

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

World War II worked to purge those Communists from the Marseilles police who were fighting Defferre's drug operations; and he testified as a defense witness for Salan in 1962, who was being tried for his crimes as a founder of the Organisation Armée Secrète (OAS).

The "strategic hamlet" Vietnam program of the CIA was copied directly from Trinquier's work in Indochina. General Salan later led France's Algerian operations with Trinquier and formed the terrorist OAS.

The ill-fated French Suez expedition, combined with the role the Fourth Republic played in giving Israel the bomb, demonstrates Mitterrand's dangerously provocative policy for the Middle East—a continuation of the Vichy government's xenophobic policy against Jews and Arabs alike. Mitterrand was one of the first to join the "France-Israel Alliance" parliamentary group established by Jacques Soustelle in 1956; it is not surprising that his first invitation as head of state should come from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

On Nov. 12, 1954, Interior Minister Mitterrand justified the massive repression that followed the National Liberation Front's (FLN) tiny uprising, saying, "Algeria is France, and the only possible negotiation is war." In charge of Algerian affairs under the Pierre Mendès-France government, Mitterrand helped the FLN insurrectionists grow from a tiny handful of brainwashed youth to the liberation army of 20,000 men it was to become by early 1956 by employing a systematic terror and destruction of villages.

In his book *Algeria. A Savage War of Peace*, Alistair Horne notes that although Mitterrand had advanced warning of the Nov. 10 FLN insurrection, he prevented any countersecurity measures from being taken. In a public speech directly prior to the insurrection, Mitterrand stated that "trouble can be expected in Algeria." Following the insurrection, actually a very limited affair, the repression of the native population unleashed by Mitterrand marked the beginning of the Algerian War.

Mitterrand's collaborator and successor in this task of destruction was his crony from the UDSR and the "France-Israel Alliance," Jacques Soustelle. As governor-general of Algeria in 1955, Soustelle oversaw the building of the FLN into a mass army. When Gen. Charles de Gaulle later granted Algeria independence in the late 1950s, Soustelle became a leading supporter of the OAS, which was responsible for a dozen attempts to assassinate de Gaulle in the 1960s.

In the five-year Algerian War the Socialists and the OAS systematically murdered both moderate, prodevelopment Algerian nationalists around Ferrat Abbas and Gaullist-oriented colonists, who wanted peaceful industrial development. Algeria was an experiment in devolution and depopulation that was halted only by General de Gaulle's rebuilding of France and launching of the Fifth Republic, proclaimed in 1962 along with the peace accords.

Can Schmidt survive without Giscard?

by Susan Welsh

With the defeat of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lost his principal strategic ally, his partner in creating the European Monetary System and a foreign policy based on East-West cooperation and economic development. Schmidt is now dangerously weakened vis-à-vis his enemies of both "left" and "right" who hope to paralyze his government or to overthrow it. British news media were particularly gleeful at the demise of the Franco-German alliance, as commentator Peter Jenkins in *The Guardian* May 13 headlined his analysis "As Giscard Goes, Can Schmidt Be Far Behind?" *The Times* of London May 12 proclaimed the end of the "era initiated by General de Gaulle," and pointed out that "a major shift in the balance of power within the [European] Community" took place at the May 11-12 summit meeting between Schmidt and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Schmidt's opponent Willy Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and the West German Social Democratic Party, immediately commented upon the election of the Socialist International's François Mitterrand in France: "It's marvelous." Brandt had publicly campaigned on Mitterrand's behalf, challenging the chancellor's personal and political ties to Giscard. Brandt announced at a press conference May 12 that he is now available to "mediate" relations between Schmidt and Mitterrand should any "problems" arise.

British Prime Minister Thatcher and Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington are also moving in to carve up the remains of the Franco-German alliance. Following her meetings with Schmidt, Thatcher announced that Britain would henceforth play a "stronger role" in Europe. "We now are a solid phalanx," she said.

Carrington has been working clandestinely with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher to prepare such a "rapprochement" between the British and German heads of state, reported the daily *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* on May 12. Such a development could only be compared to that between a mugger and his victim when the victim agrees to surrender the contents of his wallet. Britain's Thatcher opposed the creation of the European Monetary System from the start;