

not outside it. For Sarkozy's part, his entourage says that he realizes that a total failure of the government will also kill his career.

Beyond the personalities and names, it is only the economic program adopted by the new government which will tell whether France's leaders have really understood the message of the population. If there is no change in policy, or merely cosmetic improvements, stated Cheminade, then this government will be nothing but a "government of particles," a pun on the word *particule* which, beyond the common meaning in French and English, is also a reference in French to the "de" particle added to the names of aristocrats. And both Dominique de Villepin and Nicolas Sarkozy de Nagy-Bocsa are aristocrats.

According to the daily *Le Monde* June 2, however, Dominique de Villepin had established in recent months the "diagnosis of a country plunged into crisis by the shock of global-

ization." In an address to the National Assembly on June 7, de Villepin, reports *Le Monde*, will emphasize "employment, solidarity, and research. A relaunching of public investment, through a policy of great projects, could be announced, presuming by that, that the government will have decided to free itself from the constraints of the European Stability Pact. A new crisis under way with [EU headquarters] Brussels is a prospect that does not frighten de Villepin. It is not certain, however, that France's partners will be so conciliatory after the massive rejection of the constitutional treaty by the French people."

Should this policy be adopted, speculates *Le Monde*, de Villepin will try to move rapidly, using rulings by decree to legislate the authorization of programs. The two other areas into which he intends to intervene, according to *Le Monde*, are jobs creation for youth, via financial incentives for regional bodies. Unfortunately, this sounds like the non-productive

Cheminade: A Mandate To Lift Europe From Crisis

Jacques Cheminade, leader of the Solidarity and Progress party in France, and an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, used the words of Gen. Charles de Gaulle to declare, after the "no" against the financial oligarchy, "the harsh joy of taking responsibility." Cheminade, who played a major role in catalyzing the mobilization



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of the "no" vote, headlined his May 30 statement with this slogan from de Gaulle. The statement follows:

The rejection by the French people of the European referendum-ultimatum brings to a halt 35 years of neo-liberal drift and promotion of unemployment. We have received a mandate to bring life to Europe so that it can face up to the world crisis. By providing an overview, we will be able to mobilize the people. The international circumstances lend themselves to this. In the United States, between May 21-23, Democratic and Republican lawmakers stopped a coup d'état by George Bush, Vice President Cheney, and Karl Rove, aimed at imposing a Presidential dictatorship. The imperialists and neo-conservatives have been weakened. The Franklin Roosevelt tendency, revitalized by

Lyndon LaRouche, has been reinforced. The coup, and with it the effort to impose a preventive nuclear war strategy in foreign policy, has been temporarily halted.

There remains, however, both here and there, the need to give positive content to the Resistance. In the world, the crisis in the hedge fund and real estate markets, will reveal, over the June financial deadlines, the extent of the crisis in the monetary system. This will be the moment to rise up for change. This will be the moment to again found Europe, but not on the basis of diplomatic arrangements and bureaucrats.

We propose:

1. To re-establish a program of research and heavy investments able to create 20 million skilled jobs by devoting 10% of our GDP;
2. To create the conditions for financing this, beyond taxes and borrowing, via mobilizing public productive credit issued by a system of national banks, accountable to the citizens;
3. To build a Europe of fatherlands and citizens via a Eurasian Land-Bridge policy, integrating Iraq and China, with Turkey and Russia as the links.

Any thought of forcing France to vote a second time, or to implement the Constitution only in those countries which ratified it, or to renegotiate the rejected text, would be all insults to the universal right to vote. Let us re-read the "Edge of the Sword" of de Gaulle, and "The Modern Republic" of Mendes-France, Leibniz and Carnot, Friedrich List, and the text of the Treaty of Westphalia. Europe needs reference points and enthusiasm and a movement that can change the conditions of struggle on a world scale; it needs to bet on the future and not on this odd petty institutional fix.