

inaction on the Carter energy program "as an excuse for their own failure to adopt stiff energy programs." Alastair Gillespie, the Canadian Energy Minister and Chairman of the IEA, commented bluntly that if the U.S. fails to adopt stringent measures to curb imports of oil, other importing countries will abandon efforts to cut their own imports.

Such an insane display of life-boat economics, and in particular the Gillespie and Schlesinger remarks, is

ammunition to pressure the recalcitrant U.S. Congress to pass key provisions of the original Carter energy bill, which is totally bogged down in the Senate.

West European "opportunism" is thus undercutting the positive effect of their principled nuclear energy strategy, and disorienting potential allies in North America. The battle for energy requires an understanding of how the overall world economy works.

Euro Press Scores Schlesinger's No-Growth Energy Program

Handelsblatt, Dusseldorf, "U.S. Nuclear Policy Comes Under Fire," Oct. 5:

U.S. scientists in Bonn have clearly criticized the American policy of nonproliferation of nuclear technology with the admission that President Carter's original conceptions have failed...

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Professor David Rose spoke against the concept of dividing nations into atomic have-nots and those who can make use of nuclear technology (at the international conference on "Problems of Nuclear Energy.") This will not lead to a just society nor to a society which has a secure future.

Reprocessing

In reference to the developing countries Rose emphasized that the policy originally set up to reduce the spread of nuclear weapons is instead increasing international instability in the long term...

Les Echos, Paris, "Carter's Turn and the Victory of the Europeans," Oct. 6:

Basing himself on a report written by "wisemen" under the auspices of the Ford Foundation, Carter decided in the spring of 1977 not to build any fast breeders and not to industrially produce plutonium...But France and

Germany did not disarm. Their cooperation was reinforced through joint research accords. Even more, Paris and Bonn received the active support of the USSR...The Europeans and Soviets are, in effect, convinced that only the fast-breeders can prevent a long-term shortage of nuclear fuel...And even an American, Mr. Kenneth Davis, representing the Bechtel Company (at the Istanbul world energy conference last month — ed.) recognized that in the United States some think it indispensable to develop this network. The message of the scientists and economists has, it would seem, been heard. Jimmy Carter no longer formally says "no" to the fast breeder.

Stuttgarter Zeitung, Stuttgart, Editorial, Oct. 10:

Schlesinger has painted a picture of horrors regarding energy policy...saying that economic shocks could lead to major political consequences...The American government is presently fighting with the Senate on its energy law...no wonder Schlesinger is using such dismal colors...

Perhaps industrial nations can conserve, but the two billion people in the developing countries expect a better life, and they will use unimaginable amounts of energy in order to advance...Industrial nations must also intensify investment in energy supplies.

Europeans Applaud As Mitterrand Hits The Rocks

The coincidence of French Socialist Party General Secretary François Mitterrand's call this week for a two-year moratorium on further construction of nuclear plants and the break-up of the Union of the Left alliance between the Communist and Socialist Parties is sure to speed Mitterrand's already looming political demise.

Freed from its alliance with the Socialist Party (SP), the French Communist Party (PCF) is now consolidating its relation and preparing for joint mass work with the Italian Communist Party (PCI), which has reiterated its bid to join the Italian government of Italian Premier Andreotti on the basis of a program for industrial recovery. This week, the two parties held the first meeting of their "joint commission" in the Paris suburb of Saint-Denis, where energy, industry, agriculture, and

the control of terrorism were on the agenda. Leading the PCI delegation was Luciano Barca, the PCI's chief economist, who initiated a polemic last week against those in Italy who are pushing the British monetarist reflation plan for Europe.

Simultaneously, the French government is consolidating its relations with the Italian government, giving Andreotti the prerequisite muscle to oust the large Lazard Freres faction in Italy which has infiltrated all levels of political and economic life. The Italian ambassador to Paris, Malfatti, has just been called back to Rome to take the key policy-making post of General Secretary in the Foreign Affairs Ministry. President Giscard d'Estaing held a special dinner in his honor, where he expressed his "appreciation for the con-

solidation of the Italian-French relationships" and his hope that Malfatti would be able to further that process from his new position in Rome.

The climate on continental Europe, characterized in particular by the Franco-German-Italian axis, simply leaves no room for the likes of Mitterrand — an outspoken advocate of zero growth, local control, and other fascist schemes — to continue to operate. His call for a nuclear moratorium has already been picked up by pro-development forces who intend to use it as the leading edge of their campaign to mop him up.

This was underscored by the decision of the Compagnie Française des Pétroles (CFP) to set up a lobby of committed industrialist figures to launch an all-out campaign for the implementation of a nuclear energy program. Their stated secondary focus is the political destruction of Mitterrand, an objective they share with not only the PCF, but also President Giscard, Premier Barre, Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac, and a wide array of European forces.

Barre spoke on national television Oct. 7 to denounce Mitterrand as the "Prince of Equivocation." Mitterrand, Barre stated, "excels only in error and failure" but has tried to put himself in the place of the Communists as the legitimate representative of working-class interests. The real reason for the break-up of the Union of the Left, he explained, is the Communist leader Georges Marchais who "doesn't want to become a stepping stone for Mitterrand, nor, if you pardon the expression, the chicken that would be plucked."

Barre's statement ends speculation that President Giscard might heed the advice of Centrist (CDS) party leader Jean Lecanuet, who is calling for a new center-left

government including Mitterrand and the SP in the place of the Gaullist party. Barre assured that his plan to broaden the base of the government entails not "changing its composition," but changing its "dimension," by pulling in large numbers of former socialist voters.

This implication of Barre's television statement brought howls of rage from Mitterrand's supporters in the French press. *Le Monde* commentator Raymond Barrillon accused both the Prime Minister and the Communists of forming a de facto alliance to destroy Mitterrand. *Le Matin's* editors meanwhile wrote that "Barre hopes that by breaking Mitterrand, he will be able to splinter the Socialist Party into pieces and recuperate — if not its disoriented militants — then certainly a great part of its electors."

But this same government strategy has already received the essential endorsement of the powerful Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, who is president of the Gaullist Party (RPR). Lecanuet's proposal to expel the Gaullists and coopt Mitterrand into an Atlanticist government is a pipe dream, said Chirac. A government "in which neither the Gaullists nor the Communists" are included could not survive. He elaborated: "a Mitterrand-Poniatowski-Lecanuet government would be a parody of the Fourth Republic, a government of instability, demagogery, impotence." The Poniatowski referenced is the former Minister of the Interior and former president of Giscard's Republican Party, expelled from both functions for his relationship to international terrorist networks as well as his outspoken preference for Mitterrand.

— Dana Sloan

Brandt Plays SPD Left Against Schmidt

The ultraleft, proterrorism wing of the West German Social Democratic Party (SPD) is threatening to split away from Chancellor Helmut Schmidt if the Chancellor does not put an end to his developing labor-industry alliance with the opposition Christian Democracy.

WEST GERMANY

Schmidt's supporters, however, have told the terrorist sympathizers, in so many words that such a split might not be too bad — their role in the party is "kaput" anyway.

The SPD, an uneasy mix of honest trade union politics and Fabian counterinsurgency since the postwar Allied Occupation, is feeling the pressure from the Schmidt government's growing alliance with sections of the opposition Christian Democrats in favor of nuclear energy development and antiterrorism. This alliance is creating the environment in which genuine national interests are being seen as far more important than party politicking. The effect of this on the SPD Fabians, the City of London-allied traitors who defend the right of the Baader-Meinhof terrorist gang to assassinate West Germany's in-

dustrial leadership, is to force them out. But, they want to go out with fanfare.

Willy Brandt, the granddaddy of SPD Fabian counterinsurgents, is quietly playing both sides. On Sept. 30, Brandt got 15 top SPD officials to vote against Schmidt's new antiterrorism legislation. The next week, he attacked the 15 in the party weekly *Vorwärts* for "shaking the government's majority." Brandt's is a telltale game of using the threat of a left split to maximize pressure on Schmidt, while not committing himself openly to the left. If Brandt overplays his hand, he could end up with the rest of the scum — out on his ear.

Brandt's game came to light at an Oct. 9 author's meeting on "What is the Left Today?". With longtime Brandt campaign supporters Günter Grass and Heinrich Böll in attendance, the entertainment focused on a "debate" between Brandt protégé Horst Ehmke and SPD leftwing terrorist Rudi Dutschke, who finally agreed to define a "leftist" as "a person who expresses solidarity with defenseless terrorist sympathizers." The following day, Dutschke called for an open left split in the party, citing the recent resignation of Brandt understudy Joachim Steffen from the SPD Executive Committee, as a "growing trend."

Brandt is not succeeding, however. The entire slate of left SPDers for the November party congress was