'New Right' cult: Not new—and not right for France

There are shades of Weimar hovering over France and spilling into the rest of Western Europe with the massive media promotional campaign on behalf of the so-called Nouvelle Droite (New Right) during the past few weeks. Most of the press analyses, whether they scream "wolf" against the new Nazis, or coyly applaud this "rejuvenation of right-wing thinking," carefully escape identifying the actual sources, political command and ultimate political implications of the phenomenon. But the New Right of France is simply, in the guise of one more "cultural fashion" oozing from Paris circles, the mental equivalent of the Panzerdivisionen of the Archduke Otto von Hapsburg wing of the British oligarchy's strategy for a New Dark Age.

The New Right movement has its tentacles in place in the political parties and movements making up President Giscard's government majority, and has been launched with a bang in time for the dust to settle and to play a key role in shaping the policy content of the 1981 French presidential elections. The movement can be expected to help lay the groundwork for the emergence of a General Alexander Haig presidency in the United States and Bavarian neo-Nazi Franz Josef Strauss to topple Helmut Schmidt as chancellor of West Germany. This axis, combined with the Thatcher government in Britain, would effectively bring Giscard's Grand Design for a new world economic order to an end and balkanize Europe into backward, squabbling regional entities subservient to the British monarchy and its continental appendages.

The New Right agents in place around Giscard include his erstwhile close advisor and now itinerant foreign envoy, Michel Poniatowski, and his own brother, Olivier Giscard d'Estaing, both of whom have participated in study projects of some of the New Right's thinktanks. Various government ministries, especially the Interior Ministry, (Poniatowski was minister of the interior in Giscard's first cabinet in 1974) are well infiltrated. Most recently, Lionel Stoleru, state secretary in charge of manual labor affairs, came out publicly in the pages of *Le Figaro* newspaper calling for an open dialogue with the Club de l'Horloge, the New Right's recruitment arm in the civil service, around such leftecologist themes as "small is beautiful." The circle with the New Left was closed.

While the primary intent of the New Right is to influence the Giscardian movement, their agents are

also operative inside the Gaullist Party (RPR), creating an unlikely alliance between members of a party that is nominally the vehicle for Charles de Gaulle's legacy and the very Vichyite and Nazi collaborationist forces whom de Gaulle thunderously denounced 40 years ago.

New Right cultists ghost-wrote the last book of Poniatowski as well as that of the chairman of the France-Bavaria organization, Philippe Malaud, another leading "conservative" politician, and they command an impressive array of access to the general public's intellectual and political consumption.

One deployment of the gang is the so-called *Nouveaux Economistes* (New Economists), disciples of Milton Friedman and his son David, the radical-liberal. These "biopoliticians" and "sociobiologists" advocate dismantling the French state and delivering whole chunks of it to the private sector, especially all social services and infrastructural works, as well as credit policy, in the name of "economic freedom." Should they succeed, President Giscard will be set up for an austerity-inspired violent backlash by the French population such as the one deployed against de Gaulle in 1968.

The picture would not be complete if we did not mention the presence of Jacques Médecin in this movement. Mayor of Nice, Médecin is one of the linchpin figures in organized crime today, a virtual member of the French subsidiary of what we have dubbed "Dope, Incorporated," the multinational shadow corporation that runs the finances of the illegal drug traffic. In future articles, Executive Intelligence Review will be taking a closer look at some of these connections.

'Death to reason'

Before foraying into the New Right's doctrines, it will be useful to look at the political command for whom the arsenal of irrationalist doctrines is being hammered into the French public. It will then be most revealing to investigate one trait that has been cautiously concealed from the view of the general public: the sudden coup de foudre between the New Right's leadership and the New Left (Nouvelle Gauche)—the lawful crossing of the left and right wings of the New Dark Age movement.

The combination of magazines, institutions and individuals that make up the New Right is centered around Alain de Benoist, former chief editor of the

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Nazi-like Europe-Action grouping of the early 1960s. It consists of GRECE (Research and Study Group for European Civilization) and its paper, *Elements*, a theoretical review *Nouvelle Ecole*, a civil service infiltration think-tank called the Club de L'Horloge, a mass circulation weekly, *Le Figaro Magazine*, a recruitment arm called Mensa International, and a cultural institute, Nouvelle Acropole. Beyond minor functional differences, de Benoist's crowd entirely revolves around the doctrines of its mentor, Professor Louis Rougier, the New Right's grand old man.

Interestingly, to retrace the evolution of Rougier is to discover that not only the "New Right," but its indecent alliance with the "New Left" are very old indeed. In this century, both movements arose as complementary "radical" variations on the theme of the British liberal world-outlook, and both took as their targeted foe the large-scale organization of productive manufacture and industrial labor forces which are the social basis for urban-centered industrial progress.

More than 90 today, Louis Rougier reached public fame in 1925 with his attack on the Fabian "neo-Thomist" revival around Jacques Maritain (whose leftwing descendents we shall encounter later). "Philosopher" Rougier was given a top political mission to the Soviet Union by the French government. Then in 1934, the Rockefeller Foundation asked Rougier to investigate Central Europe and the governability and survivability of local governments. This was during the year after Hitler had come to power in Germany and was already making clear his expansionist aims into *Mitteleuropa*.

After stints at Cairo and Besançon universities, Rougier became the general counsel of the extreme right-wing "Association for the Defense of the Nation." This was a plot of the grouping known as the French Imperials recruiting in the officer corps in preparation for a coup—part of the operation that so honeycombed the French military with the rot of fascist sympathizers that it collapsed without resistance before the blitzkrieg of Hitler's invading army in 1940.

During the infamous Munich appeasement negotiations led by Britain's Neville Chamberlain and Adolf Hitler in 1938, Rougier teamed up with his great friend, the Anglo-American political intelligence agent Walter Lippmann, to organize the "Walter Lippmann Colloquium" in Paris. The hard core of what later became the Mont Pelerin Society—the economic thinktank of "Dope, Inc." today—was present. Among those who gathered to discuss war economics and "liberalism" were, inter alia, Milton Friedman's mentor Friedrich von Hayek; Raymond Aron, currently of the Aspen Institute; Royal Dutch Shell's French "socialist" Robert Marjolin, now a member of the conspiratorial Trilateral Commission; Wilhelm Röpke; and Stepan Possony.

Rougier's own thoughts were collected in his 1938 book, Comment l'on passe des democraties liberales aux

états totalitaires (How to pass from liberal democracies to totalitarian states). The book claims that any economic doctrine is but a mystique, unrelated to reality, and that liberalism always must devolve into "constructive liberalism." By this was meant the policy that had been just implemented in Germany by Nazi Finance Minister Hjalmar Schacht—an attack on both big industry and organized labor, to bring both under the full control of the military aims of a geopolitical expansionist policy. According to Rougier, liberalism's adequate use was as a stick against "Marxism."

Even then, in the 1930s, these ideas perfectly matched with left-wing counterparts, and often crossed paths institutionally with them. The left-terrorist organization "Justice and Liberty" of Italy, which claimed antifascist ideals and was operationally based in France, worked under the banners of a doctrine called *liberalsocialismo*, in which socialism was purged of its "totalitarian" (read: urban and industrial) bent and used as a means of enticing workers and leftists into kamikaze "exemplary actions" against the Mussolini regime.

France collapsed in 1940 with the aid of the Imperial circle. Rougier rushed to Vichy, where his friend, Banque de l'Indochine drug traffic organizer Paul Baudouin, was Marshal Pétain's first foreign affairs secretary. He was given the important job of negotiating a deal between British Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Pétain—unbeknownst to General de Gaulle, who had assumed leadership of the French Resistance. Using his London School of Economics links, Rougier gained immediate privileged access to pro-Nazi Lord Halifax and Churchill. Only the public airing of the Montoire interview of Pétain and Hitler blew the cover off this effort to gain the Vichy puppet state the recognition of "antifascist" Britain, and Rougier went to the United States.

After a stint at St. John's College, Rougier joined Lippmann at New York's New School for Social Research. Upon his postwar return to France, he became the mentor of successive generations of fascist grouplets, and the leading French representative of Lord Bertrand Russell and Sir Karl Popper's logical empiricism.

Rougier's metaphysics asserts that the universe is only an entropic chaos of blind, stochastic becoming, where causality is statistical and hazardous. Life, like the universe itself, is a random nonevolving accident; man is determined by genetically coded instincts. Mankind as a whole does not exist, since its branches developed polycentrically. Historical geography instituted distinct and hierarchical races, each with its own, irreducibly different genetic traits. "We share 99 percent of our genetic stock with chimpanzees," Alain de Benoist comments.

Biogenetically determined races determine tempers, minds, syntactic structures, and "therefore," philosoph-

ical doctrines: it is the innate biology that determines racially differentiated philosophies. The "white race" (Aryan, Nordic, Celtic), endowed with "stoical courage," predominates. Anthropology has become a subsidiary of geography, and merges into biopolitics, the latter-day version of the geopolitics created by British imperialist Round Table founder Halford Mackinder and publicized by the ghostwriter of Hitler's Mein Kampf, geopolitician Karl Haushofer.

Since man's mind finds "structural limits" in its understanding of the universe, the Rougier thesis continues, then only linguistic categories can account for a "symbolic description of a certain routine of experience." In a word, there is no truth, no science, no reason and no universals. There is solely the individual's genetically determined tendency to "do his own thing," à la Woodstock. There is no humanity, but only the "destiny" of races. As there are "alpha" individuals, there are "alpha" races that must rule, the remainder being "useless brains" before becoming "useless eaters."

Hence, Rougier's adherence to the program formulated by Konrad Lorenz in his Eight Capital Sins of the West: end to population and econmic growth, promote an environmentalist program, promote biological selection of the remaining populations, restore the rule of the (genetically originated) Tradition, or what John Maynard Keynes praised as the "unbroken chain of Wisdom tracing back to Babylon's priests."

A New Dark Age

The reader by now should have recognized the genetic parenthood of this racial irrationalist nonsense—its "mothers" are unequivocally Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli), Count de Gobineau, Houston Stewart Chamberlain, Prince Julius Evola and Count Coudenhove-Kalergi. In short, it is the entire crew of remnants of the old European oligarchy and its aspiring servants that resolved, beginning in the late 19th century, to provoke a New Dark Age as the only means for stopping the irrepressible motion toward an industrial alliance of sovereign republics stretching across Western and Eastern Europe into Asia and linking up with the United States. The achievement of that development would have brought the British oligarchy's existence as a species to an end.1

Propagandist of the New Right Alain de Benoist asserts that the spirit of the earth, determining the "regional cultures," must destroy urban-industrial civilization. Why? "Today's world reduces diversity and only thinks in terms of merchant efficiency." Such a "social involution" determined, he claims, the metapolitical formation of a "technomorphic doctrine" proper to both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. And there, the New Right lets the cat out of the bag: "American imperialism is an imperialism without an Imperium, without a higher spiritual principle, without a shaping organizing principle. ... America is no new Rome, but a new Carthage, America decultures the peoples in the worst form of genocide, the loss of national identity," writes de Benoist.

Of course, Carthago delenda est. Such divagations are not the babblings of the New Left, but "viewed from the Right." They demonstrate the perfect identity of New Left and New Right, and show afresh how serious Otto von Hapsburg was when he called for an alliance between his Paneuropean Movement and the environmentalists.

Indeed, just as Adolf Hitler was the young protégé of Haushofer and Prince Rupprecht, Alain de Benoist, who shares Hitler's belief in the Odin Cult, is an agent for the Hapsburg pretender to a European throne.² And he liberally borrows from the ideologues of Hapsburg's Munich thinktank, the Hans Seidl Stiftung—K. Lorenz, Arnold Gehlen, Helmut Schelsky, etc.

But his assignment is not to rally the plebeian masses. His job is to pave the way for the Strauss-Thatcher-Haig option by selectively influencing and controlling conservative policy makers and their social base, and convincing them to join the new Imperium, Hapsburg's "Europe of the Regions." This Holy Roman Empire or "organic state" will be the "Technotronic society" of Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The New Right makes no bones about the need to destroy industrial capitalism if the higher spiritual principle is to be realized and the "Dionysian heart of hearts of the European soul" is to reemerge in accordance with the "hyperesthetics" created in the 19th century by Britain's ideologue of white superiority John Ruskin and by cultist Richard Wagner. Explicit in the doctrines of the New Right, as well, is the rejection of the Pauline and Augustinian, or Neoplatonic, mainstream of Christianity and the reduction of the Church to a mass social-control institution. De Benoist has declared that "Europe will one day return to her genuine, pre-Christian soul. She has been praying to foreign gods for 2,000 years."

What is all this mumbo-jumbo doing in the midst of a movement purportedly soberly devoted to the reorientation of economic and foreign policies of the French state along "conservative" lines? The answer is devastatingly simple, and it lies in the intimate association of de Benoist with one Louis Pauwels.

Pauwels is a former disciple of Gurdjieff, the "magician" of the old Czarist secret police Okhrana, and is himself an ideologue of the Congress for Cultural Freedom. More importantly, Pauwels is the man who introduced LSD to France and personally bears the heaviest responsibility for the mass spread of psychotropic drugs in France, in the European side of the Aldous Huxley-run operation known by the code name "MK-Ultra." It was MK-Ultra's California project that was responsible for the creation of the murderous Manson gang, the Symbionese Liberation Army, and the Jim Jones People's Temple cult of recent atrocious memory.

Pauwels, who is currently director of the New Right's main media stronghold, the weekly Figaro Magazine, used his best-selling review Planète to systematically peddle illegal drug use as well as all varieties of irrationalist cults, belief in UFOs, sceince fiction, oriental religions, magic, occultism, alchemy, parapsychology, synthetic religions, and so forth. Planète was the medium for a massive attack on the sense of rationality of a large layer of French intellecturals and professionals and thier children—many of whom are now in the ranks of the environmentalist shock troops.

Launching the environmentalist-regionalist movement, Pauwels wrote: "Today, the mentality that gives birth to economic preoccupations, proceeds from a resurgence of the old pagan heritage... the hidden face of France must not be found in Christianity, but in its genuine roots, which are really pagan, Celtic, Indo-European."

No wonder we see Pauwels and de Benoist collaborate under the slogans of "death to capitalism, death to socialism, death to reason, long live Europe of the regions!"

New Right, New Left

The proterrorist Libération newspaper of Paris recently carried a long, resounding endorsement of de Benoist written by a high ranking New Left theorist, Hocquenghem, leader of the gay rights movement. Hocquenghem acknowledged that the only difference between Nouvelle Droite and Nouvelle Gauche was that "they have a right-wing reading of Russell and Popper, while we have a left-wing reading"! Since then a crisscrossing of sympathetic articles has established that this coup de foudre is no accident. From de Benoist himself to the editors of Libération, to the Celtic-regionalist guru Jean Edern-Hallier, all insist that the real fight today is that of the new left versus the old, and the new right versus the old, with both "new" movements allied in this common cause.

The common cause is the fostering of a New Dark Age. The New Right's job in this, tracing its roots back to the H.G. Wells faction of the British oligarchy, is to dupe conservative decision makers and their supporters into supporting a general dismantling of industrial civilization in the name of preserving fortified islands of high-technology industry—sometimes referred to by this set as "monasteries." In continental Europe, this orientation is spearheaded by Otto von Hapsburg's Pan-European Union and has been recently reinforced by the comeback of Hitler's architect Albert Speer on the

German scene (with prominent support on the pages of the New York Times).

The New Left, on the other hand, has the task of organizing the plebeian masses into a fascist-Dionysian movement based on drugs, local control (autogestion in French, a term that appropriately suggests the act of self-cannibalizing of the economy), and the very same regionalist "right-to-differ" doctrine peddled by-Rougier.

Masterminding the "left" side of the oligarchy's strategy in France is the Swiss artistocrat Denis de Rougemont. De Rougement is a former Swiss intelligence agent who worked for U.S. intelligence's Office of War Information during World War II; a ranking leader of the Congress for Cultural Freedom; a founder of the European Federalist Movement; a collaborator of the Israeli intelligence arm, the Mossad, in the now-defunct Banque de Crédit Internationale³; and a central figure in the "left-Christian" Esprit group that sired the totality of the noncommunist left in France. The latter includes the CFDT trade-union federation, the various permutations of the Socialist Party, and the extreme left.

This left, based like the New Right on code words of regionalism, personalism and federalism, denounces the state, industrial-technological progress, and what it calls the "massification effects" of democracy. "As reason prohibits the catalysts and investigators who studied the dark forces," writes de Rougemont, it "aroused monsters among us." Therefore, de Rougemont demands that "the eruption of such dark forces be provoked, controlled and institutionalized" under the form of cults.

Like de Benoist, de Rougemont minces no words in specifying that his attack is on the American System: "We know that technology is a holy concept for modern America—the one that starts with Benjamin Franklin and for the immense crowd of excited followers who fancy that they are at the vanguard in Europe, in Africa, in Asia and in the U.S.S.R. (but not in China)," he wrote in 1977. And like de Benoist, de Rougemont is also an apostle of the European "Imperium" against the nation-states or "fatherlands" of de Gaulle. He demands "the extirpation of the European virus, that of the idea of progress." He shares with the Nouvelle Droite the call for "the intuitive prophetism of modern times," that of Sorel, Nietzsche, and Proudhon. "The times are near," he writes, "when the sciences of the irrational will provide an image of the desirable future."

This laudator of the human person continues: "A new society can only be installed at the price of a symbolic sacrifice: that of the scapegoat modern state, put to death so that persons can freely live ... for it is the nation-state that manages the violence of all against all, this politically coordinated weighty inertia which is

the cause and means of centralization, Dirigism, police states and state-nation frameworks that destroy the ancient communities without tolerating new ones ... [see] the fascinating hypothesis of violence founding any new society, through a 'sacrificial crisis'."

De Rougemont is a sponsor of the terrorist Longo-Mai communities, and the leading French-speaking environmentalist theorist. And still, his cited text is point by point coherent with the New Right. Hear de Benoist: "The renewal of the regional cultures is also linked to the weathering of the concept of 'man-forhimself,' of an abstract humanity which progressively disappears to leave its place to particular humanities, incommensurate ... Today, there is a certain right and a certain left that meet one another in denouncing together the American way of death which reduces all peoples of the world to one unique model. ... Mobilizing myths [are necessary]."

—Laurent Murawiec

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1 For a more detailed discussion of the historical evolution of the "Dark Age" faction, see "How Brzezinski is Linked to the Jones Cult," by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., in *Executive Intelligence Review*, Vol. VI, No. 2, Jan. 16-22, 1979, pp. 9-19.

2 "Who is Otto von Hapsburg?" Executive Intelligence Review, Vol. VI, No. 11, March 20-26, 1979; Vol. VI, No. 12, March 27-April 3, 1979; and Vol. VI, No. 14, April 10-16, 1979.

3 The bankrupt Banque de Crédit Internationale's links to organized crime and the Mossad's "wetworks" team is described in the book, Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the United States, by a U.S. Labor Party Investigating Team, The New Benjamin Franklin House (New York, 1978), pp. 309 ff.

To The Editor Le Figaro Magazine Paris, France

Sept. 12, 1979

Dear Sirs:

In your September 7, 1979 issue, in an article entitled "Avez-vous lu l'ayatollah Khomeini," your magazine alleges that the *Executive Intelligence Review*, on whose behalf I am addressing you, is "un bulletin à diffusion restreinte de la CIA." This is an untrue statement which I am obliged to refute because it was given publicity in your auspicious publication during a period of time and under certain political circumstances which certain circles might use as an occasion for slander and frameup against the *Executive Intelligence Review*. Though I am not suggesting bad faith on your part, it is likely that some of your writers may have fallen victim to a little bit of "international intrigue."

For over five years, a persistent rumor has been propagated by British intelligence and by the circles popularly known in the U.S.A. as the "Zionist lobby" that the *Executive Intelligence Review* is "CIA," or, alternately, "KGB". The same circles have also spread the rumor that "German industrialists" and "French Gaullist military circles" are also behind the *EIR*. The rumors vary according to the particular social layer they are intended to target.

The reason? The EIR has an established track record of publishing major intelligence analyses and evaluations on major crucial topics of international strategy with a degree of accuracy far exceeding that of major governmental intelligence agencies, including, notably the CIA. Those circles who have most suffered from

the consequences of our revelations then launched the pattern of rumors and misinformation described above for the purpose of either diminishing the credibility of our publication or casting shadows of doubt regarding its motives.

Such rumors usually persist among laymen uninformed about the basics of political intelligence work. The Executive Intelligence Review obtains the kind of analytical depth and accuracy in its intelligence reports as a result of its collaboration with the Intelligence Division of the U.S. Labor Party, a private intelligence agency mostly hostile to the official CIA and generally ostracized and estranged from the international intelligence community. The analyses of Labor Party intelligence on such crucial situations as the Khomeini affair, the relations between international terorism and international drug traffic, the Camp David debacle, etc. have consistently been in conflict with the evaluations of most rival intelligence agencies.

What makes ours such a controversial, and in many respects a superior intelligence agency, is the methods and analytical tools we employ. General de Gaulle, who knew how to hate the British as well as the phony anti-British professions of Vichy, would have discerned the affinity between the methods we employ and those of the excellent intelligence services of Colbert and of Cardinal Richelieu. From this standpoint, we consider it a derogatory slander to be called "CIA."

Sincerely Yours,
Criton Zoakos
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