

of coordination of policies. There should be more consultations and talks.

Tanapura: At this summit, does Japan have different views from the United States concerning East-West credit?

Watanabe: In principle, we do not differ from the United States. It is necessary for the West as a whole to think in terms of security and strategy when it comes to our economic relations with the U.S.S.R., because the U.S.S.R.'s military build-up is the concern of us all.

At the time of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, we boycotted the Olympic Games. We introduced some credit restriction vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R. However, other countries did not go along with these measures, and Japan lost some business projects in the Soviet Union to Western European companies.

Tanapura: And the question of the development of Siberia?

Watanabe: Our fundamental position vis-à-vis the U.S.S.R. is that we would like to keep our relations as stable as possible. The U.S.S.R. is Japan's neighbor and so is China. Of course, the United States is also our key partner. However, we do not like to make trouble with other states for trouble's sake. To answer your question on Siberia, it is possible, if our interests coincide with those of the Soviet Union. But at the moment, several factors prevent us from doing so. First, there is the northern territory issue. Then, there is the invasion of Afghanistan. In other words, we cannot participate in the development of Siberia unless the Soviet Union shows some gesture in the right direction.

Tanapura: According to some French press, Mr. Suzuki has proposed the creation of an institute for research in advanced technologies which is to include the advanced sector countries as well as developing countries. Can you tell us more about this proposal?

Watanabe: That report is a little bit premature. It is not unfounded, but if that report insinuates that Mr. Suzuki is going to propose some concrete proposals, it is wrong. He has the hope of setting a concrete form for cooperation between the industrialized as well as developing countries in the field of science and technology. But first, a study group has to be set up, and out of that we can have some concrete result.

Tanapura: On the question of North-South relations, will the Japanese government take up the idea of Mr. Nakajima, the research director of Mitsubishi, which proposed a \$500 billion fund for the development of Third World countries?

Watanabe: It is being considered on the private level. We understand very well the purpose of such North-

South cooperation. But whether or not the government takes leadership in this project is a different matter. If it is a question of feasibility, the private sector must study that as it was proposed in the private sector. We welcome the purpose and idea of the project, but the government cannot make any comment on it.

Tanapura: Where does Japan stand on the question of exporting nuclear technologies to the developing sector?

Watanabe: We fully support the non-proliferation treaty and we fully support the idea that peaceful atomic energy should be controlled to prevent it being diverted into military use. If Japan were to find herself in the position of exporting nuclear technology, she will make sure that this key clause be observed.

We agree with President Eisenhower's idea of "Atoms for Peace" and peaceful use of atomic energy should be under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Mitterrand's regal posture among the Group of Seven

by Dana Sloan from Paris

Everything had been arranged for the President of the Republic's moment of triumph. Several hundred journalists from across the world had been made to gather nearly two hours in advance in the large amphitheater of the Palace of Congresses at Versailles to await his entrance. Mitterrand loyalists from Minister of the Interior Gaston Deferre to Foreign Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson were crammed in front and center to better be able to soak up a few moments of the glory. When Mitterrand finally made his royal entrance and began to speak in a monotone that barely woke up the scores of dozing reporters, it should have become apparent to all that the monarch was a tin soldier.

The public address system failed, and the President was barely audible for the duration of a more than one-hour press conference. The irony could not have been more striking at this summit, where the French government's bid for the heads of state to work together to usher in the post-industrial age of *telematique* was made a central theme of the public-relations effort.

Indeed, all the preparations and planning for the Versailles Summit, were carried out by Mitterrand's special adviser Jacques Attali, the man whom some high-ranking members of the U.S. government have been awed into calling a "brilliant utopian." Much more to the point, Attali is acknowledged throughout the ranks of the opposition to be nothing more than a madman.

The author of Mitterrand's much-touted "Technology, Employment, and Growth" report, Attali claims that "the right to suicide is a fundamental instrument of socialism."

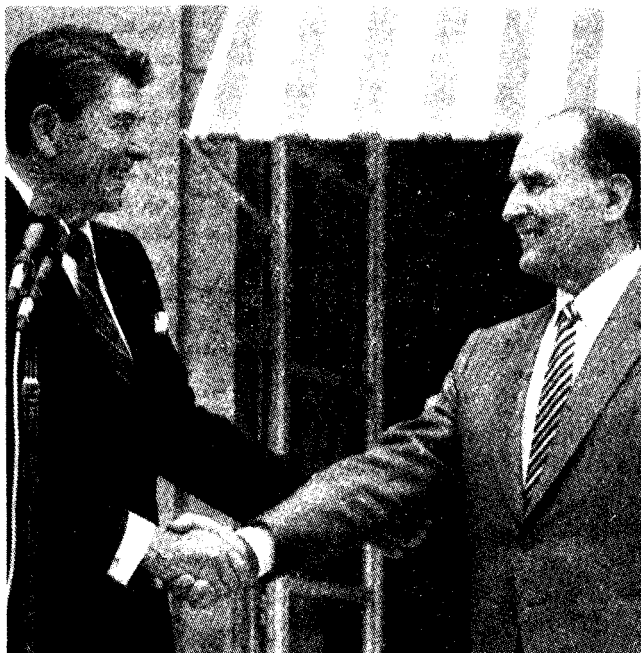
Throughout the corridors of the Orangerie at Versailles, there was no place to turn without confronting some technetronic gadget. Every few minutes, the latest poll showing a sudden increase in Mitterrand's popularity was flashed on the screen. All this sustained the environment of unreality necessary for wiping out a few more vestiges of national sovereignty.

More royalist than the King

After all the attacks against his predecessor, Giscard d'Estaing, for acting monarchical, Mitterrand outdid himself in recreating an "Ancien Regime" atmosphere. The site chosen for the summit, the headquarters of the last kings of France, the parade of the mounted royal guards—every detail down to the dinner-table etiquette—was carefully planned to create the impression of imperial power.

Despite the BBC's annoyance at finding Her Majesty's pomp outdone, Margaret Thatcher gushed her pleasure at the "splendid" results produced. Great Britain's "national pride" has been injured, Mitterrand proclaimed on the final day of the summit, and France will do all in its power to help the British "recover all that was once theirs." For the first time, the word "Falkland" was heard from the lips of the French government.

Unfortunately, all this had its intended effect. For



Mitterrand confers his wisdom on the U.S. President.

while Mitterrand was engaging in his imperial fantasies, Finance Minister Delors had his nose to the grindstone preparing the "statement of international monetary undertakings" joined to the final resolution of the heads of state. This section pledges to "strengthen cooperation with the International Monetary Fund" which, as Delors candidly admitted on French television, is the prelude to granting the IMF full surveillance rights over the economies of the industrialized world. This will become fully operative at the September meeting of the IMF in Toronto.

After making much of this subject on the first day the delegations arrived, Delors ran into a few snags. A few well-timed questions by *EIR* correspondents punctured the controlled environment, leading to a barrage of questions from other journalists directed in particular to the French, American, and Italian governments.

Some of these ministers, notably French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert, voiced opposition to the IMF plan, but only with the effect of an empty gesture. The IMF plan had been agreed to months in advance by the appropriate Finance Ministers, and everything indicates that it will proceed apace—with or without the full support of the heads of state.

Jacques Delors not only revealed his full allegiance to the IMF at this conference, but also something about the strange workings of his mind. Asked once whether the French franc would be devalued a second time since the May 10 elections that put Mitterrand in power, Delors replied that "one does not talk about devaluation of the franc with the same ease with which a woman removes her brassière." On another occasion, Delors publicly humiliated a foreign female journalist who was having some difficulties in formulating her question by asking whether, "with such a charming voice, you don't represent *Playboy*?"

A long-time member of the "Futuribles" association of futurology created by Nazi sympathizer Bertrand de Jouvenel, Jacques Delors frequently visits the Jesuit Center for Social Studies at Vanves where high-level secret meetings are organized between representatives of left and right extremes. No one ought to be fooled into thinking that Delors is more attuned or favorable to industrial interests than the wild-eyed maximalists of the Socialist Party.

Any doubts should be wiped out by the convergence in economic policy lines that has taken place in the last few weeks between the Delors faction and the CFDT, the leftist trade union of Edmond Maire where one can find more zero-growthers and anti-nuclear environmentalists than in any other single institution in France. Delors, the "respectable" monetarist of the government, and Edmond Maire, a leader of the Club of Rome's shock troops, are two individuals to be watched very closely in post-Versailles France.