

Schmidt's Inter-Action genocidalists target Africa, look to Moscow

by Mark Burdman

From March 20 to 22, the Inter-Action Council of Former World Leaders, chaired by ex-Chancellor of West Germany Helmut Schmidt, will be holding a meeting of its policy board in Harare, Zimbabwe to develop policy recommendations toward Africa, *EIR* has learned. Later, in mid-May, the council will hold its annual meeting, in Moscow.

According to sources close to Schmidt, two of the panels in Zimbabwe will be on "Southern Africa and Apartheid" and "The Political Conflict in the Sudan," both to be chaired by policy board co-chairman Manuel Ulloa of Peru. Once Peru's finance minister, Ulloa is a bitter foe of a new world economic order and Third World development, and of the "10% solution" on debt repayment adopted by Peru's President Alan García. (Two African nations, Zambia and Ivory Coast, have adopted that policy in the past few months.)

The third panel will be on "The Economic Situation Facing the Nations of Black Africa." Discussion coordinator will be Sir Shridath Ramphal, Secretary General of the Commonwealth and a co-thinker of the British Fabian Society; panel chairman will be Mario Schimberni, former head of Italy's Montedison conglomerate. Schimberni is an associate of Henry Kissinger and a member of the Trilateral Commission. During his tenure as Montedison head, the company was reputed for its strong orientation toward developing, not the Third World, but the Soviet Union.

The apartheid and Sudan panels will put forward new approaches to "regional crisis-management" by the superpowers, sources close to Schmidt affirm. For the first, witnesses representing the Soviet-run African National Congress, the South African government, etc., will testify, in a kind of "tribunal" on apartheid. For the second, Ulloa will draw upon the political connections and ideas of former Nigerian head of state Olusegun Obasanjo, to place the Inter-Action Council in a position to "mediate" the political crisis in Sudan.

Sudan has been wracked by ethnic-tribal gangs, backed variously by the Soviets, the Israelis, the CIA, and other

intelligence agencies and organizations. Years of internecine warfare have virtually destroyed Sudan's enormous agricultural potential, a policy mandated by the banking institutions and food-grain interests to which Schmidt is allied.

"Regional crisis-management" discussions on these areas are to be seen as part of the Inter-Action Council's preparations for its annual summit. Tentatively planned for mid to late-May in Moscow. On that occasion, Helmut Schmidt is planning to give an exegesis on "the state of the world economy to the year 2000 and beyond."

The three days of discussions in Zimbabwe are an obvious countermove to the initiatives for development of Africa recently proposed by the Schiller Institute, Pope John Paul II, and like-minded organizations and individuals.

The subject of development of Africa featured significantly in a Jan. 30-31 Schiller Institute conference in Andover, Massachusetts on a new world economic order to replace the defunct Bretton Woods system. The Institute, founded in 1984 by Helga Zepp-LaRouche, published a book in 1986, *Ibero-American Integration*, which is the acknowledged text for a new economic order in that region.

From the Vatican side, Pope John Paul II in February will be releasing an encyclical inspired by Pope Paul VI's 1967 *Populorum Progressio*, which had the theme, "The new name for peace is development." The Pope has sent two of his close aides, Roger Cardinal Etcheberry, head of the *Justitia et Pax* organization, and Cardinal Poupard, to Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, and Nigeria. At the beginning of February, John Paul II met with French Agriculture Minister François Guillaume, the author of a Vatican-supported "Marshall Plan" for development of Africa (see page 10). During 1988, the Pope is planning to make a tour of the southern part of Africa, although not including the Republic of South Africa.

'The aim is to stop procreation'

Since its founding in 1982-83, the Inter-Action Council has represented a regroupment, at a higher political level, of

the networks associated with the late Aurelio Peccei's Club of Rome International. Whereas the latter was largely composed of technocrats, malthusian economic planners, and kook scientists, the Inter-Action Council operates as a de facto world-government-in-exile, composed of former heads of government, former ministers, and other high-ranking has-beens. The two most active of these are Schmidt and former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda. Others include former Swiss President Kurt Fürgler, former Canadian Prime Minister Pierre-Elliott Trudeau, former Nigerian head of state Obasanjo, and former Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser.

Besides the Council as such, a Council Policy Board has been set up, co-chaired by Ulloa and former U.S. Democratic National Committee chairman Robert Strauss. Strauss, from Texas, has built significant political and economic ties in the United States to the interests of Soviet agent Armand Hammer and Hammer's successor, Dwayne Andreas of the Archer-Daniels-Midland conglomerate.

Other policy board influentials include former Soviet Ambassador to West Germany Vladimir Semyonov and former Soviet Ambassador-at-Large Vladimir Suslov; former Chinese Prime Minister Huang Hua; Canadian energy magnate and Club of Rome patron Maurice Strong; and recently appointed UNESCO head Federico Mayor Zaragoza, formerly Spanish minister of education. *EIR* has exposed Mayor Zaragoza as a Soviet agent of influence.

The initiator of the Council was Bradford Morse, until recently the head of the United Nations Development Program in New York City. Morse, during much of the 1980s, served as coordinator of the United Nations Emergency Relief Program for Africa, the chief patron of which was Canada's Maurice Strong.

Morse's successor at UNDP is William Draper II, son of Col. William Draper, one of the most radical advocates of population reduction in the United States in the postwar period.

Soon after the Council's creation in 1982-83, Perdita Huston became one of its chief staffers in Washington. She was then a member of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome. During 1987, Ms. Huston was coopted to head a new "population-studies" division at the Geneva headquarters of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), founded in the late 1940s as an offshoot of the Swiss League for the Protection of Nature and UNESCO. The IUCN shares its office-complex with the World Wildlife Fund International, whose chief is the Britain's Prince Philip, husband to the Queen. Feb. 1-10, 1988, the IUCN-WWFI complex held a conference in Costa Rica, collecting over 1,500 "conservation" fanatics representing hundreds of organizations from around the world, to discuss a "World Conservation Strategy."

By "conservation," Prince Philip and his friends mean putting an end to the interference of "non-white" races with

the purity of nature and wildlife species—in short, to prevent such peoples' economic development, and greatly reduce their numbers.

Schmidt and Fukuda have made the Inter-Action Council a mouthpiece for population-reduction policies. During March 11-12, 1987, for example, the council held a meeting in Rome, which included leaders of the five major world faiths, among them Cardinals Casaroli and Koenig, to try to induce a change in the views of the Vatican on population growth.

According to an aide to Schmidt who talked to this reporter in April 1987, the aim of the meeting was to bring the outstanding representatives of the major religions into dialogue on the "theological, religious, and cultural aspects of population growth . . . because they have leverage in the cultural-religious realm bearing on procreation behavior." The effort complemented an September 1986 conference organized by Prince Philip and the WWF in Assisi, Italy, with the aim of smuggling zero-growth and "conservation" perspectives into the major religions.

Schmidt's idea, said his aide, is to "alert more global attention to this issue. . . . He seeks a dampening, or at least a slowing down of population growth worldwide, and to bring this issue more to the attention of the present Pope, who is not inclined to such a view. . . . Family planning is a major step to the solution of most of the world's problems. . . . The aim is to stop procreation, with the aim of coming down to a more stable behavior at a lower level than at present. . . . Schmidt always remembers that today's children are tomorrow's mothers."

The aide welcomed the drop in population-growth rates in both Eastern and Western Europe, and praised the "softer" views on population growth of the German Evangelical Church (EKD, Lutheran), relative to the Roman Catholic Church. (Malthusianism has been so successful in West Germany that military planners now fear the country will not be able to maintain an army in the coming decades for lack of youth to fill its ranks.)

Schmidt's special target is Ibero-America, the stronghold of Roman Catholicism. He has mobilized "left Catholics" allied to Ulloa, to win Church leaders to a genocide perspective. Among these are Argentina's Arturo Frondizi and Venezuela's Carlos Andrés Pérez. Said Schmidt's aide, "The present posture of the present Pope and his episcopate have a catastrophic bearing on population growth in Latin America, the main Catholic continent. Mr. Schmidt is trying to use all his channels in the Vatican to change this. . . . The present Pope is not inclined to social progress, which is based on stopping procreation in the developing sector."

Economics of shocks and chains

The population-reduction campaign, is a subsumed feature of an economic-policy approach adapted from Lord Keynes, the founder of the International Monetary Fund, and from Hitler's Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht. Said one

Schmidt associate, "If you ask me what the orientation will be for the kind of global, macro-economic planning that Schmidt wants, I would say, 'Keynes, Keynes, Keynes'. . . Schacht can come in at a later date."

Many do not know that Keynes was a creator of what some have called "the Homintern," or Homosexual International, during his tenure at Cambridge at the turn of the century. He was a leading figure in the Cambridge "Apostles," a freemasonic secret society. He advocated "the higher sodomy," premised in a belief in the moral inferiority of women.

Schmidt is regarded in Inter-Action circles as a guru in economics, and is called, "the Boss." His own economic conceptions come from his tutelage in Hamburg by the financial elites associated with the Warburg clan, particularly Erik Warburg, the current sage of the family. The Warburgs are among those in Europe who imagine they can use the Western world's financial collapse to reassert the power of feudalist European families. Their tactical plan is to make the European Currency Unit (ECU) the new, post-dollar world reserve currency, and create a world central bank, in the context of the shifts due to occur in 1992, when Western Europe is to become one, integrated market, or what one Schmidt associate calls "one economic space."

The Schmidt circle thinks and hopes that, under such conditions, the sovereign nation-state will disappear. As one Schmidt/Inter-Action insider put it in a January 1988 discussion: "Very little is left of the concept of national sovereignty anyway. It is a concept of the 19th century, born in the Middle Ages. . . . The nation-state will go down the drain, as a concept. . . . Take the United States, for example. It has never been a nation-state. It's a state, not a nation. It's a complexity of sources of population, citizens who have a sentiment of belonging to an area."

The Schmidt crowd's conception of a reemergent Europe, heading a neo-feudalist world order, merges into straight cabalistic mysticism: The world is shifting into a "multipolar" geometry, as new "power poles" (Europe, China) are added to the United States and the Soviet Union.

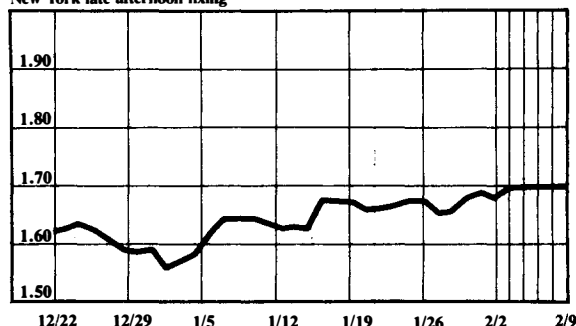
But in practice, this means support for "New Yalta" deals with Moscow. (Schmidt proclaims himself to be the conceptual author of the Reagan-Gorbachov INF treaty.) What the Inter-Action Council is ultimately engaged in, is making the world safe for, not a "multipolar" world, but the emergence of a global Soviet empire.

The Inter-Action Council's last summit, in Malaysia in late April 1987, put forward a strategic program that echoed, in nearly every significant respect, Gorbachov's twaddle about a "non-nuclear world," opposition to the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, and support for the Soviet interpretation of the ABM treaty. On the economic front, it proposed more austerity for the developing world. Certainly, such matters will figure high on the agenda of Inter-Action's next summit, in Moscow.

Currency Rates

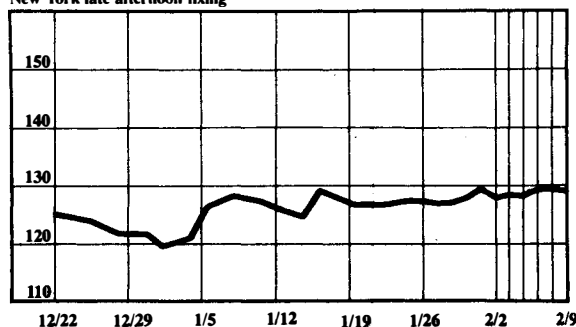
The dollar in deutschemarks

New York late afternoon fixing



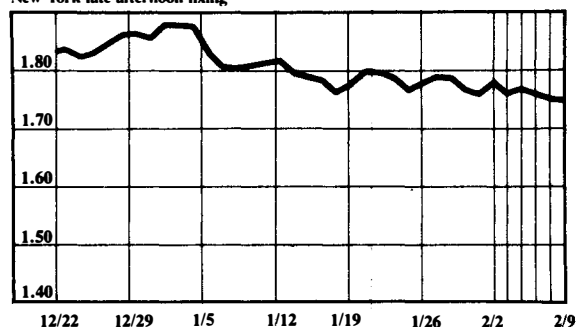
The dollar in yen

New York late afternoon fixing



The British pound in dollars

New York late afternoon fixing



The dollar in Swiss francs

New York late afternoon fixing

