

as a weapon, with all the accompanying phenomena, for the first time since the first oil price hike three years ago.

But events could develop differently. If the developed nations were to change their stand at the North-South talks, the situation could be radically altered. The prices would not necessarily stay the same, but a transfer to a new world economic order could be effected by peaceful means, rather than by using the oil or other commodity weapons. A legal market increase for oil (and other commodities) could be followed by joint measures for stabilization of the world economic situation, and for aiding the developing nations which have to import oil and other commodities.

Contrary, capitulating conclusions are drawn — because of the developing countries using too much oil and not having enough resources — by the Club of Rome, for example, which states that the whole world must stop its development, halt at the present level and economize. Are these proposals deliberate? Ideas of this sort are not at all useful for solving the crisis the world is in today. Wassily Leontieff recently joined this circle of ideas.

Prensa Latina: **EEC Bowing To U.S.**

Dec. 1 — Prensa Latina, the news agency of the Cuban government, charged today that the failure of the European Economic Community to come to a common position in favor of reconvening the North-South dialogue in December is de facto subservience to the U.S.

“Not one single concrete answer was given to the demands of the developing countries calling for a new world economic order.”

Some western press are scapegoating the Organization of

Petroleum Exporting Countries for its intended price hikes as pressure against the Third World to postpone the North-South dialogue on its own. This, PL charged, is pure demagoguery.

The EEC ministerial conference, charged PL, could have “only one objective: that of stripping off the masks of those responsible for the sabotage of the talks up to now.”

Algiers Press Service: **Giscard Enemy Of Third World**

Nov. 30 — *The Algerian Press Service delivered today what the French press has described as “one of the most violent attacks” against the policies of the Giscard D’Estaing government ever issued by the Algerian government, targeting its actions in particular at the Hague European Economic Community ministers’ meeting.*

“The Giscardian policy is a crusade of reconquest which has as its principal aim the weakening of the countries of the Third World.” During the Hague meeting, the French president was the “mastermind of this crusade directed, through the oil-producing countries, against the entire Third World.” In relation to the North-South talks, Giscard “had no other goal than to regain the riches of the Third World and to dispose of them to the advantage of the industrialized countries.”

“If the France of Giscard wants to play a role to reconcile the points of view between the Third World and the developed countries at the Paris conference, this role will have to be that of the neutrality which it claims to flaunt, for its ambition to intervene in the Maghreb and Mediterranean regions has unmasked all the neo-colonialist aspects of his foreign policy.”

Giscard’s policy is the cause of “very strong tensions in Africa. The sale of arms to South Africa, as well as the sales of nuclear armaments, will be sooner or later the cause of African genocide.”

Gaullist Dec. 5 Congress: Preparing Death-Blow to Giscard

Dec. 3 (NSIPS) — With the extraordinary congress of the Gaullist party (UDR) only two days away, the machinery has been put into motion in France whereby the Gaullist movement can wrest political control of the country away from Atlanticist President Giscard d’Estaing. Headlines in the nation’s press now speculate over whether Giscard’s resignation is imminent, a fact which would permit the Gaullists to carry out their program, outlined in the Manifesto quoted below, for capitalist industrial and scientific development in the context of international cooperation. Alexandre Sanguinetti, former General Secretary of the UDR, broadcast over radio this week that the Gaullists are in the same position as Giscard was when in 1966 he began exercising his “right” to topple the government of De Gaulle: the Gaullists will now reply in kind.

The Manifesto for a new “Rassemblement” — the regrouping of Gaullist forces which will result from the Dec. 5 congress — exemplifies the degree of control that the Gaullist Barons, most notably Michel Debre, are exerting over former premier Chirac, the nominal leader of the rassemblement and an opportunist at heart. The “barons” are essentially making use of Chirac’s zeal to rebuild a powerful movement, in order to im-

pose their own policies. The Manifesto asserts that national independence, an expression much thrown around recently by Giscard himself, is an empty phrase if it is not based on a defensive policy of nuclear deterrence, a foreign policy “rejecting all foreign allegiance,” international cooperation, and economic, scientific, and technological development.

This Gaullist statement of principles contrasts sharply with the piecemeal policies of Giscard, who has emerged as the most ardent advocate of the policies of Lower Manhattan at this week’s European Economic Community meeting.

Gaullist Manifesto: **“La France Rassemblée”**

Dec. 1 — *The following are excerpts from the Manifesto for a national political regroupment issued by the Gaullist UDR party this week as printed in today’s Le Monde. Le Monde’s in-*

roduction to the document notes that the Manifesto makes no mention to the role of the president of the Republic despite past Gaullist adherence to this point.

Independence is only a word if defense is not effective, that is, if it is not founded on nuclear dissuasion, served by an army powerfully equipped and placed under the exclusive command of the authorities of the republic.

Independence is only a word if foreign policy is not conducted on the basis of a rejection of all foreign allegiance. What is at stake is the interest and dignity of France. What is at stake also is the good of the international community to which an independent France, coherent in its choices, determined in its actions, brings original and generous conceptions expressed namely in its policy of cooperation.

In Europe, France must participate actively in the construction of a united and strong ensemble, but respectful of our sovereignty and that of each of the nations of which it is composed.

Independence is only a word if economic development is not balanced and vigorous, in the context of planned objectives and discipline set by the State, which implies a rigorous management of public funds, indispensable to maintaining the value of the franc.

Independence is only a word, if a pre-eminent place is not reserved for the development of science and technology...

In a France where independence must be preserved without concessions or compromise, we watch over the flowering of liberties.

What is called for is a State capable of maintaining social cohesion and guaranteeing, to each citizen, the security of his person and of his goods.... (The manifesto then develops further the idea of justice — ed.)

...In order to prevent the men and women of our country being caught in a network of assistance and constraints which paralyse them, we wish to restore the sense of responsibility, principally in work, and that of effort, essential guarantees to the flowering of the individual and the progress of the nation.

— We assert that the freedom of enterprise must be encouraged and that the obstacles which oppose the creation of development of economic units on a human level must be lifted...

— We assert that the pursuit of contractual policy is an essential element of social dialogue and progress.

— We assert that the development of participation and responsibility will assure the necessary reform of the enterprise...

(The manifesto goes into an attack on privileges based on birth, based on fiscal prejudices and calls for a complete overhaul in the fiscal system and an attack on bureaucracy.)

...There are privileges in knowledge: in our modern society, where knowledge and competence play an ever more preponderant role, these must not be the prerogative of restricted elites which come from socially privileged milieux. The efforts already accomplished in this area must be actively pursued through the democratization of teaching, equal opportunity for all, the possibility throughout one's lifetime to improve one's initial training, which are the conditions for progress and real justice.

...Let us understand that only effort will allow the men and women of our country to give life to that beautiful and generous image of France which they carry in their hearts.

Then our people will find the strength which often in the past has saved them from disaster and will save them tomorrow: that of "la France rassemblée."

Sanguinetti:

Do Unto Giscard As He Has Done To You

Nov. 29 — In a statement to the radio station RTL today, Gaullist leader Alexandre Sanguinetti put the situation facing President Giscard d'Estaing squarely in front of him, in terms the president can understand:

When our convictions are threatened, we (the Gaullists — ed.) react. If we lie down, we will lose all credibility. In fact, since Mr Jacques Chirac, by creating a precedent in the Fifth Republic, left the Prime Ministry of his own volition, we find ourselves in the same situation as that of Giscard d'Estaing in 1966: he was then president of his political formation, and he did not cease to exercise his democratic right to criticize and to control, leading in the end to the departure of General De Gaulle. This precedent is not so old that one should be surprised to see us exercising our same rights.

Le Monde:

"Anything Can Happen"

Nov. 30 — The following is an excerpt from an article in today's Le Monde by Pierre Viansson-Ponte which is representative of the exclamations emanating from the French press:

"Chirac, President!": It's the pistol shot of the starter. This time, the start has been taken. President of what? Of the Rassemblement. For the moment. While waiting for what? The other presidency, that of the Republic... "Giscard d'Estaing's personal failure could lead him to resign." This big headline occupies this week the entire front-page of a hyper-Gaullist weekly, *Carrefour*. It is not important, but it's a sign. "Chirac, President!": for certain, this cry will echo next Sunday at the big meeting of the Rassemblement. President of what? The answer is all over for eyes to see, posted all over the newspaper stands: "Giscard, resign!" Incredible? It can happen. Anything can happen...

L'Humanité:

France Should Endorse Warsaw Pact Proposals

Dec. 3 — Yves Noreau, editor of the French Communist Party daily L'Humanité today endorses the proposals made by the Soviet Union at the Bucharest summit of the Warsaw Pact for the dissolution of both the Warsaw and NATO military pacts. France should endorse this proposal, says Noreau, because it corresponds to General DeGaulle's old conceptions when he pulled France out of NATO:

The proposals made in Bucharest by the seven socialist states members of the Warsaw Pact, present a real interest for European security and detente. In effect, the danger of a nuclear war would obviously be diminished if each of the 25 countries who signed the Helsinki final resolution were to engage themselves, as the socialist states propose, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. And it is besides unquestionable that if the two great alliances presently dividing Europe were to forbid themselves to increase their membership and if we were

heading towards a simultaneous dissolution of the Atlantic and Warsaw pacts, there would result from it a new decrease in tensions and new progress of security and cooperation on a European-wide scale.

Such a disengagement towards the political-military blocs would efficiently complete the decisions taken by General De Gaulle who had pulled France out of the integrated military organization of NATO....However, the Bucharest proposals seem to receive in Paris an unfavorable initial response....The hostile welcome met by this proposition (i.e., Bucharest's — ed.) is inconceivable in the framework of a French strategy of national defense. It could only be explained by the desire to go along with

an Atlantic military doctrine — a doctrine of the type of General Mery's (French Chief of Staff — ed.) which planned to send the French to do battle on the front of the Bundeswehr lines; a doctrine in agreement with the wishes of West German General Karl Schnell commander of the Central-Europe sector of NATO, who advocates straightforwardly to consider the nuclear weapons as "minor," similar to conventional weapons and to use them from the start in an eventual conflict. Mad suggestions, meaning suicide for France...The first merit of the Bucharest proposals is to bring out the possibilities for new progress in European security and detente. It is in this path that France should engage itself and take initiatives.

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