

This tradition has defined the continuity of the elite from which Giscard has drawn to staff his cabinet, including such childhood friends as Foreign Trade Minister Jean-François Deniau and such family friends as Jean François-Poncet. The latter, the current foreign minister, is himself the son of a good friend of Giscard's father.

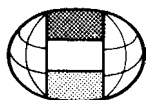
Giscard's father, now slandered as a follower of Vichyite General Petain in World War II, was an aggressive fighter on behalf of what he called the "American system of technological progress and increasing productivity" against the enemy whom he identified as British Keynesianism. Giscard, when at school, would deliver speeches against Great Britain, the "hereditary enemy" of France.

The French elite of which Giscard is a part has kept alive the tradition of nation-building out of which France was created in the first place. It has been the work of LaRouche and his associates in Europe which has provided the conceptual approach necessary to bring the work of nation-building off the drawing boards and to create the prospects for global implementation. Every step in that process during the presidential term of Giscard to date has been fiercely contested by the forces associated with the leading opponents of the nation-builders grouped around the City of London. Giscard's North-South dialogue proposal of 1974 and 1975 was sabotaged directly by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in order to prevent a hook-up with the conceptual approach recommended by LaRouche in his proposal for the creation of an International Development Bank. As part of this process King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, a proponent of gold-based international monetary arrangements, was murdered. Giscard's efforts with Algerian head of state Houari Boumedienne were similarly abruptly terminated with the murder of Jean de Broglie, a leading French political representative in the Arab world and elsewhere. And France's relations with the Soviet Union have been undermined through the assassination of Robert Boulin, mooted to be the next prime minister of France.

Trails in all these murders and sabotage operations lead back to a circle of so-called intellectual anglophiles within France organized around Jacques Soustelle, the Jesuit anthropologist and organizer of "Secret Army Organization" (OAS) assassination attempts against General de Gaulle during the period prior to 1963. Soustelle is a leading member of the networks associated with the same forces responsible for the blackout of French policy here in the United States. Soustelle, in turn, typifies the evil of the network which has to be cleaned up internationally if the new monetary system is to be implemented and the work of rebuilding the nation builder tradition is to be taken forward successfully.

Energy Policy

The 'grand design' for nuclear power



French President Giscard d'Estaing has plenty of reasons for boasting that his country's nuclear program is the most ambitious in the world. Not only is France ensuring that its own growing energy needs will be met increasingly with cheap, abundant nuclear energy, but nuclear energy development has become one of the weapons in Giscard's diplomatic arsenal.

President Giscard's repeated calls for "organized cooperation" between the industrialized and oil-producing countries goes hand in hand with his attempts—vain in the case of the United States—to get the West to embark on a crash program for the development of nuclear energy. It was only on Giscard's insistence that a call for the development of nuclear energy was included in the final resolutions adopted by the summit of the heads of state of the seven industrialized powers which took place in Tokyo on June 28 and 29 of this year. Most developing sector countries do not have to be asked twice if they are willing to embark on such programs, and readily seek out France as a reliable partner in such endeavors.

A good example of French intervention in a foreign country on behalf of nuclear energy is West Germany. On a state visit there early last October, Giscard stressed to Chancellor Schmidt, his partner in the founding of the European Monetary System, the importance of breaking through the deadlock that has stalled nuclear plant construction in West Germany. Provisions for 50,000 megawatts of nuclear power generating capacity by 1985 have already been cut in half. But after Giscard's intervention, there are more and more signs that government and industry are ready to fight for the country's nuclear development program.

There is, in Giscard's mind, something about nuclear energy which goes beyond the question of mere economics or energy independence. Rather, the development of atomic power and other industries that are based on scientific breakthroughs are an indication of the birth of a new era of civilization. Giscard expressed this in a Sept. 14 interview with Roger Therond in *Paris-Match* magazine:

With the appearance of nuclear energy, with the development of biochemistry and connected branches, with computer sciences, we are achieving a scientific power of another nature. In other terms, the human race is going through—and will go through—a period of transformation which is objectively quite extraordinary in relation to what we have known in the past, and, unfortunately, the problems seem extraordinarily difficult to resolve. They are, in any case, totally different and not up to the traditional means that we use...

The program

Imagine a country the size of the state of Texas, with one fifth the population of the United States, and having begun its modern industrial development relatively late in this century. Imagine 20 nuclear plants with a combined capacity of over 13,000 megawatts (Mw) in operation by the end of this year and 27 more (with a combined output of 25,800 Mw) under construction. This is France's current conventional nuclear plant program.

Thirteen percent of France's electrical energy came from nuclear power plants in 1978. It went up to 16 percent with the Aug. 1 opening of the fifth unit at the

Bugey nuclear power plant in east-central France. Production has more than doubled in the last two years.

Last April, the government announced an acceleration of the drive for nuclear energy. The new target is now to meet 54-60 percent of the country's *electricity* needs by 1985, or a projected 20 percent of total *energy* consumption, with nuclear power. During 1980 and 1981, the national government-controlled electricity monopoly, Electricité de France, will launch programs representing 11,800 Mw each year.

In 1978 electronuclear energy produced in France reached 28.8 billion kilowatt-hours exceeding the figure for 1977 by 68 percent thanks to the fact that the first 900 Mw reactors in the pressurized water reactor program had been put into service. (During the first period of nuclear power plant construction, 1964-1973, units were 700 Mw each; then, construction began on the 900 Mw series, and since 1978 plants have been 1,300 Mw.)

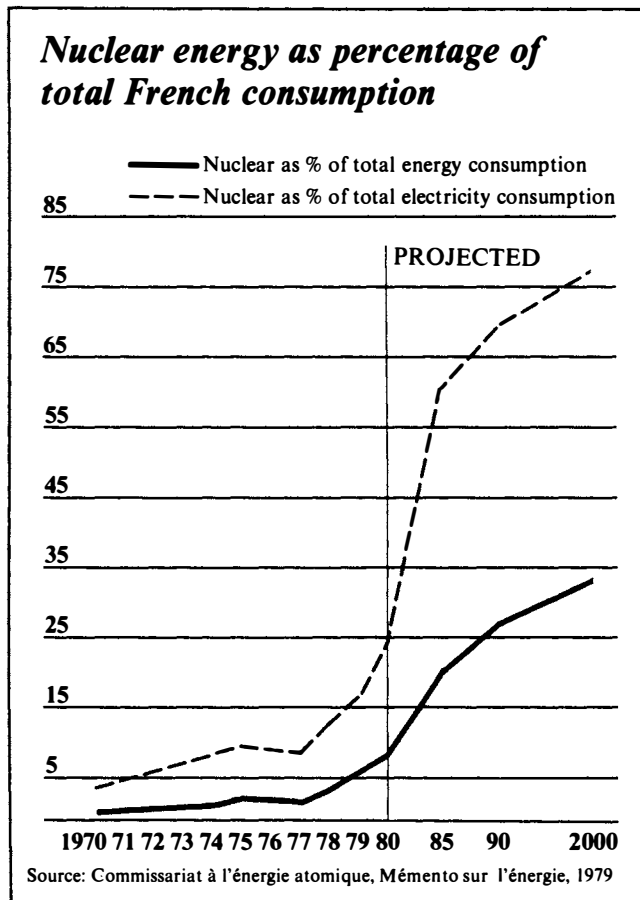
Of the 27 plants that are under construction, one is a fast breeder reactor, the Super-Phenix, which has a 1,200 Mw capacity. Breeder reactors produce fuel and more fuel than they consume with an efficiency 50 times higher than conventional reactors. The first French breeder, the experimental Phenix with its 250 Mw capacity, has been in operation for several years. The Super-Phenix will be located at Creys-Malville, and despite the environmentalist movement's attempts to stage a major international show of force against the plant, construction is proceeding on schedule.

Background

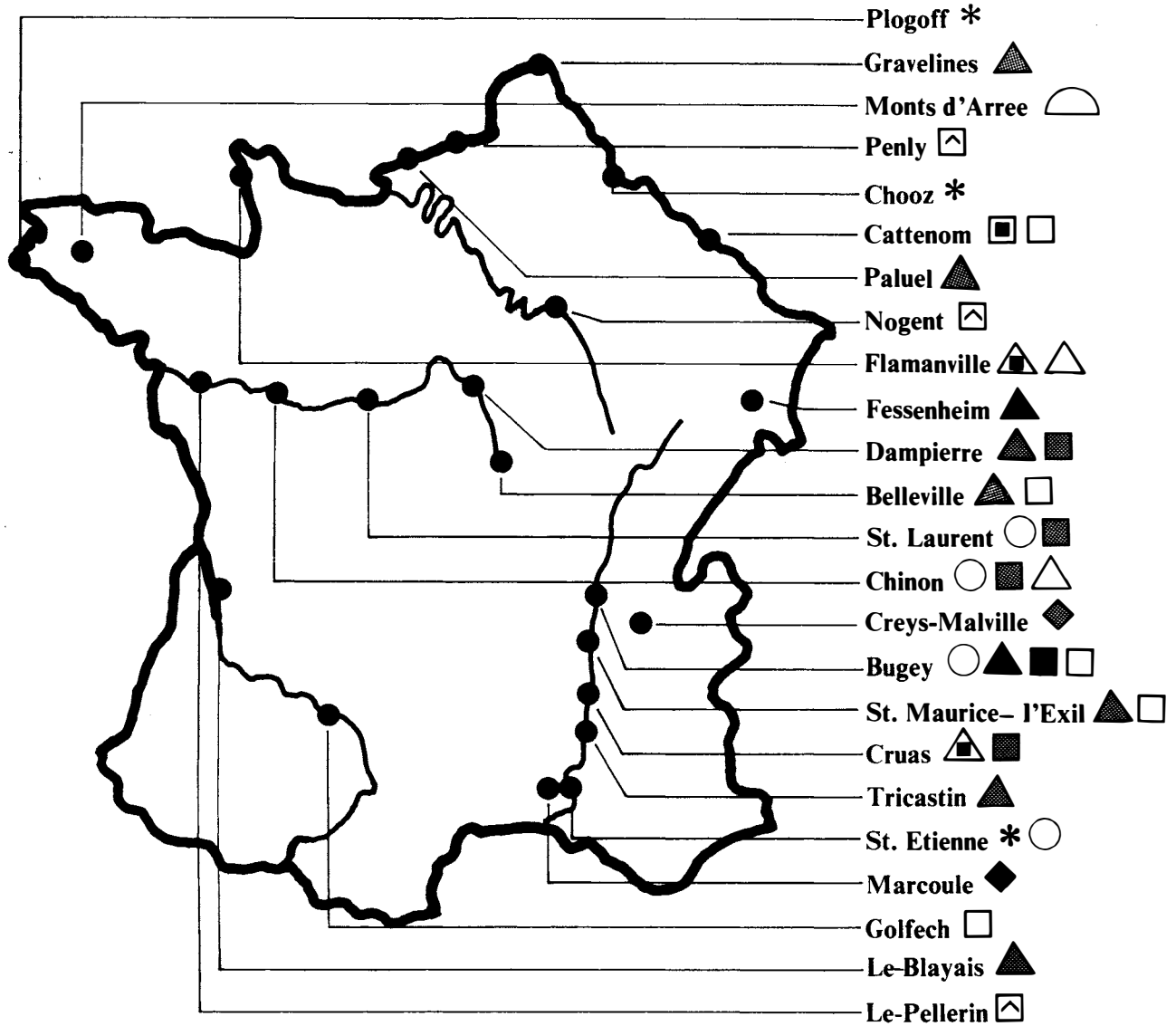
France has long been committed to the development of its civilian and military atomic capabilities, as necessary features of its drive for national political independence. The need for such a capability in both fields was made clearer than ever when in 1966 de Gaulle was forced, for political-strategic reasons, to pull France out of NATO's integrated military command.

This drive was first launched right after the war by Gen. Charles de Gaulle's provisional government during 1944-45 with the decision to start from scratch a national atomic research and engineering authority, subsidized by the state for civilian and military goals. De Gaulle first appointed Frederic Joliot, a brilliant graduate of the Paris École Municipale de Physique et Chimie (who, along with his wife Irene Curie, discovered "artificial radioactivity" in 1934) to a nuclear physics chair at the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS). There, his preliminary work was carried out under the auspices of Maurice Thorez, general secretary of the French Communist Party, who was in charge of national reconstruction in the provisional government.

In 1945, the Atomic Energy Commission (Commissariat à l'énergie atomique) was set up under Joliot with



Nuclear power stations in France April 30, 1979



- Key**
- graphite gas reactor
 - ◐ heavy water gas reactor
 - ◇ fast breeder reactor
 - △ once through cooling system
 - closed cooling system towers
 - * projected sites
 - ^ permit granted
 - in operation
 - ▣ under construction
 - ◻ commitments for 1979
 - ◡ site application under consideration

French nuclear electricity resources

March 1979

Operating

	No. Reactors	Capacity (Mw)
Traditional reactors	9	2,600
Breeder reactors	1	250
Pressurized water reactors	5	4,500

Under construction

	No. Reactors	Capacity (Mw)
Pressurized water reactors 900 Mw	23	20,700
Pressurized water reactors 1,300 Mw	3	3,900
Breeder reactors	1	1,200

Planned (commissioned 1979)

	No. Reactors	Capacity (Mw)
Pressurized water reactors 900 Mw	2	1,800
Pressurized water reactors 1,300 Mw	3	3,900

Source: French Atomic Energy Commission

Source: French Embassy, Washington, D.C., Press and Information Division

the three-fold assignment of: 1) prospecting and extraction of uranium ore in France and its colonies, 2) planning of a national nuclear industry, and 3) creation of a massive research center (later known as Saclay) and extensive contacts with French industrialists for development of appropriate machines, testing devices, etc.

Skipping over the ins and outs of the CEA's development, which include the firing of Joliot in 1950 by Prime Minister Georges Bidault (who later became infamous for his support of terrorism against de Gaulle's post-1958 government), to the more recent period, we arrive at 1974 and the "Messmer plan," named after Gaullist Prime Minister Pierre Messmer.

At the height of the oil crisis that followed the 1973 Middle East war, Messmer announced a new energy program during a televised interview and statement on March 6, 1974. His statement is still relevant to the thinking of the present government and is the core of its program.

... The energy question has been posed for a while. It has been posed in fact since last October, since that war which broke out in the Middle East once again. And at that time there were two reactions. There was the reaction of those who thought that it was a crisis, expressed by the current embargo, which should be responded to with circumstantial measures, like, for example, prohibiting driving on Sundays and a certain number of measures of the same kind, measures which we did not take. And then there were those who, like us, thought that it was a profoundly new situation in the world, a situation of new relations between the producers of raw materials, of oil in particular, and the consumers of raw materials. So, those of which we were a part thought that in the face of this situation

it was necessary to take pondered, thought-out, long-term measures. That is what we have done, and that is why we waited a while...

France has not been very well endowed by nature in energy resources. We hardly have any oil on our territory, we have much less coal than England or Germany, and we have much less (natural) gas than Holland... In the years to come we will try to increase our supplies in order to cover the increase in consumption. As far as oil is concerned, we don't have much hope, except of finding oil in the seas that surround us and perhaps abroad. And we will try, but this is undoubtedly not for tomorrow. But our great hope is in electrical energy of nuclear origin. Because we have had good experience in all this since the end of the Second World War. And we have developed all aspects of nuclear activities, civilian and military, over the past dozen years as you know. And also now we have the will to do so because we believe this is the solution to our needs.

On this very day we have taken an extremely important decision. We have made the decision to launch during 1974 and 1975 the construction of 13 nuclear power plants of a thousand megawatts each, which will cost about a billion francs each. This is an extremely important decision. I will show you how and why. Thirteen thousand megawatts was the total thermal power capacity of Electricité de France two years ago in 1972. It was EDF's total power capacity in 1962. Consequently, beginning in 1974 and 1975, we are going to launch plants which will represent the totality of EDF's available energy production in 1962. No country in the world, except for the United States, has made a comparable effort. This is one of the truly great achievements which we will be realizing over the next year.

In the five years that have passed since the Messmer Plan began, the United States, so praised by Prime Minister Messmer, has lost its position in the forefront of the global drive for nuclear energy development, particularly under the Carter administration.

It is therefore not surprising that environmentalist Ralph Nader announced this summer that he was planning a trip to Western Europe, in order to create a "consumerist international," specifically targeting France. In an Aug. 6 interview with *Le Point* magazine, Nader said: "I do not think that there exists anywhere in the world a pronuclear technocracy as arrogant as that in France."

The French nuclear industry and its scientists could hardly be paid a better compliment.

—Dana Sloan

Cost of Energy in France

January 1978

	Nuclear	Oil	Coal
Investment in Francs*/KWe	2,840	1,750	2,030
<hr/>			
Cost of Kwh in Centimes**			
Investment	5.0	2.9	3.4
Operating costs	2.1	1.8	2.2
Fuel cost	3.3	9.4	7.0
Total	10.4	14.1	12.6

Source: PEON (Production d'Electricité d'Origine Nucléaire) Commission, 1/79.

* 4.2 francs=\$1.00

** 4.2 Centimes=\$.01