

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 unspcakable.

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.

Electoral Analysis

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.

The most damning evidence of all comes from the Correze department, the heart of Chirac's "turf," and which Mitterrand won with 59.7 percent of the vote, a full 7.5 percent higher than his national average. Between the two rounds of the elections, Chirac did not set foot in Correze and his supporters made no effort at all to support the incumbent. As a result, a full one-third of Chirac's voting base swung to Mitterrand for the runoff.

The evidence also points to the fact that had Chirac and his leading supporters actually campaigned for Giscard, the former president would have won the elections nationally. The Yvelines department, for example, showed one of the rare instances in which leaders of the RPR felt greater loyalty to the Fifth Republic than to party leader Jacques Chirac. After the April 26 primary, all elected officials from Yvelines in the RPR called on the party's voters to support Giscard. As a result, Giscard won the Yvelines department with over 51 percent of the vote, thus giving the lie to Chirac's argument that it was impossible to control his volatile base.

Why he did it

From the moment he threw his hat into the ring, Chirac did everything in his power to weaken the president, cut his voting base, and radicalize his own troops against the Fifth Republic. With no realistic chance to win the presidency himself, Chirac's purpose was to pave the way for a "third round" of elections. Now, his preferred scenario is dissolution of the National Assembly, probably in June, and new elections for the legislature. Immediately after Giscard's defeat, Chirac issued a statement saying that no one should seek the reasons for the defeat, the hatchets should be buried, and unity maintained for those elections. His sudden concern for unity of the conservatives was loudly denounced by the political leaders associated with Giscard and his party. But with the damage done, these leaders may feel faced with no choice but to do what Chirac tells them in order to contain the growth of the Socialist Party in the legislative elections.

Chirac is listening to the advice coming from a core of traitors centered around Charles Pasqua. (For a detailed profile of this group, see *EIR*, April 28.) The advice falling on Chirac's particularly opportunistic ears is: forget the Fifth Republic; a Mitterrand victory will serve to enhance your career, making you a national figure of opposition; create the necessary conditions for chaos and a breakdown of institutions in France, and you may get your chance to run for president again before the end of Mitterrand's seven-year term.

Although he was the architect of an economic policy that hurt Giscard in the elections, outgoing Prime Minister Raymond Barre expressed what most Giscardians are thinking: Chirac "played double-or-nothing with the fate of the Fifth Republic."

Mitterrand's Record

The history of a British agent

by Garance Upham Phau

Half of France did not take heed of the warning by de Gaulle's son-in-law General de Boissieu during the last days of the election campaign. De Boissieu, the head of France's Légion d'Honneur, called on supporters of the French republic to defeat Mitterrand as the Socialist International candidate. "He has poked his snout into everybody's trough," de Boissieu said of Mitterrand. "He is a careerist and an intriguer." Commenting on Mitterrand's history after being freed from a Nazi prison by the Vichy government's Jacques Doriot, de Boissieu said, "After working for the Vichy regime, which awarded him the Francisque [the fascist government's highest award], Mitterrand contacted the Resistance and various allied services before delivering himself up to the British services." France has elected to its highest office an agent of British intelligence.

Jean-Pierre Cot, foreign policy adviser to President-elect François Mitterrand, stated on ABC television May 11 that "the North-South dialogue" will be a key aspect of the new French government's policy.

In fact, Mitterrand can view think tank reports like that of the Brandt Commission and Global 2000 with some disdain, since he has had the *direct experience* of carrying out such depopulation policies.

Mitterrand was a member of the government that in 1947 unleashed the Indochina War and of its successor governments under the Fourth Republic, which pursued that war in 1954. When the United States took over in Vietnam, the Fourth Republic turned its attention to Algeria, continuing its policy of Third World destruction.

Under the Fourth Republic, French Indochina hands Gen. Raoul Salan and Colonel Trinquier forced Laotian tribesmen to produce opium on a large scale and organized the Corsican mafia into the international drug-running network known as the "French Connection." Opium was mass-produced throughout Southeast Asia, transported to Marseilles by the Corsicans (the Guerinis, the Venturis, et al. through the Messageries Maritimes), and refined into heroin under the supervision of Socialist Mayor Gaston Deferre (now rumored to be Mitterrand's choice for Interior Minister). Mitterrand's Democratic and Socialist Union of the Resistance (UDSR) after