

Populorum Progressio at that time, and has since attempted to legitimize its political destabilizations of the continent through the Arian, liberation theology thesis which portrays Christ as a radical revolutionary rather than the son of God.

Pope Wojtyla at Puebla accomplished the dual task of condemning the theology of liberation as an intolerable deviation from Catholic doctrine, while simultaneously reasserting Populorum Progressio unequivocally as the basis of Vatican policy for the developing sector. Without mentioning the European Monetary System West German Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing designed to link advanced sector economic recovery to the development needs of the Third World, the Pope rightly noted that at the present time it is even more urgent than during the 1968 Medellin conference that the policies laid out in his predecessor's encyclical become the doctrine for the entire Latin American Church.

The Pope's forthright statements predictably led to the convening of a "dissidents conference" by Mendez Arceo and the other terrorist infiltrators of the Latin American hierarchy. With doctrinal legitimacy now withdrawn from this grouping through the Pope's actions, informed speculation is that it may regroup with the overtly right-wing fascist movement in Latin America under cover of "helping the poor against the capitalists," possibly exploiting the massive "cristero" mania stirred up in Mexico during the Pope's visit. A movement led by the national Mexican church against the republican Mexican revolution, the cristeros were the creation of the Mexican black oligarchy with the backing of European black noble families. The fascist National Action Party which spawned Archbishop Mendez Arceo, for example, to this day plays the official host to the Italian ex-Premier Amintore Fanfani in his frequent trips to Mexico in behalf of the Pallavicini family which set into motion and currently operates the international networks of the schismatic archbishop Lefebvre, an avowed monarchist and antirepublican "Catholic" dissident.

— Vivian Zoakos

Hapsburg candidacy vetoed by German CDU

Otto von Hapsburg, the son of the last Austrian Emperor and one of the most prominent monarchists in Europe, saw his hopes of running in the June 10 European Parliamentary elections dashed on Jan. 30 when the General Secretary of the West German Christian Democratic Union party (CDU), the party Hapsburg hoped to represent in the elections, told a press conference that there "was not even the slightest chance" of Hapsburg running on the CDU slate.

The CDU official, Herr Geissler, surprised journalists by stating that "Hapsburg's outlook on the federal constitution and on law would forbid" his running as a CDU-backed candidate. Hapsburg's comment calling for a one-man dictatorship in times of national emergency, and his call for a court with the power to enforce the death penalty, which have been widely circulated in West Germany, are both considered to be unconstitutional because West German laws forbid the death penalty and any form of dictatorship.

The journalists received a further surprise when Geissler told them that he is even supported by the Bavarian branch of the CDU, the Christian Social Union party. Although Hapsburg, who is an advisor to the CSU's Hanns Seidel Foundation, had expected to get his strongest support in Bavaria, Geissler stated that CSU General Secretary Steiber opposes Hapsburg's candidacy because "his constitutional outlook can be best described as being an overall restorationist" — i.e., of the Hapsburg monarchy.

This sudden reversal in Hapsburg's chances for campaigning for the Euro-

pean Parliament — on a zero-growth, anti-industrial "Europe of the regions" platform, in opposition to the "Europe of the Fatherlands" platform favored by leaders of most major European political parties — came only two days after the European Labor Party held an extraordinary conference in Bonn to select its candidates for the European Parliament slates. It also followed an attack on Hapsburg by Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, who criticized Hapsburg's "political orientation" and declared that his "sense of politics is a poor calling card for Germany."

At the ELP conference, a white paper was presented on Otto von Hapsburg's outspoken plan to use the European parliament as the starting point for developing a political movement that might eventually allow him to reclaim his father's throne as Emperor, or at least become a dictator of West Germany.

ELP Vice Chairman Uwe Friesecke summarized the white paper's analysis of Hapsburg's economic program as consisting of "a rural economy, a peasant agricultural system which would have to be the center of the economy. Hapsburg wants 50 percent of the population working on 'their own soil.' He wants to break up the major cities and replace the migration to the cities with a migration back to the land. And for Hapsburg, democracy is not permissible at all as an appropriate form for the constitution, for he wants us to have an inherited monarchy." Thirty copies of the white paper were mailed to CDU federal parliamentarians in Bonn just one week before Geissler ruled Hapsburg out as a CDU candidate.