

The Australian role in the assault against President Clinton

by Allen Douglas

In a memorandum dated July 20, 1998 entitled "The Eagle Star Syndrome" (*EIR*, Aug. 7, 1998), American statesman Lyndon LaRouche surveyed the ruins of the once-mighty U.S. economy. Noting that particular leaders, like particular policies, come and go, but that the overall trend of U.S. political and economic affairs for the last three decades has been down, down, down, LaRouche asked, "Which is the active agency of power, which continues to lurk behind stage," which has had the means to inflict this widespread suffering on America, as well as on other nations?

Since he and his associates had played a leading role in shaping global events during these recent decades of U.S. decline, LaRouche observed, they are in a unique position to answer that question: "Since the middle to late 1970s, we have possessed and reported, repeatedly and publicly, conclusive evidence of proof, that the North America-based agency most conspicuously arrayed behind all leading news media and other assaults against both Lyndon LaRouche and the tradition previously associated with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, always was, and remains today, a circle of the Queen's own British-American-Canadian (BAC) establishment, which had been brought together, earlier, as elements of London's 'Beaverbrook' spy network of the 1938-1946 period." That BAC establishment, later broadened from Canada to include the Commonwealth as a whole, is typified by private entities such as London's Eagle Star corporation, which, among other things, controlled the fortune of the very dirty Bronfman family of Canada throughout the postwar period, and of the associated Permindex apparatus, the latter involved in both the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, and in numerous attempts against President Charles de Gaulle of France.

As *EIR* has documented, that same British-American-Commonwealth cabal has led the drive to oust President William Jefferson Clinton from office, by whatever means necessary. We examine here the careers of five Australians who have played leading roles in that effort, four of whom have taken up key positions in shaping U.S. domestic and foreign policy. Their influence has been so extraordinary, that one is forced to inquire, "How is it possible, that individuals from a seemingly isolated nation of only 18 million people, off in the southwest Pacific, could come to wield such power in the mighty United States?" The answer to that question, as well

as the explanation for their extraordinarily charmed careers, lies in their sponsoring agency: the BAC establishment. Indeed, throughout the postwar period, Australia has been known by another, related acronym, as one of "the ABC countries" (Australia, Britain, Canada), denoting the troika which dominates the 53-member Commonwealth, the new form of the British empire.

The five Australians, the first three of whom have taken up U.S. citizenship, are:

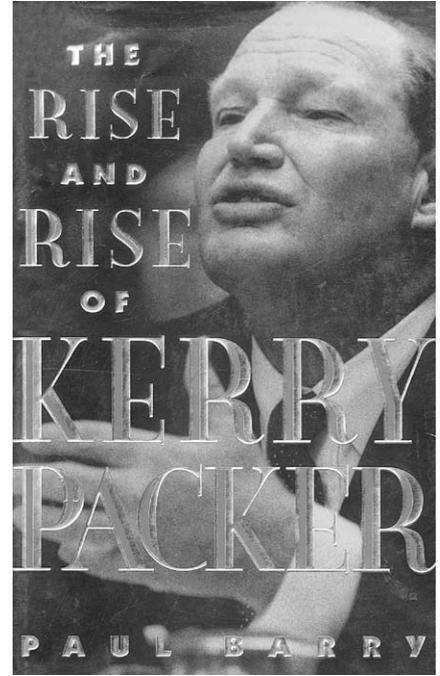
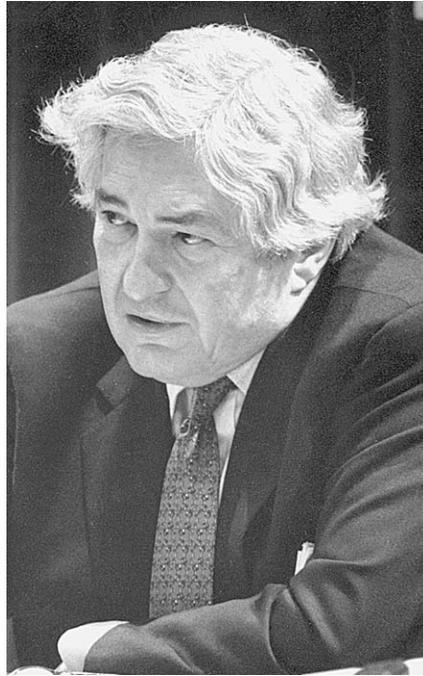
Rupert Murdoch: A mere Australian press baron a few years ago, Murdoch now controls one of the world's most powerful media cartels, which includes America's fourth major TV network and hundreds of U.S. newspapers and magazines, as well as influential media in the City of London, all of which relentlessly campaigned for the impeachment of President Clinton.

James Wolfensohn: Appointed in 1995 as president of the World Bank, Wolfensohn attained the leadership of this key globalist agency through aid of intense lobbying by his crony Vice President Al Gore, as British media reported at the time. He is now Gore's chief co-conspirator in "anti-corruption" drives aimed at overthrowing nationalist governments such as that of Malaysia.

Martin Indyk: A radical Zionist, Indyk skyrocketed from a leading role in one of Australia's intelligence services some years ago, to his present position of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs, from which he now manages all U.S. policy for the extremely sensitive Middle East. He has crusaded against the Palestine Liberation Organization, and first enunciated the Clinton administration's disastrous "dual containment" doctrine against both Iraq and Iran.

Richard Butler: As head of the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) for Iraq, Butler issued a fraudulent report which served as the trigger for the most recent air strikes against Iraq, and to further weaken President Clinton during the impeachment process.

Kerry Packer: A multi-billionaire Australian press mogul who was named in an investigation by an Australian royal commission in the early 1980s as the "Mr. Big" of organized crime downunder, Packer, today, is Australia's richest man and a horse-racing friend of the Queen, and, therefore, "untouchable." While Packer has not assumed a U.S.-based posi-



Left to right: Rupert Murdoch, James Wolfensohn, and Kerry Packer—three of the key Australians who are working to destroy President Clinton and the power of the Presidency of the United States.

tion like the first four, his media cartel downunder crusaded to impeach President Clinton and has repeatedly attacked LaRouche and his Australian associates, while his business dealings illustrate the nature of the BAC cartel, and of such sanctimonious frauds as his longtime business partners: “anti-corruption” crusader Wolfensohn and Wolfensohn’s mentor, Canadian businessman and United Nations Undersecretary Maurice Strong.

As Strong’s own position as number-two man in Prince Philip’s global World Wildlife Fund (WWF, renamed the World Wide Fund for Nature) operations illustrates, the apex of the BAC cartel is the British Crown, for which these five work, against America, as well as against the sovereign interests of their own native country. Because, since the time the Crown’s fleets started dumping “convicts” on the Australian continent in the late 18th century—thousands of whom were in fact political prisoners of a fierce republican outlook—Australian politics has been a bitter struggle between those, such as the founders of the Australian Labor Party (ALP) in the 1890s, who wanted to establish an American-style republic on the continent, and the Anglophiles—such as the five named above—who looked to the City of London and the Crown as their lodestar, and who controlled the country’s banks and commodities and media cartels.

Murdoch: a Beaverbrook protégé

In January 1998, just as the name Monica Lewinsky burst into headlines all over the world, and it looked as if President Clinton might be forced from office within days, this news

service spoke to a well-placed source in the British establishment. Whereas much of the establishment expected Clinton to weather the attack, the source explained that “the owners of the big newspapers, like Murdoch and [Conrad] Black,” had a different view. “They have a really pathological dislike of Clinton, from both a personal and a political view. Murdoch and Black seem to be part of what Hillary Clinton is alluding to, when she speaks of a conspiracy against the President,” he said.

Indeed, Murdoch’s News Corporation Ltd., the seventh-largest media cartel in the world, with yearly revenues in 1997 of more than \$4 billion, not only regularly called for the President to resign or to be impeached; it even hired erstwhile Clinton adviser “Dirty Dick” Morris as a columnist for his *New York Post*, where Morris raged against the President, even offering to testify before the House, that he should be impeached.

Murdoch was born into the business of dirty tricks and propaganda for the BAC establishment, as the son of Australian press baron Sir Keith Murdoch, who, together with Kerry Packer’s father, Sir Frank Packer, dominated the Australian media from the 1930s until their sons took over for them in the 1960s. After some training in the family business in Sydney, young Rupert was sent to apprentice in London under BAC cabal organizer Lord Beaverbrook himself. There, Murdoch established the financial and political ties which, over the last decade, enabled the endless series of takeovers by which his Sydney-based News Corp. Ltd. has become a titan of the world media cartel. Murdoch today owns the London *Times*,

the BAC's flagship paper, and the working-class oriented, several-million circulation British tabloid, the *Sun*. In the United States, Murdoch owns the *New York Post*, the *Boston Herald*, and some 80 other newspapers and 11 magazines, as well as the Fox TV network, America's fourth-largest. He also owns *TV Guide*, America's largest-circulation magazine; HarperCollins publishing company; and a 20% stake in Reuters News Agency, the largest wire service in the world and the number-one news feed to U.S. media. Murdoch's own personal fortune is estimated at \$3.9 billion.

In addition to his crusade against Clinton, Murdoch has performed other jobs for the Crown. After 20 years of endorsing Conservative Party candidates, Murdoch's *Sun* suddenly backed "Third Way" New Labour lunatic Tony Blair for British Prime Minister, while his media have promoted the argument that Princess Diana's murder was merely a "drunk-driving accident." Murdoch has also helped sponsor the Crown's British Israelite movement in the United States, giving \$1.2 billion to British Israelite and anti-Clinton fanatic Pat Robertson for his International Family Entertainment Network.

While attacking Clinton in the United States, Murdoch allied with Al Gore's friends among the anti-Primakov "financial oligarchs" of Russia, notably in two media partnerships with Boris Berezovsky, a fanatical opponent of the government of Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

Finally, back home, Murdoch's newspaper, the *Australian*, the country's only national daily, on Feb. 3 attacked the call for an end to the "unconstitutional coup d'état against President Clinton," which was circulated by LaRouche's associates downunder. It was signed by top trade union officials and by former members of the Gough Whitlam government, which had been sacked by the Queen's Governor General in 1975 for attempting to assert control over Australia's vast raw materials wealth, against Her Majesty's mineral wealth looters.

Wolfensohn: a royal lackey

In May 1995, only days before he took up the post of president of the World Bank, Australian turned U.S. citizen James Wolfensohn was knighted by Queen Elizabeth for outstanding service to the British Crown. Wolfensohn's credentials as a royal lackey were most impressive: He had been a partner or founder of several private banks at the core of the Wall Street-City of London financial nexus; he was on the steering committee of the Bilderberg Club, founded by Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, the co-founder of the World Wildlife Fund with Prince Philip; he had been the chairman of the finance committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, formerly headed by John J. McCloy, the "chairman of the U.S. Establishment" for much of the postwar period; and he had been, or was still, chairman of the board of several of the most important cultural institutions in the United States, including Princeton's Institute of Advanced Study, the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., and Carnegie Hall in New York.

Sir James, as he is now known, was born of a well-to-do British family, but raised in Australia. After attending Harvard, he became the protégé of Canadian businessman Maurice Strong, for decades the number-two man to Prince Philip at the WWF. Strong created an Australian subsidiary of the Power Corp. of Canada, of which he was then executive vice president, and installed Wolfensohn to run it. Through Strong's connections, Wolfensohn quickly moved into the highest circles of the City of London, those associated with another top courtier of the Crown, perhaps the single most powerful financier in the postwar City of London, Sir Sigmund Warburg. As Wolfensohn himself recorded in a 1997 book, *Singular Voices*, "That was at the beginning of the Eurodollar market, when Sigmund Warburg was dominating the international banking scene. Sigmund was a great friend and patron and an enormous influence on my life. . . . In a sense I was one of the founding fathers of the Eurodollar market and international markets. At the time it was only a small group of 20 or 30 people and we all knew each other. . . . Some of the other people involved were Jacob Rothschild. . . . My friendship with Jacob culminated many years later when we formed a bank in London."

The Eurodollar market, in which U.S. dollars fled offshore to British Commonwealth havens after President Richard Nixon took the dollar off gold in 1971, was a gigantic casino, as well as the world's largest drug-money laundromat.

Wolfensohn's ascension to World Bank president marked the acme of his career as a lackey to the royal family and its crusade against the nation-state. One of the "three pillars" of the international financial system established at Bretton Woods in 1944, which also include the International Monetary Fund and the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the World Bank used to build huge infrastructure projects around the globe. Wolfensohn, however, has transformed the Bank, giving it a fanatical anti-development, anti-nation-state orientation. It is now the single largest funder of environmentalist projects in the world, and one of the world's largest funders of "population control" (i.e., genocide); it launched the anti-nation-state Transparency International organization; and it is a key proponent of the "new paganism" sponsored by Prince Philip, in Philip's Alliance of Religions and Conservation, with which the Bank has co-sponsored numerous conferences. Throughout all of this, Wolfensohn's closest adviser has been his old sponsor, now his official "senior adviser," Maurice Strong.

Indyk and the Zionists for Gore

On Dec. 13, 1998, a handful of top U.S. officials gathered at the Hilton Hotel in Jerusalem, and, in secure video-link-up with another handful of officials in Washington, decided—without President Clinton present—upon a military strike against Iraq, a disastrous decision which bitterly alienated Russia and China, key potential U.S. allies for a New Bretton Woods financial system, and other nations. Among this elite

group, which included Principals Committee members Defense Secretary William Cohen, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. Henry Shelton, and Al Gore's national security adviser Leon Fuerth, was Assistant Secretary of State for the Near East Martin Indyk, an Australian citizen until 1992. How did this man come to be in such an elite group, one plotting to install Al Gore as President of the United States?

Throughout his life, Indyk has been a hard-core Zionist, of a type which British intelligence has always sponsored, since well before the establishment of the state of Israel, to keep the Middle East in perpetual imbalance. Born in London, Indyk was raised in Sydney, and attended the posh North Shore Synagogue in his youth. His career path was already marked out by 1969, when he wrote his undergraduate honors thesis on "The Influence of AIPAC on U.S. Foreign Affairs." AIPAC is the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, the radical Zionist lobby in Washington, D.C., which had been frequently denounced by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin before his death, for its unrelenting efforts against the Middle East peace process.

After study in Israel in 1973 at Hebrew University, and, apparently, according to one source, served in the Israeli Defense Force, Indyk returned to take up his doctoral program in Australia. He wrote his doctorate, "The Power of the Weak — The Ability of Israel and Egypt to Resist the Policies of Their Superpower Patrons," under Steven Rosen, then based in Australia, but who has been a top official in AIPAC for the last 17 years. After teaching for a while, Indyk joined an Australian intelligence agency, the Office of National Assessment, where he was rapidly promoted, in 1978, to the position of Deputy Director of Current Intelligence. By 1982, former AIPAC chairman Larry Weinberg had recruited first Rosen, and then Indyk, to Washington to work for AIPAC, where Indyk helped set up AIPAC's "research department" — a euphemism for the "dirty tricks department," typified by the Anti-Defamation League's "Fact-Finding Division."

In 1985, AIPAC set up a more sophisticated, not so overtly Zionist front group, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, with Indyk as its first executive director. WINEP quickly became a powerful force in Middle East policy in Washington, with such high-profile board members as former Secretaries of State George Shultz and Alexander Haig, and neo-conservative luminary and former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick. The institute gave Indyk the connections which enabled him to penetrate the new Clinton administration, in which he became the top National Security Council official for the Middle East in January 1993.

Although Indyk was universally lauded for his brilliance in establishing WINEP, the real mover behind the think-tank, who provided the money and the connections, was the wife of former AIPAC chairman Larry Weinberg and a vice-president of AIPAC herself, Barbi Weinberg. As Indyk acknowledged in a speech shortly after he took up his National Security

Council job: "Most of you know well that Barbi was the founding mother of the Institute, its inspiration and guiding light for more than eight years. Without Barbi there would be no Washington Institute — it is as simple as that. And without Barbi, I would not be standing before you tonight as a spokesperson for the Clinton administration."

Indeed, not only was WINEP Indyk's launching pad, but Larry Weinberg had personally introduced Indyk to President Clinton. According to an Australian source well informed on Washington and Middle East affairs, "Clinton made a deal with AIPAC. It's as simple as that. He needed the votes, and he gave them control over Middle East foreign policy." Whether such a deal were in fact made, or not, Indyk regularly briefed Clinton on the Middle East, and then embarked on a meteoric career in the U.S. policy establishment on the Middle East, first with the National Security Council, then as U.S. Ambassador to Israel from the spring of 1995 until October 1997 (the first Jew ever to hold the position), and now as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs.

Meanwhile, Indyk's old friend from WINEP, Dennis Ross, the former head of policy planning at the State Department under George Bush, soon joined him in overseeing the Clinton administration's Middle East policy, as the leading "shuttle diplomat" in the Arab-Israeli peace process, and as "senior counselor" to Secretary of State Albright. Indeed, so many WINEP operatives took up top positions at State, that former Secretary of State Warren Christopher told WINEP in a speech on May 21, 1996, "Sometimes I think that the State Department owes you a finder's fee."

Indyk's policies are entirely coherent with those of his lifelong backers in AIPAC, of AIPAC's own BAC sponsors, and of British intelligence's International Institute for Strategic Studies, of which he is a member. Until very recently, Indyk argued publicly for a Middle East peace "without the PLO" — exactly the same line as Israeli madman Ariel Sharon — and he was the first to enunciate the disastrous "dual containment policy" of aggressive pressure on Iraq and Iran via boycotts, UNSCOM, and so on.

Butler and the assault against Iraq

The principal excuse for launching the insane attack against Iraq in December 1998 was the report issued by the recently resigned head of UNSCOM, Richard Butler. After years of repeated provocations against the Iraqis, including allowing UNSCOM to be used by the United States, Britain, and Israel for espionage, Butler in December issued a report claiming that Iraq had repeatedly rebuffed his inspection efforts. The report was denounced as a gigantic hoax even in the UN Security Council. Butler could cite only five inspections (out of 427!) in which the Iraqis allegedly refused to cooperate, and even these five incidents were highly questionable, such as the fact that the Iraqis requested that the number of inspectors for one site be limited to 10, instead of 30.

A lifelong specialist in Lord Bertrand Russell's "nuclear

non-proliferation” scam, Butler was appointed Australia’s first “Ambassador for Disarmament” in 1983 by Rhodes Scholar and radical free trader, Prime Minister Bob Hawke. Butler soon became one of the world’s top globalizers, helping to draft the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban treaties at the UN. There, according to Australian sources, Gore and Albright drafted him to head UNSCOM, with Albright twice telephoning a reluctant Australian Prime Minister John Howard, first to secure the appointment, and then to get Australia to pay his salary.

Packer, the ‘goanna’

In January 1998, as the BAC press cartel was making Monica Lewinsky a household name, Australia’s leading weekly magazine, Kerry Packer’s *Bulletin*, triumphantly announced on its cover, “The Clinton Presidency: Over and Out.” With Murdoch as his sometime partner, Packer dominates the Australian media, has a personal fortune of more than \$4 billion, and is often seen with the Queen in her box at the Royal Ascot Races.

However, Packer’s star has not always shined so brightly. In the early 1980s, the Costigan Royal Commission investigated Packer for possible involvement in pornography, tax evasion, drugs, corporate fraud, money laundering, and murder. Royal Commissioner Frank Costigan gave Packer the codename of “goanna,” after an Australian lizard, a sobriquet by which he soon became notorious in Australia. As Costigan’s chief assistant, Doug Meagher, was reported to have said about Packer, “He’s a prominent criminal and myself and the Commissioner intend to destroy him.” Packer was never charged with anything, perhaps because the Costigan Commission was suddenly shut down in 1983 by incoming Prime Minister Hawke, who proclaimed Packer to be a “great Australian”—and a “close personal friend.”

Although no charges were ever brought against Packer for drugs, tax evasion, or money laundering, a *Sunday Age* investigative team travelled around the world in 1991 looking at Packer’s empire, and found it to be most curious, because it was all based on *cash*. For instance, reported the *Sunday Age* on Sept. 8, the “single biggest trading item” of Packer’s empire “is money itself. Documents . . . show the company bought and sold currency to the value of \$5.2 billion during a six-month period in 1986-87. Packer’s empire is a massive cash box, with vast sums of readily available funds flowing between companies. Conspress [a Packer company] uses a variety of tax havens, but principally channels money to the Bahamas-based Consolidated Press International Holdings. Its directors are Packer, his man in Hong Kong, Chris Mackenzie, and James Wolfensohn.” Indeed, World Bank boss Sir James was much more than just Packer’s partner. A recent favorable biography, *The Rise and Rise of Kerry Packer*, cited Wolfensohn as “the man who had guided him [Packer] and his father since the early 1960s; he had never made a major move without consulting this financial wizard.”

Red-green coalition falls in Hesse election

by Rainer Apel

When the German government coalition of the Social Democrats (SPD) and Greens celebrated their first 100 days in office during the first week of February, numerous crises had already occurred, some of which came close to threatening the cohesion of the coalition—such as the Green push for an immediate “exit” from nuclear technology. But the worst crisis came on Feb. 7, the day elections were held for state parliament in Hesse. There, the Greens lost one-third of their vote, as compared to the elections in 1995, and although the SPD gained 1.4% in the final count, the combined voter percentages did not suffice to allow a continuation of the “red-green” government coalition in that state. The state will now be governed by a government led by the opposition Christian Democrats (CDU), which gained 4.2%, as compared to four years ago.

This is not only a setback, such as occurs regularly on the level of state elections, in the intervals between national elections. It is not just another example of the pattern of anti-government votes that develops shortly after national elections. The state of Hesse is something very special for the Greens: It has been their stronghold for the past 20 years. Their strength lies not just in the larger cities, such as Frankfurt, Darmstadt, or Wiesbaden, but also in the rural districts, because of the dense network they have built there, capitalizing on broader protest movements against public and private sector infrastructure projects, such as the expansion of the international airport in Frankfurt. The fact that on Feb. 7, the Greens were still able to claim 14% of the total in the big urban districts of Frankfurt and Darmstadt, contrasts with their massive losses in the rural districts, so that their state average was 7.2%.

Green losses on three fronts

The Greens lost on three fronts: 1) young first-time voters are concerned about finding jobs, rather than sharing greenie concerns about the alleged dangers of nuclear power, and preferred to vote for other parties, mostly the Christian Democrats; 2) a massive migration of voters from the Greens to the Social Democrats occurred, basically for the same reason. Entire families that had voted Green in recent years, this time voted in solidarity with the bread-winner, whose job in the industry and nuclear power facilities was threatened by the