

the Orthodox world, "humanity was always seen as having a special role not just before God, but before all creation. For the Orthodox, from whom no industrial revolution or scientific upsurge ever came, humanity is called to be a poet, one who tells the story of all life and in telling, creates the fullness of all life." For Martin Palmer, poverty is glorified as poetry.

Similarly, he glorifies the Nestorian heresy. This was launched in the midst of bitter feuds within the Catholic Church in the fifth century, and is founded on the insistence that Christ did not have a divine nature, but was only a good man. Nestorianism grew, as a key channel between oligarchical centers such as Venice in the West, and the vast area comprising Central Asia and China; it was used, by Venice, as one key instrument for communicating with, and manipulating, the rampaging Mongols. Why does Palmer like the Nestorians so much? Because, in his words, they "were unbound by the later theological developments of the West; Augustine and Aquinas, for example, were simply unknown to them."

Going one step further, he supports the "new vision of creation" associated with such current-day New Age gnostics as Matthew Fox, the founder of "Creation Spirituality." Fox and co-thinkers are praised by Palmer for opposing "the Christian tradition that has always taught that humanity has a special role in creation." Two years after the publication of Palmer's 1993 work praising him, Fox became the center of heated controversy in the United Kingdom, when it was revealed that he was the chief spiritual adviser to one Rev. Chris Brain. The latter caused what one British commentator, Madeleine Bunting, described as the Church of England's "most damaging crisis for decades," when he used his so-called "rave" religious services to sexually abuse women. His activities were sanctioned by the Anglican Church, "up to the highest levels," she wrote. Queen Elizabeth II is the Supreme Governor of the Church.

### **'If this means shrugging off humanity, so be it'**

But Palmer doesn't restrict himself to subverting Christianity from within. He also promotes those religions and belief-structures outside of a nominally Christian context, the which, he asserts, are most hostile to the future progress of humanity. He lauds Taoism (yin/yang, cyclical theories of nature), and those variants of Buddhism and Hinduism that, he claims, are coherent with the so-called "Gaia hypothesis" of British science-faker James Lovelock. The "Gaia hypothesis" is a modern-day variant of traditional gnostic worship of the Mother Earth goddess. And how does Palmer see the implications of the Gaia hypothesis?: "What the earth cares about is its own continued survival, and if this means shrugging off humanity, then so be it. One of the most challenging ideas emerging from the environmental crisis and from concepts such as Gaia, is the notion that humanity really isn't that important. This poses major problems to Christianity, Judaism, and Islam. . . ."

The Unabomber could not have said it better.

## **The new Empire's propaganda machine**

by Charles Tuttle

The British Empire does not have a free press, contrary to whatever appearances have been fostered. Rather, it has a tightly regulated propaganda machine, which is run, top down, by the British monarchy, through its vast intelligence apparatus. In recent decades, this propaganda cartel has targeted the United States, buying up hundreds of American newspapers, taking over major book-publishing houses, and virtually locking up control of such vital areas as scientific publications and specialty legal and economic journals. The following are thumbnail sketches of just some of the larger components of the cartel.



### **British Broadcasting Corporation**

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London

W1A 1AA, United Kingdom

1995 group sales=£1.829 billion

World Service financed through Government Treasury

Grant-in-Aid

21,945 employees

### **Key personnel:**

Marmaduke Hussey: chairman 1986 (executive board Thomson Organisation 1971-; CEO Times Newspapers Ltd., 1971-80, director 1982-86; membership board, British Council 1983-; trustee, Rhodes Trust, 1972-91; trustee, Royal Academy Trust 1988-).

William Jordan, CBE: governor 1988 (council Royal Institute of International Affairs 1987; governor London School of Economics 1987-; general secretary, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions 1995-; president European Metal-Workers Confederation. 1986-95).

The Rt. Hon. Lord Cocks of Hartcliffe, PC: vice chair 1993 (parliamentary secretary to the Treasury and Chief Government Whip 1976-79; Opposition Chief Whip 1979-85).

At the top of the propaganda pyramid is the British Broadcasting Corp. Wherever the British Crown has moved to overthrow a government, foment a tribal or civil war, or ruin an economy, BBC has been there, to fuel the process, and, often, to provide marching orders to British-steered factions, and

even logistical data.

In 1985, it was admitted that Britain's domestic security service, MI-5, has responsibility for all BBC personnel decisions. No one works for BBC who has not been "vetted" by MI-5.

At the end of World War I, Adm. Reginald Hall was placed in charge of expanding and reorganizing British intelligence. Hall immediately tapped the Canadian, William Stephenson, to develop a strategy for using the British media as an integral part of Britain's secret intelligence. Stephenson, joined by Minister of Information Lord Beaverbrook, Royal Air Force figure Gladstone Murray, and War Propaganda Bureau operative H.G. Wells, pushed for the creation of a British Broadcasting Corp., to get in on the ground floor of the emerging technologies of broadcast radio and television.

In 1927, BBC was formally absorbed into the British Crown structure via Royal Charter. By 1936, BBC was cranking out foreign language broadcasts around the globe. With the declaration of war with Germany, in 1939, BBC established the BBC Monitoring Service, to recruit an army of "stringers" to gather intelligence around the world. To insure tight control over BBC's foreign intelligence and propaganda efforts, BBC executive Malcolm Frost was appointed to Prime Minister Churchill's Security Executive, the oversight committee responsible for MI-5.

Today, BBC World Service broadcasts 24 hours a day overseas, in English and 40 other languages. BBC is overseen by a Board of Governors appointed by the Queen in Council, and is responsible to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the British Department of State, run by Baroness Lynda Chalker.

## REUTERS

### Reuters News Agency

85 Fleet Street, London, EC4P 4AJ, United Kingdom  
1994 assets=£1.608 billion  
12,718 employees

#### Key personnel:

Sir Christopher Hogg: non-executive chairman 1985- (director of the Bank of England; former chairman Coutaulds PLC; director SmithKline Beecham PLC; member international council J.P. Morgan; trustee Ford Foundation).

Sir David Walker: director 1994- (director the Bank of England; chairman British Securities and Investments Board; chairman Morgan Stanley Group-Europe PLC; deputy chairman Lloyd's Bank PLC).

Pehr Gyllenhammer: director 1984 (member, Trilateral Commission; director Kissinger Associates; chairman Volvo 1983-93; advisory board member, Chase Manhattan Bank 1962- ).

Charles Sinclair: director 1994- (group chief executive Daily Mail and General Trust PLC; director Euromoney Pub-

lications PLC; director Schroders PLC).

The Rt. Hon. The Lord Browne-Wilkinson: trustee (called to Queen's Council 1972; vice chancellor Supreme Court 1985-91).

David Cole, CBE: trustee (former deputy managing director International Thomson Organisation PLC; chair Thomson Foundation 1986- ).

The Hon. Alan Hare, MC: trustee (deputy chairman *The Economist* 1985-89; Foreign Office 1947-61; *Financial Times* 1963-84, chairman 1978-84; member, Press Council 1975-78).

Arthur Ochs Sulzburger: trustee (former chairman, publisher the *New York Times*).

Reuters operates the largest news-wire service in the world, with the world's most extensive international private satellite and cable communications network. Their news services produce in 19 languages, and have 198 branch offices within 86 countries. Over 4,000 intelligence operators are currently employed in 149 countries. Reuters Television is the world's largest international television news agency, reaching some half-billion households in over 80 countries.

Reuters was founded in 1850 by German-born Julius Reuter, who moved to England from France, following the completion of the English Channel telegraph cables. He established a telegraph service for transmission of international news to British newspapers. Reuters was accused during World War I of being a British Crown front, a charge difficult to deny, as managing director Roderick Jones was head of the Department of Propaganda.

In 1925, the British Press Association (PA) took majority shareholding in Reuters. In 1941, Reuters Trust was established as financial holding company, jointly owned by the PA and the Newspaper Proprietors Association (NPA). Australian Associated Press and New Zealand Press Association joined Reuters Trust in 1947.

Reuters moved into computerized financial data in the mid-1960s, and now dominates the field worldwide.

## Hollinger Inc.

10 Ontario Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5C 2B7  
1994 assets=Can \$2,888.193 million

#### Key personnel:

The Hon. Conrad Black: chairman and CEO (Canadian Privy Council; Trilateral Commission; director Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; International Institute for Strategic Studies; advisory board Bilderburg Society meetings).

Richard Perle: (fellow, American Enterprise Institute 1987- ; assistance secretary of defense for international security policy 1981-87; director Jerusalem Post Publications Ltd.).

Richard Hambro: (Hambros Bank 1964- , group manage-

ment director 1986-94; chairman J.O. Hambro & Co. 1994- ; director Anglo American Corp. of South Africa 1981- ; member international council U.S. Information Agency 1988- ).

Baroness Margaret Thatcher of Kesteven: (British prime minister 1979-90; Thatcher Foundation).

Giovanni Agnelli: (Trilateral Commission; chairman Fiat 1966- ; international advisory committee, Chase Manhattan Bank; advisory board Bilderburg meetings; World Wide Fund for Nature; 1001 Club).

Sir James Goldsmith: (CEO Goldsmith Foundation 1991- ; World Wide Fund for Nature; 1001 Club).

Dwayne Andreas: (chairman Archer Daniels Midland).

Zbigniew Brzezinski: (chairman Trilateral Commission 1974-77; U.S. national security adviser 1977-81).

Paul Volcker: (chairman U.S. Federal Reserve 1979-89).

Baron Weidenfeld: (chairman Weidenfeld & Nicholson Ltd. 1948- ; governor Jerusalem Foundation).

Sir Henry Kissinger, KCMG: (U.S. secretary of state 1973-77; U.S. national security adviser 1969-75; President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board 1983-89).

Lord Peter Carrington: (director Kissinger Associates 1982-84; Secretary General NATO 1984-88).

William F. Buckley: (publisher *National Review*; Mont Pelerin Society).

Baron King of Wartnaby: (chairman British Airways PLC).

Henry Keswick: (chairman Matheson & Co. Ltd. 1975- ; chairman Jardine-Matheson Holdings (Hongkong) 1972-75; director Rothmans International 1988-94; London advisory committee, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.).

Baron Rawlinson of Ewell: (London advisory committee Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.).

Sir Frank Rogers: (deputy chairman The Telegraph PLC 1986- ; director Reuters Founders Share Co. Ltd.).

Sir Evelyn de Rothschild: (chairman N.M. Rothschilds & Sons Ltd.; chairman 1972-89 *The Economist*).

Baron Swaythling: (chairman Rothmans International PLC 1988- ; chairman Samuel Montagu & Co. Ltd. 1970-73; director J. Rothschild Holdings PLC 1983-89; Board of Banking Supervision, Bank of England 1990- ; director The Telegraph PLC 1985- ).

Hollinger Corp. (renamed Hollinger Inc. last year), formerly Argus Corp., was founded during World War II as War Supplies, Ltd., a front for British Ministry of Munitions and Supplies, based in Canada, and was charged with procuring military equipment from the United States. Wartime profits were "privatized" under E.P. Taylor and George Black, and Argus became major owner of mining and manufacturing firms. Beginning in 1985, after founder George Black's son, Conrad Black took over and changed the company name to Hollinger, its portfolio shifted into media.

With British Rothschild financing, Hollinger bought 83% ownership of The Telegraph PLC. Soon after acquiring the

*Telegraph*, Hollinger took over the *Spectator*, the 1828-founded British establishment journal.

Hollinger took 98.9% interest in the *Jerusalem Post* in early 1989, purging the *Post* editorial department in favor of "hawks" aligned with Ariel Sharon and Margaret Thatcher. Hollinger purchased the *Chicago Sun-Times* from Rupert Murdoch in early 1994. The buying spree continued with purchases of American Publishing Co. with the Canadian television Unimedia, Sterling Newspapers Ltd., *Saturday Night Magazine*, and the *Financial Post*. Hollinger went on to purchase 17% of the Australian John Fairfax Holdings, publishers of the country's largest daily, *The Age*.

The company now owns 80 daily and over 300 weekly newspapers in the United States, with a combined readership of 5 million. Money for the recent purchases reportedly came from Li Kai Shi, until recently a director of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.



### **Thomson Corporation**

Suite 2706, Toronto Dominion Bank  
Tower, Toronto, Ontario, Canada  
M5K 1A1

1995 assets=Can \$9.989 billion  
60,000 employees

#### **Key personnel:**

The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenneth Thomson: (director Hudson's Bay Company).

Richard Thomson: (chairman Toronto Dominion Bank 1978- ; director Eaton's of Canada; director Inco Ltd.).

John Tory: (deputy chairman Markborough Properties Inc.; director Royal Bank of Canada; director Hudson's Bay Company).

Charles Medland: (president Beauwood Investments Inc. 1989- ; director the Seagram Co. Ltd.).

John Fraser (chairman Federal Industries Ltd. 1992- ; director Bank of Montreal; director Coca-Cola Beverages Ltd.; director Ford Motor of Canada Ltd.; director Shell Canada Ltd.; president Empire Freightways Ltd. 1953-62).

Ron Barbaro (president Prudential of America Life Insurance Co. of Canada).

The Thomson communications empire began with the 1932 establishment of a rural radio station. Thomson moved into newspapers in Canada in the 1940s, and began taking over American publications in 1952. Thomson moved to Great Britain in 1953, buying Scottish newspapers and television concerns. It bought the London *Sunday Times* in 1959, along with 17 regional newspapers. In 1964, Prime Minister Harold Macmillan sponsored Thomson to the House of Lords, as Lord Thomson of Fleet. Thomson bought the London *Times* and *Times Literary Supplement* from the Astors in 1966.

Using profits from North Sea oil, International Thomson Organisation Ltd. was set up in 1978, moving its headquarters back to Toronto.

Thompson now owns *American Banker*, *Bond Buyer*, *Financial Times of Canada*, and *Securities Industry Daily*. The company is also America's largest legal research publishers, through their Lawyers Cooperative Publishing, and owns Janes Information Group, defense specialty publisher. Thomson's Institute for Science Information is the world's largest commercial provider of scientific data. Thomson became the second biggest college textbook publisher, with the 1986 purchase of South-Western.

## News Corporation

2 Holt Street, Sydney, New South Wales,  
Australia 2010

1993 assets=Aus \$27.272 billion  
27,250 employees

### Key personnel:

Rupert Murdoch: owner; publisher, chairman The News Corp. Ltd. (Australia) 1991- (group CEO 1979-; director News International PLC 1969-, chairman 1969-87; chairman News America Publishing Inc., director 1981-; chairman Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd. 1982-90, 1994-; chairman and CEO Twentieth Century Fox, Fox Inc. 1992-).

Andrew S.B. Knight: chairman News International PLC 1990-94; chairman 1990-94 Times Newspaper Holdings Ltd. (editor 1974-86 *The Economist*; CEO Daily Telegraph PLC 1986-89, chief editor 1987-89; steering committee Bilderburg meetings 1980-; governor Ditchley Foundation 1982-).

Lord Catto of Cairncatto: director Times Newspapers Holdings PLC 1981-; president 1987-, chairman News International PLC 1969- (Morgan Grenfell Group PLC 1980-87; director Morgan Grenfell & Co. Ltd. 1957, CEO 1973-74, chairman 1974-79; director General Electric Co. PLC 1959-93; London advisory committee Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. 1966-80).

Lord Harris of High Cross: director Times Newspaper Holdings PLC 1988- (founder Institute of Economic Affairs, president 1990, director 1957-87, chairman 1987-89; Mont Pelerin Society).

Sir F. Patrick Neill, QC: director Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd. (served Rifle Brigade 1944-47, Training General Staff Officer 1947, Egypt; Recorder of the Crown Court 1975-78; vice chancellor Oxford University 1985-89; chairman Press Council 1978-83; chairman Council for Securities Industry 1978-85, Department of Trade and Industry Committee of Inquiry into Regulatory Arrangements at Lloyds).

Lord Griffiths of Fforestfach: director Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd. (lecturer London School of Economics 1965-76; governor of the Bank of England 1983-85; head of Prime

Minister's Policy Unit and special adviser to Margaret Thatcher 1985-90; international adviser Goldman Sachs 1990-; director Thorn-EMI 1990-91).

Lord Marlsford: director Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd. (Conservative Research Department 1963-70; special adviser to HM Government 1970-74; special adviser to Leader of the Opposition 1974-75; consultant *The Economist* 1974-91).

The News Corp. is the largest publisher of English-language newspapers in the world. Subsidiary HarperCollins Publishers is the world's largest publisher of English-language books. The company is owned by Rupert Murdoch, the son of Australian newspaper mogul Sir Keith Murdoch. Rupert Murdoch started in Australia, founding the first nationwide daily newspaper in mid-1960s. By 1968 Murdoch was in London, taking over *News of the World*, biggest tabloid newspaper in the world. Murdoch bought Britain's current largest selling daily tabloid the *Sun* in 1969. American acquisitions began in 1973 with formation of News America Publishing, Inc., purchasing the *San Antonio News* and *New York Post*, changing it into a tabloid. In 1977, the New York Magazine Company, publishers of *New York* magazine and the *Village Voice*, was acquired.

Murdoch's British arm, formed as News International, in 1981 purchased 42% of William Collins & Sons and bought the London *Times*, *Sunday Times*, and *Times Literary Supplement* from Thomson.

Buying into Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp. in 1983, Murdoch quickly ventured into satellite television, acquiring holdings in the British Satellite Television PLC and American Inter-American Satellite Television Network (renamed Sky Channel).

News International bought the *Today* newspaper from Lonrho in 1987, then bought Harper & Row and the *South China Morning Post*, Hongkong's most important English-language newspaper; then Triangle Publications, printers of *TV Guide* and the *Daily Racing Form*. Fox Broadcasting Co. was launched in 1988.

By 1990, Murdoch was \$8 billion in debt to 146 banks.



## Pearson PLC

Milbank Tower, London SW1P 4QZ  
United Kingdom  
1994 assets=£1.052 billion  
17215 employees

### Key personnel:

Viscount Blakenham: (Lazard Brothers 1961, partner 1984-, director 1975-; director Sotheby's Holdings Inc. 1987-; director U.K.-Japan 2000 Group 1990-; House of Lords Select Committee on Science and Technology 1983-86; Nature Conservancy Council 1986-90).

Pehr Gyllenhammer: (see Reuters).

Frank Barlow, CBE: (director Elsevier, U.K. 1991- ).

Michel David-Weill: (senior partner Lazard Frères, N.Y. 1977- ; deputy chairman Lazard Brothers & Co., London 1991- ; partner Lazard Frères et Cie., Paris 1965- ; Brown Brothers Harriman, 1954-55; Lehman Brothers 1955-56).

Sir Simon Hornby: (director W.H. Smith Group 1974-94; chairman 1982-94; director Lloyds Bank 1988- , Lloyds Abbey Life PLC 1991- ).

Dennis Stevenson, CBE: (director J. Rothschild Assurance PLC 1991- ).

Begun in the nineteenth century as an oil company, Pearson was a key World War I provider of fuel oil to the British government, via Viscount Cowdray's Anglo-Mexican Petroleum Company. In 1919, Whitehall Trust Ltd. was set up as a finance and issuing house, acquiring a substantial interest in London merchant bankers Lazard Brothers & Co.

Currently 20% of Pearsons is owned by Cowdray family members, with descendant Viscount Blakenham as its head. Rupert Murdoch is next leading shareholder.

Pearson owns the *Financial Times*, and holds half ownership of *The Economist*. Still carrying half-interest in Lazard's U.K. operations, Pearson also holds 9% ownership of Lazard Frères in New York and Paris. Capital Publications (U.S.) prints 41 business newsletters nationally, with their Federal Publications specializing in U.S. government procurement and immigration law. *Roll Call*, which covers Capitol Hill in Washington, is also run by Economist Group. The *Journal of Commerce* was purchased in 1995, which operates the Pier Import/Export Reporting Service, providing cargo data of all vessels calling at U.S. ports. *Financial Izvestia* was initiated for Russia in 1992. Penguin Books is owned by Pearsons. Major U.S. textbook suppliers Addison-Wesley Longman has since 1987 also been an asset. Broadcasters Pearson Television is wholly-owned, providing programming for BBC1 and BBC2, as well as cable and satellite channels.



**Reed-Elsevier**  
6 Chesterfield Gardens, London  
W1A 1EJ United Kingdom  
1994 assets=£2.165 billion  
25,000 employees

#### Key personnel:

Anthony Greener: director Reed International 1990- ; CEO 1992- (director Guinness PLC 1986- ; former managing director Dunhill Holdings PLC; managing director United Distillers 1987-92; director Louis Vuitton Moët Hennessey 1989- ).

Roelof Nelissen: director, supervisory board Elsevier 1990- (Netherlands Parliament States-General 1963-70, minister of economic affairs 1970-71, first deputy prime minister

and minister of finance 1971-73; board managing directors Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. 1974- , vice chair 1979-82, chairman 1983-92; chairman of the board of managing directors ABN-AMRO Holding N.V. 1990-92).

With the merging of British Reed International PLC and Dutch Elsevier NV a few years ago, Reed-Elsevier today dominates scientific publishing through ownership of some 1,100 academic journals printed worldwide.

Reed began as papers manufacturers for Lord Northcliffe of *Daily Mail*. Northcliffe's nephew Cecil King became Reed's chairman in the early 1950s, moving to build a broad-ranging publishing group. In the 1980s Reed moved into electronic information services, also becoming the world's largest organizer of exhibitions.

Elsevier has always been in scientific publishing, its success based on its steady expansion in the English language. Elsevier Information Systems Inc. in 1979 acquired the U.S.-based Congressional Information Systems. Greenwood Publishers, which publishes intelligence-related books, includes the Praeger imprint. In 1991 Elsevier purchased Pergamon Press from Robert Maxwell. Reed-Elsevier in 1994 bought Lexis-Nexis, the largest information retrieval data base service, and second largest legal publisher, via the Martindale-Hubble standard U.S. legal services directory.



## LaRouche Campaign Is On the Internet!

Lyndon LaRouche's Democratic presidential primary campaign has established a World Wide Web site on the Internet. The "home page" brings you recent policy statements by the candidate as well as a brief biographical resumé.

**TO REACH** the LaRouche page on the Internet:

<http://www.clark.net/larouche/welcome.html>

**TO REACH** the campaign by electronic mail:

[larouche@clark.net](mailto:larouche@clark.net)

Paid for by Committee to Reverse the Accelerating Global Economic and Strategic Crisis: A LaRouche Exploratory Committee.