marshals Kulikov, Ustinov, and Ogarkov all addressed the same theme in the strongest terms, identifying the United States and its allies as the motor force behind a new drive to war.

The ramifications of the Mitterrand victory in the Middle East demonstrate the simplistic nature of the conclusions drawn by the Soviet command—conclusions which, if matched by prevailing illusions within the United States, would lead toward a military outcome of the new depression crisis unleashed by the dissolution of the EMS.

Those representatives of the Arab nations who favor the path of scientific and technological advance had

built political alliances with the European Monetary system, of the sort typified by the Saudi Arabian credit line recently negotiated with France and Germany. France has just pulled out of that agreement, leaving the Arabs with no alternatives but to line up with the radicals from Syria and Libya or to seek the shelter of Weinberger's lunatic expansion of Carter's so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

The radicals associated with Libya's Colonel Qaddafi and the psychotic mullahs of the Iranian revolution, who are also linked to the British triple agent Harold Kim Philby, share the Malthusian worldview of Suslov and Ponomarev in the East and Haig and Buckley in the West.

With the Giscard coalition for development now bereft of institutional forms of development, such forces calculate that they can now begin to wear down their international opponents who have favored industrialization and development.

Thus, within France itself Mitterrand has now indicated that he will begin to dismantle the ambitious French nuclear program launched by his predecessor, and will commit the French state to the genocidal policies of Willy Brandt and his commission.

Much responsibility will therefore fall on Americans to ensure that those responsible for Giscard's defeat—notably, Alexander Haig and his allies—are brought to account. To avoid strategic disaster, it will be necessary to secure the adoption of the economic development-based policies within the United States for which Giscard earned the hatred of the international Malthusian coalition.

## *'Disaster has struck: therefore rebuild'*

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

*EIR founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. issued the following statement on May 11, 1981.*

To paraphrase Friedrich Schiller's remarks on the rise of the Jacobin terror, in the election in France May 10, a great moment of history had the misfortune to encounter a majority of "little people." The littlest of the wretched voters were the antisocialists of the so-called right, who voted for Mitterrand in the hope that a period of chaos would bring a figure such as Chirac to power.

The strategic consequences of Mitterrand's election will be monstrous. It will be the signal for an attempt to bring the new "Mussolini" of Italy, Socialist Party "II

# How Jacques Chirac threw France's vote

by Dana Sloan

"Premeditated treason" is the way outgoing French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing characterized the actions of Jacques Chirac in the election campaign that has just produced Giscard's downfall and the victory of the Socialist International's François Mitterrand.

A look at district-by-district voting patterns in the first and second rounds of the elections demonstrates that these are not just the words of an embittered loser. Chirac, and especially the advisers around him, indeed committed treason against the Fifth Republic, deliberately bringing to power its most ardent opponent.

Teams of Chirac campaign supporters were seen plastering Mitterrand posters over those of President Giscard after the April 26 "primary" when Chirac was forced to pull out of the race. Before the second round on May 10, the Chirac campaign had already rented new offices to prepare for the national legislative elections that Mitterrand pledged to call if he were elected. In these elections, Chirac hopes to come out the undisputed leader of the conservative opposition, which according to many well-informed sources in Paris was Chirac's goal all along, and his reason for ensuring Giscard's defeat.

Giscard lost the elections with 14.2 million votes (47.7 percent) to Mitterrand's 15.5 million (52.22 percent). With 11 percent of the French Communist Party's voters abstaining, only if Mitterrand had won by a smaller margin would Chirac have a leg to stand on in his defense. But as a closer look at some key districts in Paris and the provinces shows, it is the "Chirac factor," and that alone, which accounts for Mitterrand's victory.

Although, as predicted, Giscard won Paris overall, it was only with 53.5 percent of the vote compared to his 56.9 percent in the 1974 presidential elections when he defeated Mitterrand nationally with a margin of 400,000 votes. Mitterrand's progression in Paris—where Chirac is mayor—was so spectacular that he actually won in 9 out of 20 districts (*arrondissements*). One of those districts was the 18th, home district of Joel Le Tac, a deputy from Chirac's RPR party. Le Tac, author of a bill to legalize prostitution (the 18th-district "Pigalle," Parisian equivalent of New York's Times Square), had publicly called for a Mitterrand vote on the second round. Le Tac only did publicly what Chirac was doing behind doors.

Capo" Bettino Craxi, to power there. There will be a determined effort to bring Socialist Olof Palme to power in Sweden. Chaos will be unleashed in the Federal Republic of Germany, aimed at destroying not only the Schmidt government, but bringing to an end Germany's role as an industrial nation. Of the Netherlands and Denmark one does not even speak: prospects there are now unspeakable.

In the United States, the election of Mitterrand will be a signal to unleash terrorism and urban riots—both funded in large part by the same Colonel Qaddafi who is murdering black Africa, and who poured millions into France to defeat Giscard, and who, with support of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and the Soviet KGB, is putting massive pressure on Italy to bring Craxi to power as the "new Mussolini."

Let us remember that France was almost destroyed by the Genoese during the late 13th and 14th century, yet Louis XI created the first modern nation-state during the second half of the 15th century. France was crushed in 1940, yet de Gaulle persisted and won. France was almost destroyed again, by the Fourth Republic's Socialist Party, but again, de Gaulle saved France and created the Fifth Republic.

In the darkest hour, the consistent rule is: *Now, therefore, rebuild.*

The task of the moment in France is to rally the best forces of the majority for the battles ahead. Sometimes, as now, a defeat can be turned to advantage, on condition that the lessons of defeat are learned and acted upon soon enough.

Fortunately, in France, although the great Lazare Carnot of Thermidor and the Ecole Polytechnique has been wiped from memories by the agents of Metternich and London, there is the active memory of Charles de Gaulle. The people of France know, from the lessons of de Gaulle, what can be done against difficult obstacles.

France shall not be divided from its natural partner, Germany. The France of Lazare Carnot and Alexander von Humboldt are the golden spirit of Europe, which need but be reawakened as a force in these monstrously dangerous times. The Parti Ouvrier Européen (European Labor Party) will work to rearm the conscience of France with the true memory of Lazare Carnot. In Germany, the European Labor Party will wage warfare to restore the education program of Wilhelm von Humboldt, the spirit of Alexander von Humboldt's project for the University of Berlin, and the spirit of the Göttingen of Karl-Friedrich Gauss, Bernhard Riemann, and Felix Klein.

We shall work to the included end to fulfilling the objectives of the collaboration between Lazare Carnot and Alexander von Humboldt. By rallying France and Germany to unity of partnership behind those banners, we shall—at all costs—rescue civilization from the perils into which it is now plunged.