The London Economist: a magazine by, and for, the 'Satanist personality'

by Mark Burdman

In its Feb. 3 edition, EIR raised the question, whether the Queen of England would revoke her recent knighting of Sir Evelyn Rothschild, because of Rothschild's chairmanship of the London Economist magazine, which advocates legalization of drugs. The Palace itself has not responded in a direct way, but on Feb. 4, the Economist rose to its own defense, in the form of statements by its chief editor, Rupert Pennant-Rae, in an interview in the liberal El País daily of Madrid.

Asked about the *Economist's* Jan. 21, 1989 editorial advocating legalization of drugs in the United States, Pennant-Rae boasted that the proposal had gotten positive response from people close to power in Washington. He also claimed that some people in the British government were "delighted" with the proposal, although others thought the magazine was "irresponsible."

El País interviewer Ricardo M. De Rituerto commented that, for Pennant-Rae and the Economist, "the marriage of the Establishment to the drug culture is not contradictory." He quoted the chief editor: "Since its foundation, the Economist has opted for liberty of the individual. . . . Our magazine has another dimension: pragmatic and utilitarian. If something works, good. If it doesn't work, think again."

In a Feb. 23 discussion with *EIR*, Pennant-Rae expanded on what he told *El País*. First, he stressed that the Jan. 21 piece was hardly an isolated event. "We have written several editorials advocating drug legalization over the past 7-8 months." He said that among those in a "position of power are who are now saying the same thing" as his weekly, are the mayor of Baltimore, Maryland, Kurt Schmoke, and the former attorney general of Colombia.

The *Economist* editor said there were "two strands" of thinking among the magazine's editors, the "libertarian" and the "pragmatic." On the drug issue, "the libertarian strand, which wants to reduce the state's power by decriminalization of drugs, is married to the pragmatic strand, which believes that the current approach toward drugs is not working."

So, the cat is out of the bag: The *Economist* is a magazine written by, and for, what Lyndon LaRouche identified, in a Jan. 13, 1989 writing, as the "Satanist personality," the type that "makes a kind of religion" of criminal behavior, and "delights in the fact that he is doing evil." The origins of this are in such philosophies as existentialism, romanticism, and logical deductive formalism, among others, LaRouche stated

in this groundbreaking work. In recent interviews conducted from prison in Alexandria, Virginia, LaRouche has identified the factional grouping around the *Economist* as representing his adversaries in the Anglo-American liberal Establishment, those individuals and factions who arranged his conviction and sentencing on trumped-up charges.

Bentham, the East India Company, and drugs

The modern philosophical roots of Satanism in the British context are rooted in the doctrines of "utilitarianism," particularly as developed by philosophical radical Jeremy Bentham, and his "hedonistic calculus," otherwise known as the "pleasure-pain" principle. One of Bentham's writings was called "In Defense of Pederasty," and he frequented the circles of Britain's Satanic Hell-Fire Clubs. Also lawful, is that Bentham's philosophy flourished during the evolution of the British East India Company's policy of expanding the international drug trade.

As Italian historian Carlo Cipolla documented in the daily Corriere della Sera Jan. 30, under the title, "When the British Pushed Drugs in China," the British East India Company "elaborated and realized the diabolical design to introduce Indian opium into China" in the period from 1760 to the 1830s, triggering the first Opium War in 1838-39. The Economist itself was founded in 1843.

In essence, the *Economist* call for legalizing drugs in the U.S. today, is aimed at transforming the United States of the 1990s into the China of the Opium Wars period. The *Economist's* editors share this aim with the Beijing Communists, Moscow, and others. Since the American Revolution was launched by Franklin, Washington, et al., against precisely the worldview of Bentham, perhaps a new American Revolution today, will be necessary to teach the *Economist* and friends a lesson.

In any case, Satanism in its more explicit cult forms is integrally linked to the Benthamite/Economist worldview. From Bentham's hedonism, it is but a small leap to the "do what thou wilt is the only law" injunction of Aleister Crowley, founder of 20th-century Satanism. With Crowley, the beast is fully uncaged, and begins to eat up civilization. Crowley was an avid drug user. A favorable biography of him written in 1978 (The Magician of the Golden Dawn, by Susan Roberts), calls him "the voice—the Zeitgeist" for to-

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day's youth counterculture. That Zeitgeist is adequately reflected in recent weeks' editions of the Economist, which have heralded the possible extinction of the human race, called for "the rehabilitation of the Dark Ages," and endorsed the Mother-Earth cult belief in "Gaia"; and more.

Friends of the Foreign Office

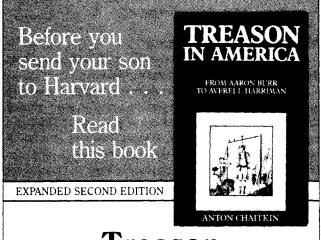
And, as El País suggests, the Economist is very much "the Establishment." According to a senior City of London financial community insider, "the London Economist is known by City people to be the 'voice' of the Foreign Office." He claimed that "recent Foreign Office documents declassified under the Official Secrets Act confirm that the Foreign Office and the Economist editorial policy are one and the same. It's true to an uncanny degree." The Economist is controlled by the Pearson Group, which controls Lazards investment house and Penguin, publisher of Salman Rushdie's controversial The Satanic Verses, which has triggered riots internationally by Islamic fundamentalists.

On Dec. 7, Rupert Pennant-Rae was one of about 100 select guests at a lavish dinner thrown by oil magnate Robert O. Anderson, at the Ballroom at London's Claridge Hotel. Anderson is a director of Kissinger Associates, and a business partner of Lonrho Corporation's Tiny Rowland, as well as one of the main bankrollers of the global "environmentalist"

movement. In attendance were peers, ambassadors, three former British prime ministers (Callaghan, Wilson, and Heath), and such Foreign Office luminaries as Sir Michael Palliser, who was Permanent Undersecretary of State to the Foreign Commonwealth Office and head of Her Majesty's Diplomatic Service in 1975-82, and is today a good friend of Kissinger.

Also on hand was Jacob Rothschild, son of the powerful Lord Victor Rothschild, and cousin of the recently knighted Sir Evelyn Rothschild, the chairman of the *Economist*. The *Economist*'s tentacles spread throughout the London scene; there is a long list of influential London figures who have, at one time or another, worked for the magazine, including:

- Andrew Knight, now chief editor at the *Daily Telegraph* of London, which he has transformed more and more into a liberal paper. Knight has been on the steering committee of the Bilderberg Group, and a member of the Anglo-Soviet Roundtable. He stays at Henry Kissinger's house when he is visiting Washington, D.C. Knight was chief editor of the *Economist* from 1974 to 1986.
- Ronald Grierson, a senior figure in in S.G. Warburg bank and General Electric Company of the U.K. (Kissinger Associates clients), and a key figure in Trilateral Commission and Bilderberg circuits. Grierson was a staff member of the *Economist* from 1947 to 1948.



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