

Perminindex, Mitterrand, and the Schlumberger connection

by Dana Sloan

In France, the technetronic “wired society” of *télématique* is about to become a nightmarish reality. We begin by taking a close look at Schlumberger Ltd., a company that is at the center of the conspiracy in France to introduce a post-industrial order.

Schlumberger Ltd. is the largest manufacturer of oil diagnostic equipment in the world, accounting for over 50 percent of the market. With annual revenues of over \$4 billion, it has for a long time occupied a strategic place in French economic policy. However, since François Mitterrand’s election in May, Schlumberger Ltd., chaired by the new French president’s intimate friend Jean Riboud, is once again in a position to influence more than what quantities of petroleum will be discovered in different parts of the world.

The last time Schlumberger played a significant role in shaping the course of world events, it resulted in the death of an American president. That was in November 1963, and John F. Kennedy was the victim.

According to the investigations of New Orleans District Attorney James Garrison, an international private interest group going under the name of Perminindex (Permanent Industrial Exhibits) played the critical behind the scenes role in laundering operations to prepare the hit (see page 52). Almost simultaneously, investigations taking place on the other side of the Atlantic into the many assassination attempts against General de Gaulle were also leading back to Perminindex as a source of funds for the unsuccessful hits—notably the Petit Clamart bombing incident. American sources familiar with the original investigations more particularly identified the French-born chairman of Schlumberger Ltd. in Houston, Perminindex board member John de Menil as the crucial connection.

The same sources identify de Menil money behind the Russian exile Tolstoy Foundation, as aspect of Perminindex, and Schlumberger Ltd. as a CIA and FBI Division 5 (i.e., Perminindex) weapons conduit to anti-Castro Cubans.

Schlumberger Ltd.’s international chairman Jean Riboud was also at Mitterrand’s sides when the French President received Ronald Reagan aboard the *Grasse*

yacht off the coast of Yorktown, just as Mitterrand had required his presence during the summer when West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visited his home in Latche. Riboud declined the post of French Ambassador in Washington, talk in Paris has it, to hold out for a possible cabinet position. There Riboud could effect in an official capacity, what he now does extremely unofficially.

Mitterrand also called on Jean Riboud during the height of the recent controversy that surrounded the nationalization of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Parisbas). When Parisbas Chairman Pierre Moussa was forced to resign after successfully selling off the bank’s Swiss holdings to protect its networks from the government takeover, the Finance Ministry put Jean Riboud and Jacques de Fouchier (former Chairman of Parisbas and member of the board of directors of Schlumberger) at the head of the bank to negotiate the nationalization procedures.

Jean Riboud is more than a confidential advisor to Mitterrand: he is an active participant in a conspiracy that has developed in France over the 20 years since de Gaulle made his spectacular political comeback in 1958. That conspiracy was spawned by members of Aurelio Peccei’s Club of Rome, the Tavistock Institute at Sussex University, and Bertrand de Jouvenel’s *Futuribles* grouping. Their image of France, which Mitterrand has been groomed and put in office to realize, is of a country broken into small autonomous units, in which the population is deprived of any sense of higher purpose in the achievements of the nation-state—a concept considered repugnant and anachronistic by these global planners. It is a wired society in which the child is taught linear logic by a computer-teacher, and the adult is given his skills and training to fit job slots via a home terminal. Redistributionism takes the place of the creation of new wealth, and the sun and trees are worshipped as the gods of this Malthusian universe.

Jean Riboud, one of the original members of the Nazi-supporting *Futuribles*, writes in Schlumberger’s annual report that “the ultimate consequences of this age of artificial intelligence” both for man and society are



Jean Riboud of Schlumberger Ltd.

hard to predict. In order to take a greater part in shaping that age, Schlumberger recently diversified into the semiconductor industry, acquiring Fairchild Camera and Instrument, a major producer of silicone chips. Future articles in this series will examine more closely the ultimate consequences of the "télématique" era about to be launched.

Also a significant asset of the Schlumberger empire is Antoine Riboud who, even more than his brother Jean, has been on the public end of Mitterrand's 20 year campaign for the presidency. A leading member of the socialist think-tank created by now-Finance Minister Jacques Delors, the "Club Echanges et Projets," Antoine Riboud is Chairman of France's largest food company, BSN-Gervais Danone. Riboud has ambitions for BSN-GD to become a "French Coca-Cola," and to this end acquired the Dannon Yogurt company shortly after Mitterrand's inauguration. Antoine Riboud was among the original money along with the Servan-Schreiber family behind the creation of *L'Express* magazine.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, the newly created *L'Express* magazine was the public arm for the so-called "moderate" New Left, whose guru was former Premier Pierre Mendes-France, who more recently joined the Brandt Commission. A good half of Mitterrand's cabinet members got their first start under Mendes-France. It was only through the public relations and profiling campaign run through *L'Express* that Mitterrand—who had quite succeeded in discrediting himself, first as a member of Marshal Pétain's Nazi-collaborator government, then as a hard-line colonial adminis-

trator—was recycled into becoming the standard-bearer of the New Left. The New Left is neither new nor left: typified by Mitterrand, its heroes are hand-me-downs from the Fourth Republic whose ideology has a distinctly "Vichy" smell.

The *L'Express* group was later joined by Tavistock Institute agent Michel Crozier, who co-founded the Club Jean Moulin as a penetration operation into the French administration, creating the brain trust that launched Mitterrand into political orbit. Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, Defense Minister Charles Hernu, Finance Minister Jacques Delors and Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson are some of the top names that went through this circuit.

Another dimension of the Schlumberger empire is its deep historic relations with some of France's most powerful banking families, particularly Protestant banking, through the De Neufville, Schlumberger & Mallet bank. Unlike Paribas, the Schlumberger bank escaped nationalization by the government it helped put in power as a result of some long-term foresight. A year ago, when bets were still that Giscard would win a second year term, the Schlumberger bank merged with the Dutch Algemeine Bank Nederland, and is now considered a foreign bank which does not fall under the nationalization law.

The bank thus created, whose name goes unchanged, has Remy Schlumberger for its president. Now Remy is the great-great-grandson of Francois Guizot, the foreign minister of France's last Orleanist king, Louis Philippe, and the negotiator of the first, aborted, alliance with England under Queen Victoria. This is the alliance that Mitterrand has been working to revive, to the detriment of the Franco-German alliance initiated by his immediate predecessors and the historic peace faction in the French foreign policy establishment.

Remy Schlumberger seems unhindered in his activities by the various scandals that have periodically surfaced linking him to organized crime. An administrator of the French company La Paternelle, whose name immediately evokes that of the refuge from French justice Samuel Flatto-Sharon (currently serving in Israeli parliament on Begin's party line), Remy Schlumberger is also an intimate of "jet set" parties with New York attorney Roy Cohn of McCarthy-era fame. In 1976 Remy Schlumberger along with Jean-Pierre Mallet (of the same bank) were hauled into court to explain their fraudulent financial transactions with Patrimoine Foncier and the shady businessman Claude Lipsky.

No foreign government can understand who it is dealing with when it negotiates with the Mitterrand government, without investigating the full ramifications of the Schlumberger connection. Such an investigation in the United States would produce some surprises, and contribute to an understanding of how the Mitterrand government can claim to have politically seduced the Reagan administration.