

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.

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## *Repercussions for Germany*

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# 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;

and the policy alliance between Schmidt and Giscard was forged partly through bitter battles against Britain's "Iron Lady."

Chancellor Schmidt, asked by a reporter recently whether his visit to Saudi Arabia was a historic event, replied: "I'll tell you what real history was. It was when I first went to Paris as a cabinet minister ten years ago and met Valéry Giscard d'Estaing." Schmidt and Giscard came to office in the same year, 1974, and later built what they called the European "superpower for peace." Confronted with the reckless adventurism of the Carter administration, they worked to keep détente with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe alive, and to achieve a stable peace settlement in the Middle East that would take into account the interests of both Israel and the Palestinians—unlike the Camp David agreements.

Out of this they shaped the European Monetary System during the summer and fall of 1978. The aim was to create the basis for a new world monetary system that could finance development projects in the industrialized nations as well as the Third World, contributing to political stability and decreasing the danger of war. Although the EMS was never instituted in full, the economic policies of France and West Germany were a major obstacle to the Malthusian advocates of the Brandt Commission. France's ambitious nuclear energy program and its high-technology exports to the Third World, combined with German industrial power and commitment to East-West trade and exports to the developing sector, created a potentially formidable "superpower" indeed. Schmidt and Giscard joined forces to try to convince President Reagan to agree to "interest-rate disarmament," and recently concluded a historic first: a joint Franco-German loan from the OPEC countries for investment in domestic industries at subsidized interest rates.

Schmidt's loss of his French ally was compounded when his Social Democratic Party suffered a crucial defeat in the West Berlin elections May 10. The party has ruled the city for virtually the entire postwar period, but this time the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition lost to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The CDU is now attempting to draw the Free Democrats into a coalition, and thus pressure the national FDP to shift its allegiance from Schmidt's Bonn government.

While these backroom negotiations are under way, Schmidt's principal allies in West Germany are under attack. The assassination May 11 of Herbert Karry, economics minister in the state of Hessen, was a blow against the state government of Holger Börner, the only governor of a Social Democratic-ruled state who is a Schmidt ally against Brandt and the SPD left.

Also under fire is Defense Minister Hans Apel, a Schmidt ally who is being watergated for defense spending overruns. Rumors are circulating that Apel may resign.

## Social Democrats export 'antiwar' push to the U.S.

by Luba George

In the 1950s and 1960s, Bertrand Russell's ban-the-bomb movement deliberately planted the seeds of today's opposition to nuclear energy and advanced technology. By 1969, this movement had destroyed the power of France's de Gaulle and was shredding the Democratic Party in the United States. Now the disarmament movement is being recreated as a political weapon to foment social chaos and political polarization against President Reagan and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany in particular.

Part I of this report demonstrated that the antiwar movement has nothing to do with peace—since lasting peace depends on international economic development. It was assembled by the same top-level Anglican and Jesuit strategists who have promoted radical Luddite movements over the centuries against science, technology, and the rule of reason.

*EIR* documented the fact that the Anglican hierarchy, on behalf of the British Crown, is openly promoting the Global 2000/Brandt Commission program for population reduction and primitive technologies while supporting the bloody Third World conflicts that will impose those goals.

What follows is a case study in his own words of how Bertrand Russell's successor E. P. Thompson reactivated the test-tube peace movement in Europe and the United States. Subsequent sections of the report will show how these networks extend, with NATO's protection and encouragement, into the East bloc, how the Soviet KGB has actively abetted them, and how Cyrus Vance's Palme Commission on Disarmament fits into the Haig-Weinberger policy for East-West relations.

### **The case of E. P. Thompson**

It's imperative to build a movement against Reagan. . . . The situation with Reagan is appallingly