

prophets and the writings of the Old Testament had foretold the chosen people of Israel of the coming of the Messiah. But when the Messiah came, the chosen people of Israel rejected Him, because they could not recognize Him, as in their mind the Messiah was to be vested with the attributes of temporal power, the power of nations and states. This folly in human nature, the fixation upon temporal power is what you also see today, after two thousand years. In this respect human nature has not changed. The superpowers are engaged in a contest for power. There is armament going on and the world is presented with a spectacle of conflict.

But if you have ever watched on television those sports events, exhibition wrestling it's called, where the spectacle is prearranged, you can better estimate this superpower conflict. From what I have seen and I know, the Soviet leaders do not want to start a nuclear war and the American leaders certainly do not want to start one either. As an older man, let me give you this advice: I do not say you should ignore these problems, they are real problems, they should not be underestimated; but one should not overestimate them either. I am optimistic.

**Zoakos:** I would myself be optimistic if it were only a contest between the two superpowers. There is, however, a third political force attempting to manipulate the two superpowers. You are familiar of course with the zero population growth movement, the neo-Malthusian movement, which under the Carter administration promulgated the *Global 2000 Report* as U.S. government policy. The neo-Malthusians have identified the Roman Catholic Church as the principal obstacle to their population policy. Steven Mumford of Georgetown University wrote an article recently in Prof. Sidney Hook's *Humanist* magazine, calling for a schism in the Roman Catholic Church on the population question. Then you have the assassination attempt against the Pope. Also, some Catholics in the United States have dropped the name "Roman Catholic" and prefer to call themselves "Christians." If these forces succeed in causing a schism, in disorganizing the Church, it would be a major blow to the two-thousand-year-old civilization which had been rallied around the institution of the Roman Catholic Church.

**Cardinal Krol:** Once again I shall take you back to two thousand years ago when Jesus Christ came down on earth. He did say then that he had come in order to suffer and in order to be crucified. And we, his Church, we are the body of Christ. Who are we not to suffer as he suffered? Many of the things you refer to reflect the centuries-long history of the Church, i.e., internal discord and external persecution. But the Church has survived for twenty centuries, and shall continue to do so until the end of time, or as Our Lord promised, even the gates of Hell will not prevail against the Church!

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## Part II: Europe's Monarchists

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# Mitterrand: from Vichy to socialism

by Laurent Murawiec

In the first part of this series, we developed the genealogy of the 20th-century monarchist currents of France, identified with the notion of the "French Empire" faction which not only imposed a ruthless Malthusian order upon the French economy and population, but also conspired at deliberately losing the war to Hitler's troops and accepted the unenviable status of junior partner to the Nazis' New Order. We witnessed how the Orléans family's heir, Henri, Comte de Paris, ran a myriad of corporatist, terrorist, and fascist networks and hoped that the Vichy regime would pave the way for his return to the throne of France. We also saw young François Mitterrand, today the Socialist president of France, learning the trade of politics within the monarchist fold that was his own family's tradition.

The scene is now Algiers, as Anglo-American troops storm French North Africa, and call upon the political and military assets of the Comte de Paris to smooth their landing way. The Allied case officers for the strategically crucial Algerian operation were Prime Minister-to-be Harold Macmillan, "diplomat among warriors" Robert Murphy, and former League of Nations official Jean Monnet, one of the City of London's top roving operatives in the opium networks and international finance. The trio passed a deal with the more Anglo-American-oriented current of Vichy, based on the agreement that 1) de Gaulle would be left out in the cold, 2) the French Empire would be restored to its pristine glory, 3) the double game vis-à-vis the Nazis and the Anglo-Americans would continue to be played with and by Vichy. The underpinning of the deal was the aspirations of the Orléans dynasts.

Murphy negotiated with a so-called Group of Five, who agreed to make French North Africa available to Eisenhower's troops; the Group included one "former" top leader of the Cagoule (The Hooded Ones); one Belgian-born army general van Hecke, looming large in the Deuxième Bureau, Vichy's military intelligence, who later became a leader of the French equivalent of Italy's Propaganda 2 Freemasonic lodge, the Grande Loge Nationale de France; and a scion of one of France's important aristocratic families, Henri d'Astier de la Vigerie. Murphy told this monarchist Group of Five that "the Five are the only ones capable of representing



Mitterrand (rear, right) as soldier, 1939.

French interests . . . let us negotiate our landing.” It was that deal that the Comte de Paris went to Vichy to work out with an unwilling Marshal Pétain. Barely had Allied troops settled in Algeria than they formed a Conseil d’Empire designed to rule French colonies, and the British-backed government-in-the-wings of France.

The Comte de Paris had to face a major obstacle: one of Vichy’s principal personalities, Navy Minister (and former Vichy premier) Admiral Darlan had decided to throw his lot in with the winners’ side, and was negotiating with the trio in Algiers. Orléans and d’Astier got Darlan assassinated. The hullabaloo that followed, however, proved far too noisy for the Count’s ambitions to be consummated. Robert Murphy, ungratefully rejecting his erstwhile royal ally, shifted his plans onto the person of five-star Gen. Henri Giraud, a war hero who he thought could better marginalize de Gaulle and rally the social forces and networks of Vichy. Quite typical of such privileged allies were Princes Napoleon and Murat, two relatively low-level noblemen employed by Monaco’s ruling family, the Polignac-Grimaldis, for “wet-work”-style undertakings: there was also Alain de Serigny, one of Algeria’s richest colonial barons, owner and director of Algiers’ largest newspaper, and a ranking member of the Order of Malta, whom we will meet again 15 years later as one of the principal political supporters of the terrorist-fascist OAS organization.

Murphy was no luckier with Giraud than he had been with Pétain or the Comte de Paris. Giraud was snatched in strange circumstances from an officers’ POW camp in Germany by Britain’s SOE, transferred through the hands of French-based, Vichy-allied SOE intelligence networks, and placed on a submarine en route to Algiers, where the trio rapidly built him up as the figure who would rally the nation. Giraud immediately proceeded (under Monnet’s vigilant chaperoning) to articulate vehemently antirepublican policies—including corporatist social plans, anti-Semitic policies, and a Führer-like notion that the Constitution was only there to be disregarded. A misbriefed Franklin Roosevelt, who relied on Monnet, Leahy, et al. for intelligence on France (as well as on financier forces that represented an intersection between the old French oligarchy—including the House of Bourbon-Parma—and City of London-lower Manhattan banks) gave his full backing to Giraud’s attempt to suppress de Gaulle.

De Gaulle’s brilliant strategy, and the wholehearted support he received from the French Résistance inside the occupied nation, proved far more than a match for Giraud, who soon took the back door to oblivion. All was not lost, however, for the Monnet-Murphy-Macmillan trio: the combined military and financial power of the Anglo-Americans compelled de Gaulle into an inevitable compromise with them, which included merging the military, intelligence, and political capabilities of both the Gaullist resistance and the Vichy-monarchist forces that had been using the name of the hapless Giraud as a banner.

That ineluctable compromise shaped much of the structure of French politics for the 40 years to come. Monnet’s men were placed around de Gaulle in key government jobs. Much of the originally Vichyite top military brass found new jobs in the leadership of Free French troops. And de Gaulle’s intelligence service was merged with the Cagouard Vichyite Deuxième Bureau organization, under the leadership of a young master-spy initially spotted by Walter Lippmann, and later coopted into Sir William Stephenson’s operation: Jacques Soustelle, later a board member of the world’s most important Murder, Inc., Permindex, and the uncontested leader of the OAS.

Within occupied France, the French patriots rallied around Charles de Gaulle—including, in part, the Communist-influenced labor movement—were arrayed against the Imperial forces that had ruled before the war, and shamefully lost it, only to set up the puppet government of Vichy. At stake was the future status of France: a junior partner in international relations, fully in the hands of the oligarchical families bolstered by Anglo-American credit and armed power, or an active force for world development, as de Gaulle made her upon reas-



Mitterrand as president, 1981.

suming power in 1958?

Various intelligence networks tied into the SOE-spawned “resistance” movements aimed at preventing de Gaulle from unifying the French. The political battle for hegemony over the Résistance was so intense that the personal envoy of Charles de Gaulle, chairman of the National Resistance Council Jean Moulin, who had successfully unified the innumerable resistance and intelligence movements and networks in mainland France, was betrayed to the Gestapo by one of the top leaders of the “White Resistance.” The leadership of these synthetic resistance movements—known as Combat, Libération-Nord, or the Organisation Civile et Militaire (OCM)—were very heavily tainted with prewar Cagoule associations, and the ever-present, if more discreet, monarchist ambition. In keeping with the Comte de Paris’ “social-Christian” philosophy, however, that fundamental option received a disguise more agreeable to masses of the population set into motion by the war and resistance situation: “socialism.”

Typical of this astonishing metamorphosis of the old oligarchical political forces into left-wing-oriented socialistic politics adapted to the “Age of the Masses,” was the sudden transformation of much of the Catholic Church, and especially the Jesuit and Dominican orders, into left-wing radicals. While before the war, membership in either generally went with uncensored antirepub-

lican royalist sentiment, the strongly pro-Vichy Archbishop of Paris Cardinal Suhard opened in 1943 the Mission of Paris and set out to evangelize the working classes. Top Dominican and Jesuit ideologues concocted a “Catholic” version of socialism, which traced its roots back to the Thomist University of Louvain, Belgium, where the Comte de Paris had been trained.

Much of the former Action Française cadre force was retrained in this fashion and recycled into the popular, and increasingly powerful, resistance movement. The gap between the two generations of “social-Christians” can be exemplified with the case of Hubert Beuve-Méry, founder of the prestigious daily newspaper *Le Monde*: trained, educated, and fed by a top Dominican priest, Father Janvier, Beuve-Méry started the wartime period by enthusiastically supporting Marshal Pétain and issuing tracts on how best to organize the old marshal’s corporatist “National Revolution,” while his mentor, Father Janvier, explained that “joy is the driving force of life. Has Hitler said anything else with his motto of *Kraft durch Freude* [Strength through Joy]?” If Janvier was betting on the side of the losers of Stalingrad, pupil Beuve-Méry, late in the war, deployed the several thousand cadre he had trained in the special cadre school for Vichy youth he had set up in 1940, the *Ecole des Cadres d’Uriage*, on the winning side, under a heavy social-Christian and quasi-socialistic cover.

It should come as no surprise that François Mitterrand, whose family had an enduring monarchist tradition and who was trained in the social-Christian orbit, should have oriented his wartime activities first to Vichy, then to British intelligence—he made it to London in the personal plane of General Montgomery—and then in the politics of so-called socialism as the war drew to an end.

As the Nazi masters tumbled in retreat in 1944, Vichy collapsed as it had lived, abjectly. The deck was clear for the “popular-oriented” politics of the postwar period. And the Vichy-SOE “resistance” movements created a political shell to carry forward their policy, the UDSR, or Democratic and Social Union of the Resistance, of which Mitterrand was an early leader, together with Soustelle, and much of the Algiers trio’s political employees.

### Adapting to the ‘long haul’

The immediate postwar period thoroughly transformed the appearance of French political life. The Imperial current saw its leading representatives and spokesmen so totally discredited by their faithful cooperation (*la collaboration*) with the Nazis, and a population so eagerly supporting General de Gaulle, that it had to recede from the front-stage, and willy-nilly opt for “the long haul,” building up for a political comeback of the Vichy personnel as far as the right wing of

the political spectrum was concerned, and cultivating its tremendous assets of the social-Christian movement for the "left." That current now represented the third largest party in the country, the People's Republican Movement (MRP), which captured close to one-third of the popular vote in elections held in 1946 and the following years.

The "Age of the Masses" of the postwar period implied apparent retirement for Messieurs the Noblemen. Accordingly, the Comte de Paris spent most of his time then with the royal families of Portugal, Britain, Italy, and Belgium. In 1947, however, the time was deemed ripe for him to relaunch his direct political organizing activities: the Count created  *Ici France* , a weekly newspaper which he ran from his new exile headquarters in London. Fruitful contacts were made with the Socialist Party, the left-of-center Radical Party and the Christian-Democratic MRP. One editor of the would-be monarch's journal was aristocrat Bertrand de Jouvenel—a figure much tainted by his prewar and wartime activities in favor of Hitler and Pétain, who later became a principal initiator of the Club of Rome as well as a pioneer in futurology. It ought to be noted that de Jouvenel's organization, the 1960-created Futuribles, is presently providing the bulk of the policy-making staff and many of the government ministers for François Mitterrand. A second editor was Gustave Thibon, who had just been the number-one ideologist for Pétain's Révolution Nationale, and the father-figure of the doctrine of the "Return to the Land," the anti-industrial anti-urban policy which Vichy made the foremost tenet of its rule. No fewer than 70,000 carefully selected individuals received that journal in the 20 years to come; they were the leaders of the body politic, of business and the academic world and the civil service. While the Comte de Paris seldom appeared in the public spotlight, the underground influence of his publication nevertheless became a fixture of the underlying process of policy-making.

Interestingly, it was the Algiers-based spokesman for the large  *pied-noir*  colonial landowners, longtime collaborator of Jean Monnet and important political asset of the French Rothschild family, René Mayer, who called upon Parliament to revoke the Law of Exile which banned all members of formerly reigning royal families from ever residing on French territory.

The immediate postwar fate of François Mitterrand illustrates the "recycling" modus operandi of monarchist forces. Without a job, the former "resistance fighter" appealed to a prewar friend, André Bettancourt, who had just married the daughter of a wealthy industrialist: Eugène Schueller of L'Oréal, whom we have seen cofounding the Cagoule and the wartime MSR political terror organization. Bettancourt had spent much of the war writing contemptible articles in the Vichy press

under the general title of "We denounce. . ." a rather deadly practice of journalism, at least for the victims. François Mitterrand was made chief editor of L'Oréal's newspaper,  *Votre Beauté*  (sic), a job which concealed deeper political and intelligence interests under advertisement for the perfumes produced at L'Oréal.

Additionally, the Comte d'Armaille took the ambitious and unscrupulous young editor in hand, and provided him with a "rotten borough" seat in Parliament. Under the mask of "young resistance heroes," the Cagoule and what it stood for were effecting their successful re-entry into national politics.

Vichy personnel, however, were then, and would remain for another half decade,  *personae non gratae*  in Paris. Even though under the pressure of political parties right and left, the towering figure of General de Gaulle had had to leave power in 1946, public opinion, the "Gaullists," and the general himself would have swept away any government that would have moved to rehabilitate, or even plead the cause of, the former Vichy officials. That only came in 1952, with the assumption of power of former Vichy National Council member Antoine Pinay, also known as a founding member of  *Le Cercle* , an oligarchical club of international dimensions, and a cosponsor of Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands' Bilderberg Society.

But this was still in the future. In the years immediately after the war, the agenda of the Fourth Republic was primarily aimed at reconstruction of a devastated economy—the Nazi war-machine had gobbled up to one-half of the national product for several years in a row. Entrusted with organizing the bases of reconstruction was Jean Monnet, now France's planning commissioner, whose London and Washington networks of friends allowed him to quietly become the czar of national economic policy-making. And Monnet, with the full endorsement of the parties that had the electoral support of the masses (with exception of the Communist Party), reorganized as much of the institutional framework of the national economy as he boosted production and the rebuilding of the infrastructure. The price he exacted for this service was shaping the institutional framework of the economy in such a way that it could readily be "plugged into" the supranational framework then under formation: the combined structure of NATO, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC, later known as the OECD) and the Bank for International Settlements.

For the moment, the impoverished French oligarchy, its estate—France—laid waste, had to accept the Anglo-American hegemony, and cling to its cherished colonial Empire, eagerly awaiting the time it could shatter the American shackles and reconstitute in all its historic might the alliance of the royal houses of Europe.

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