

perform Beethoven's music: it is essential to have composers who can replicate the kind of music-creating process Beethoven most essentially represented. In the case of France, de Gaulle was the modern "Beethoven" of French politics — whatever, at the same time, he was not. Either because he was not self-conscious of his own relevant creative processes as something communicable, or for other reasons, he left behind him Gaullist performers, but not Charles de Gaulles.

Creativity is not a quality properly restricted to exceptional individuals. It is a quality which can be reproduced wilfully through the medium of self-conscious epistemology. It is the limitation of the Gaullists, that they lack the reproduction of the equivalent of de Gaulle's creative qualities, and are therefore not de Gaulles, but Gaullist performers.

What this means in practice is that the Gaullists lack the developed special qualities of powers of conception necessary to *discover* by themselves what must be done. Their advantage of training, experience and institutionalized moral standing in France is that they have a superior capability for assimilating and acting upon the required conceptions — on the included condition that the "old guard" ceases running about in skew directions,

and, instead, deploys itself as a concerted political force.

This requires that they cease poking about for viable combinations in this or that nook and cranny of the PSF sheep-pen, or other opportunist enterprises of that sort.

One starts properly from knowing what is to be done and which forces are suited to that purpose. I and my associates have given to France what France needs to know in its self-interests. We have defined the intelligentsia mobilized around that program as the key social force, which must unite the industrialists, industrial workers (CGT), and progressive farmers behind that program and intelligentsia. (As for the rest of the Frenchmen, *petit-bourgeois* sheep *follow*; one does not build a leading political force with sheep.) That conception is a principle; if the Gaullists deviate from it, they are lost among the sheep — and perhaps France, too, is doomed.

France has several times gone to the hard school of military defeat or near-defeat, thus sometimes to discover once again that France exists as a nation with a national self-interest. This time, the thermonuclear tuition fees are too costly to permit such past lessons. This time, reason must rule before war begins.

— by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Callaghan Government Endangered By Erosion Of Union Base

BRITAIN

The attempt by the Callaghan government to stall the creation of an International Development Bank-type alternative monetary system in favor of various "pro-development" schemes to reform the International Monetary Fund has exacerbated the already touchy relationship between the government and the trade unions who form the traditional base of the Labour Party.

While apparently embroiled in a debate over the form of a Phase III agreement on wage and price controls, the real subject behind the intensive government-union discussions is the success of the government's so-called industrial strategy, the blueprint by which the Callaghan government is intending to reverse the steady decline of industrial capacity and production in the recent past. If the government is unable to convince not only trade union leaders but their rank-and-file as well that the industrial strategy is the only course open to the country by the time the current Phase II agreement expires July 31, the chances of the Callaghan government remaining in office past early fall are remote.

The magnitude of the task facing the Callaghan government is already clear from the amount of opposition to the continuation of the social contract that has

surfaced from the trade unions. Major strikes at British Leyland, British Steel, and British Airways, all around demands from skilled workers for the reinstatement of wage differentials, are indicative of the general unrest within the trade union movement after two years of wage controls have effectively reduced living standards by 5-10 percent each year. The government has promised that revenues from North Sea oil, the effect of spending cuts already made, plus a significant investment strategy for key industries will combine to turn around the economic decline and allow for increasing living standards. But unions faced with negotiating next year's pay increases now are showing little interest in such promises.

Major defeats for the continuation of the social contract have been only narrowly averted in the past week at the first of the summer months' trade union conferences. Resolutions from the miners' union and other major unions at both the Scottish and Welsh Trades Union Congress meetings called for the complete rejection of the social contract and a return to free collective bargaining. These were defeated by small margins after warnings from government and trade union leaders that such a tactic would immediately threaten the existence of the Labour government. Nonetheless, clear warning was given to the government that continued depression of wages without sounder policy for massive investment in industry would not long be tolerated by the unions. As the delegates to the Scottish TUC conference said in their major resolution:

"We hold that neither the effect of wage rises on inflation, nor the steady rise until recently in public expenditure, are major root causes of Britain's economic problems. The central problem has been a failure of private 'enterprise' to invest in British industry."

The sincere uneasiness of many trade unionists about the government's strategy has been further exacerbated by the open attempts of a "broad left" coalition made up of the British Communist Party (CPGB) and various so-called "Trotskyist" groups to tear up the social contract, and the Callaghan government with it, even if it means a return to a Conservative government. British Airways officials have charged that the "International Socialist" group is the primary cause of the union's hardline stance during negotiations on the settlement of the strike at Heathrow airport. But attempts by this left coalition to stage a mass demonstration in London of 10,000-20,000 people on April 20 drew only 3,000 demonstrators.

In an attempt to avert a complete breach between itself and its trade union base, the government is coordinating closely with top trade union leaders such as Jack Jones of the Transport workers union, to broaden the meaning of the social contract beyond pay policy and to educate union members in the government's longer-term

industrial strategy.

Prime Minister Callaghan initiated the campaign during a speech to the Welsh TUC conference in which he warned union members against hyperinflation if "all wage demands arising from a return to free collective bargaining were met by "increasing the supply of confetti money, printing pound notes again." Rejecting the possibility of an immediate "deal" on Phase III wage policies between the union leadership and the government exclusively, Callaghan pledged to spend the next three months of trade union conferences making clear to trade union members the details of the government's economic strategy and their responsibility in implementing it. Already, Cabinet ministers have been deployed to smaller trade union conferences and local trade union council meetings to discuss economic strategy with participants.

Callaghan's strategy not only has the support of trade union leaders like Jones; John Methven, the head of the Confederation of British Industry, the industrial organization which forms the third part of the government's tripartite discussion on economic policy, has called on the government to take a more positive initiative in selling its program.

New Northern Ireland Destabilization Aimed At Callaghan

Rockefeller private intelligence networks operating through the Provisional IRA (Irish Republican Army) and local Protestant "loyalist" groups in Northern Ireland have threatened new terrorist actions in the strife-torn province aimed at undermining Callaghan's government in Britain.

Militant Protestants announced last week that they would begin a campaign of economic disruption if the government did not introduce stricter security measures within seven days and take action to restore Protestant control of the provincial Parliament, suspending proposals for power-sharing with Catholics. If the British government acquiesced to either of these demands, the IRA would mount fresh terrorist attacks in Northern Ireland and probably Britain as well. (The IRA's number one assassination targets recently have been prominent Northern Ireland industrialists.)

On the other hand, if the Callaghan government refuses to meet the deadline, the United Unionist Action Council, an umbrella grouping of loyalist bodies, has threatened a province-wide general strike similar to the 15-day shutdown in May 1974 which toppled the first Northern Ireland Administration in which the Catholics shared power.

The Protestant ultimatum was addressed to Britain's Northern Ireland Secretary, Roy Mason as a half-page advertisement in the *Belfast Newsletter* April 25. Mason, who has consistently made economic reconstruction the major plank of his Northern Ireland policy, has moved to defuse the explosive situation. Warning that a general strike would not only have "disastrous effects" on the pro-

vince's economy but would help the IRA in its attempts to make the province ungovernable, Mason has tried to mobilize public opinion against the threatened Protestant protest and has indicated to local politicians that the government is ready to adopt a more forceful approach against the strikers than that taken in 1974.

Because most top jobs in Northern Ireland's crucial industries are held by Protestants who will presumably strike, a substantial increase in government troop levels would be required to maintain essential services, particularly electricity (there are now 14,000 soldiers in Northern Ireland, compared with 17,500 in May, 1974).

Not only would military intervention cause a reaction from the IRA, it would tear apart the British Parliament: the reason the Rockefeller networks have undertaken this operation now. Strike-breaking action by the Army could arouse British workers against cooperation with the government under the "social contract," central to success of British Prime Minister Callaghan's industrial growth program. This Rockefeller network offensive is being mounted just as Callaghan has scored one of his most important victories toward boosting employment in the province. According to the *Journal of Commerce*, Shell Oil cancelled negotiations with the Japanese shipbuilding firm of Mitsubishi — although their prices were 20 percent lower — in order to place orders for two liquid gas tankers with the Northern Ireland shipbuilders, Harland and Wolff. The contracts will provide 2000 jobs for two years in high unemployment districts of Belfast, and had been a personal objective of Callaghan's.