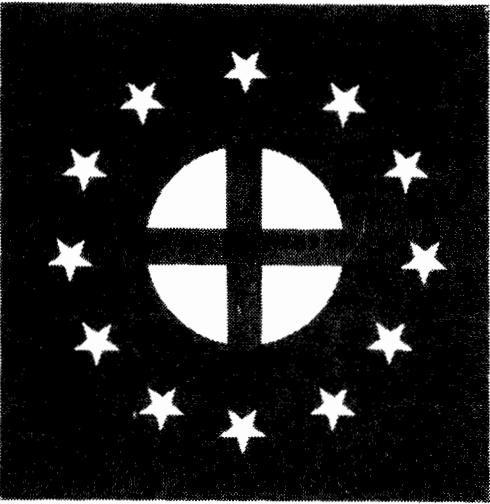


COUNTERINTELLIGENCE



Symbol of the Pan European Union

In this section

This week's Counterintelligence report presents Part 2 of our serialization of a lengthy exposé of Otto von Habsburg and the Pan European Union that will soon be released in pamphlet form by the European Labor Party in West Germany. The pamphlet, *Are the Goals and Activities of Otto von Habsburg and his Pan European Union Unconstitutional?*, was prepared as a report to the Special Party Convention on the European Parliamentary elections of the European Labor Party held in Bonn on Jan. 28. The convention approved a slate of candidates headed by the party's Federal Chairman Helga Zepp-LaRouche.

Part 1 traced the Pan European Union back to its founding in the 1920s and 1930s with support of the banking houses of Rothschild and Warburg. Its founder Count Richard Coudenhove-Kalergi incorporated into the movement elements of Anglophile Nazism, like Hjalmar Schacht's concept of corporatism and concentration camps and Karl Haushofer's geopolitical concept of the encirclement of the Soviet Union, with H.G. Wells's scenario for a "New Dark Ages" for Europe.

As President of the Pan European Movement, Habsburg wants to use the European Parliamentary elections scheduled for June 10 to "unify" Europe into a feudalized "Paneuropa of the regions," set against the Warsaw Pact states.

Who is Otto

Part 2 of an ELP exposé of what's behind

The extra-parliamentary opposition

As a result of spreading anti-industrial propaganda, the Pan European Union today is not only finding support among oligarchical and other circles commonly described as the extreme right, but also among anarchist and Maoist groupings — as well as among the "environmentalists."

In May 1978, the same month that Helmut Schmidt and Leonid Brezhnev signed the 25-year agreement for peaceful cooperation between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Soviet Union, a "Conference on the Imperial Russian threat" took place in Lisbon — the culmination of a series of preparatory conferences. At this Lisbon conference, representatives of Maoist organizations joined hands with Pan European Union representatives and with members of the Christian Democratic Union of the Federal Republic. Together, they militantly demanded the "Unification of Western European Countries" in order "to meet the threat of Russian imperialism." The Maoist "Communist Party of Germany" and the "Marxist-Leninists of Germany" were present, as well as various representatives of Kai-Uwe von Hassel's Hermann Ehlers Foundation. Von Hassel is a longtime senior statesman of the CDU. Present in addition were Senator Massimo di Carolis, Italian representative of the Pan European Union and leader of the "Group of 100" Christian Democrats who are continually threatening to collapse the Italian government; representatives of Margaret Thatcher's Conservative Party of Britain; journalists from Axel Springer's *Die Welt* newspaper; and Cornelia Gerstenmaier, whose father Eugen is not merely well known for his zealous visits to Otto von Habsburg's Center for Documentation and Information in Madrid.

von Habsburg?

his Pan European Union

It is not only their backward world outlook that makes these hordes of Maoists and environmentalists useful for Habsburg and the British oligarchy. As early as 1971 Count Coudenhove-Kalergi described the Pan European Union's corresponding guidelines in the following manner:

"The point here is to call a new and militant European youth movement into existence, which will be strongly differentiated from the Pan European movement of today and yesterday, and whose basic character will be revolutionary. Its goal will not only be to unite Europe, but to renew it. It will be a movement that fights on three fronts: against the reactionary plutocracy, against totalitarian communism, and against nationalism....The goal of this European National Movement must be more radical than that of the Pan European Union, which is forced to work together with the existing governments for the unification of Europe.... The student riots of 1968 collapsed because the goal they set out for themselves was a negative one, one directed against the existing establishments — without a positive program."

Habsburg's double strategy consists, in the short term, of dominating the European Parliament through the Pan European Union members that it has insinuated or through the newly won Pan European Union members who are in the existing parties. In the medium term is the strategy for mobilizing a "Popular Movement." Habsburg's predecessor and teacher, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi described the idea behind this strategy:

"Revolutions come about through small groups,

who have generally crystallized around a leadership figure. They can react very quickly when they recognize ideas that are floating about in the air; which is when thousands give a form to the hopes and dreams of millions. The example of Lenin and Mussolini show how small groups can powerfully mobilize millions for their ideas.... The potential for this revolutionary movement is already at hand in all parts of Europe. It will come to an explosion as soon as it finds the correct leadership."

This "revolutionary movement" is nothing less than a new version of the "Blue Shirts Party" that Count Coudenhove-Kalergi founded in imitation of Hitler's Brown Shirts. The *Kölnische Zeitung* of Aug. 8, 1932 wrote the following about the Pan European Union Congress in Basel:

"The new party presented itself in Basel, and wearing their new uniforms, too, that they created in imitation of Mussolini's and Hitler's example. The younger forces of the party wore blue shirts and blouses, the worthy gentlemen wore standard Pan European ties. The 'stormtroopers' of the new party greeted their leaders enthusiastically, but the fascist salute does not yet appear to have been adopted."

Although, at that time, Coudenhove had adopted the entire stock of the Nazis' demands, and particularly the Conservation and Labor Service (slave labor) concepts of Hjalmar Schacht, the Rothschilds, Warburgs, and the British Crown decided in 1933 to follow Schacht's suggestion and give the Nazi movement preference over the Pan European Movement.

Coudenhove reported the content of his conver-

sation with Hjalmar Schacht at the beginning of 1933:

“Hjalmar Schacht was able to bring about the clever trick of remaining a follower of Pan Europa in spite of his admiration for Hitler. In his moderate disposition he explained to me: ‘In three months Hitler will be Reichschancellor! But don’t get worried. Hitler is the only man who is in the position of being able to reconcile Germany with the Western powers! You will see: Hitler will bring out Pan Europa.... Hitler alone can create Pan Europa, because he alone has no right-wing opposition to fear; therefore he, and only he will succeed in finally securing Europe’s peace and cooperation.’”

In 1971, in the conclusion of his book, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi set out his hope for a “new leader”:

“The time is ripe for a new flood: under new leaders, in a new spirit, with a view to the 21st century.”

And Otto von Habsburg recently seized on this memorial passage when he prophesied:

“The day can come that will demand decisions from us of great consequence and the convocation of all fellow citizens of good European will. When this day comes, I will be ready as always.”

Dictatorship: the form of the state

“Only a dictator would make possible the introduction of a new form of life, of a new tradition in Europe, for he will carry through this tradition with violence. All other attempts to do this will fail, because then he would only find limited acceptance.”

Count Coudenhove-Kalergi could frequently give his opinion about the form the state would take. Europe’s population had not yet experienced the Second World War.

But today, Otto von Habsburg expresses himself on this question in a somewhat different manner. The cover for his discussion is the fictitious case of terrorists blackmailing a state with nuclear weapons. The Pan European Union proceeds from the false assumption that terrorists could manufacture nuclear weapons in their basements!

“What would then happen, would downright force itself upon us. First of all, the concept of the ‘state of emergency’ would have to be newly rewritten, and it must be that the invocation of this state of emergency leads to the automatic application of the special considerations.

“The essence would be: All power, without delay, would be turned over to a single individual

person for nine months. For the period of this state of emergency, this man should have the right to suspend all laws and to take all measures that are necessary for maintaining the life of the population. This man would be chosen, along with the application of the constitutional reform, in secret joint session of the Federal Parliament and the Federal Senate. He would automatically step into the Chancellor’s position in the state of emergency.

“The functions of the Federal President would also have to be set aside for the period of the state of emergency. The country’s Chief Justice would have to step into his place.... And with the invocation of the state of emergency, martial law would also be imposed. It appears to be absolutely necessary for such a situation to have a system of justice that operates very quickly, for example, to reintroduce the supreme punishment.”

Aside from the fact that these measures are unconstitutional — the West German Constitution prohibits both one-man dictatorship and the death penalty — one must also consider the personal problems of Otto von Habsburg when evaluating these extremely suspicious statements. A short time ago he remarked that he had “an erotic relation to discipline.” A more in-depth psychological treatment of this question here, however, would carry us far afield.

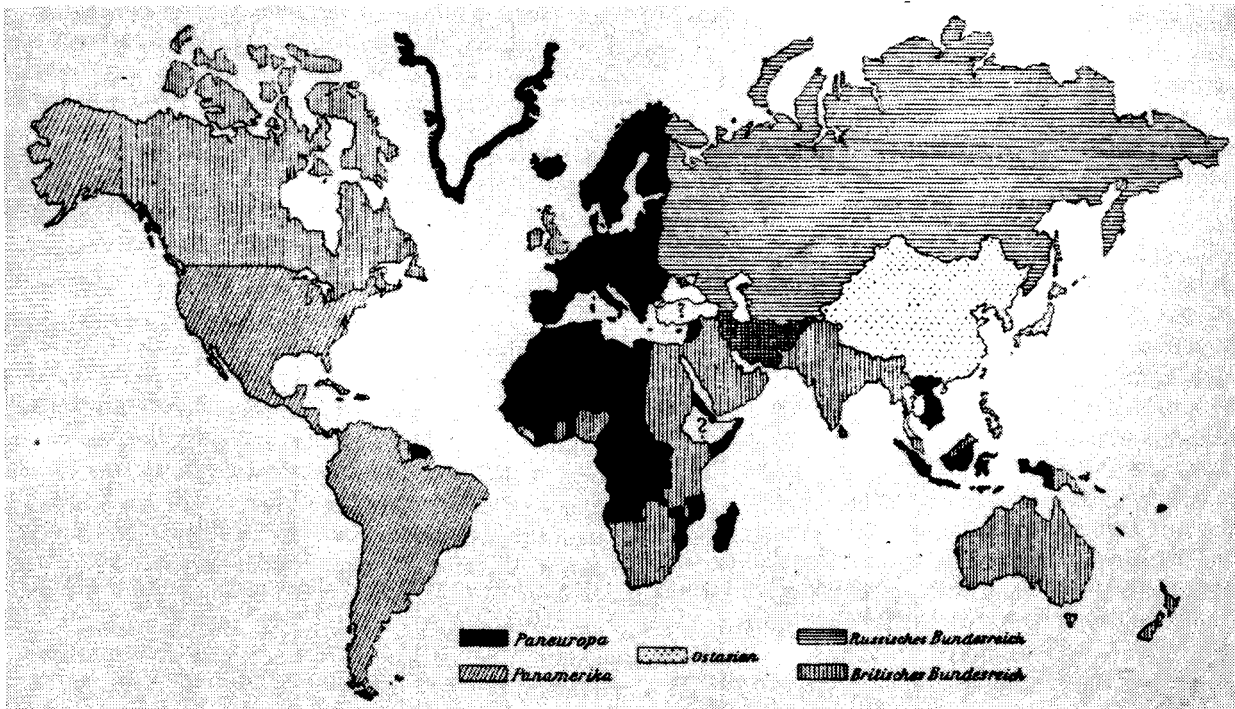
Next to his demand for a dictatorship, Habsburg views “hereditary monarchy” as the best form for a state, because the necessary objectivity of a head of state can only be supplied by “professional” education from the time a person first learns to walk. Habsburg has this form of the state in mind for a united “Pan Europa.” As chairman of a council of the highest judges, the monarch would have the function of being the supreme judge of the constitution and could therefore decide on the constitutionality of laws.

“Certainly the duties of the head of state will go beyond the area of those who guard the law. He will have to control the Executive when this is naturally called upon to carry out the judicial powers. Nevertheless, these duties will only be of secondary importance next to the primary duties of the monarch, who will first of all find in the judge’s office the justification for his functions in a state of the 20th century.”

Naturally, as the “traditionally supernatural Habsburg,” Otto offers himself as the candidate in the election for the European monarch, an election for which he is working. The European monarch is to be chosen by the presidents of countries and by the monarchs of individual states.

In his statement on written constitutions, Otto stands in “unbreakable fidelity” to the ideas of Count

The world, according to the Pan European Union



In 1931, the *Pan European Union Magazine* published a map of the world — as they would like to see it. The world would be divided between Paneuropa, Panamerika, East Asia, the Russian Federal Empire, and the British Federal Empire. Note that the fate of Turkey, Ethiopia, and Thailand are in question, while the Russian and British Federal Empires are contesting control over the region that today includes Iran, Pakistan, Afghanistan.

Coudenhove-Kalergi, who wrote:

“The personality is the goal of neo-aristocratic politics. The quality of human beings is the goal, not the quantity. This does not involve the paragraphs of the constitution, but it is concerned with having the best get ahead: so that the best rule.”

Habsburg's networks

In addition to the fact that Habsburg is the international President of the Pan European Union, a member of the Maltese Order, and of the Mont Pelerin Society, which plays an important role as the political decision center for the inner circle of the agents of her Britannic Majesty, there is one other important fact about his life. After the imperial Habsburg family was driven out of Austria in 1918, Empress Zita raised her oldest son, Otto, in such a way that any day he could assume the Imperial Crown. The restoration of the Habsburg monarchy was the goal which guided every action.

Hitler, as well as Mussolini, had plans for Habsburg. Mussolini was an enthusiastic ally of the family: “I am absolutely for having Otto come to the throne in Austria as well as in Hungary.” And when Habsburg met Prince August Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, the son of the last German Emperor in Berlin in 1932, Prince August, already wearing an SA uniform, told Habsburg of Hitler's plan to set him up as the leader of the national opposition in Austria.

However, Habsburg opted for exile in the USA, where, together with Coudenhove-Kalergi, he built up a network for a federated postwar Europe. He was calculating on better chances for an imperial empire on the level befitting a Habsburg. In 1943, his friend Winston Churchill promised him that when the Russians were maneuvered out of middle Europe, an Austrian-Hungarian-Bavarian federation would be the ideal solution.

A year before, in the New York Council on Foreign Affairs monthly, *Foreign Affairs*,

on the manner in which he wanted the Americans to reconstruct Europe after the war:

“Everything there will depend upon whether the Allies can decide this time to encourage the proper forces in Germany and in those areas occupied by Germany. The proper forces are those who are working toward federalism in Germany and who want to create a supernational community on the Danube.”

Despite his contacts to President Roosevelt and the massive influence of the Pan European network in the USA, the Catholic community and the pro-Soviet circles around General Eisenhower were strong enough to prevent his restoration after the war.

But Coudenhove-Kalergi and Habsburg still had a British card in their hands to use against the alliance between Stalin and Eisenhower. After the war, the entire Pan European initiative was controlled by the British and most of the time through Winston Churchill or by his stepson, Duncan Sandys.

The British Pan European Union Committee that was founded in 1939 under the chairmanship of former Colonial Minister L.S. Amery formed the core of Her Majesty's agents who would control the Pan European Movement and the “reconstruction” of Europe after the war. This committee included, for example, Professor Gilbert Murray, who was one of the most important falsifiers of Greek history at Oxford University and who was specifically brought in for the “Re-education” of Germany.

The same agents showed up once again in the “Provisional Committee for a United Europe” founded in 1947, this time under the chairmanship of Winston Churchill. Duncan Sandys worked out its “Manifesto.” In essence, the committee was not concerned with the generalities about the unification of Europe that were contained in the “Manifesto,” but with the control of the continent. The executive committee of the organization consisted of 23 people, including Gilbert Murray and Lord Bertrand Russell, representatives of various parties in Great Britain, such as Oliver Stanley, Colonial Minister during the war, L.S. Amery and Duncan Sandys for the Conservatives, Labour Party members such as Victor Gollancz, and Liberal Party members such as Sir W. Layton. All churches were represented. The committee was supported by over 2,000 members, including the later Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, Lord Beveridge, and the banker Beddington-Behrens, who reported that the “Movement for a United Europe,” as it was then called, was financed by Lord McGowan, the chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Besides the continental European Movements, the members of this committee also controlled the “European Planning Board,” an economic group in Paris that had a share in coordinating America's Marshall Plan aid. And in the national committee of the “European

League for Economic Cooperation,” also controlled by the British, was Ugo La Malfa, an experienced government destabilizer in Italy.

Next, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi concentrated on establishing the “European Parliamentary Union.” With Winston Churchill's support, it was founded in 1947 in Gstaad in Switzerland.

“It is the goal of our conspiracy to organize parliamentary majorities in all of Europe that will be strong enough to force the governments to carry out our program.”

In 1954, the first postwar Pan European Congress took place in Baden-Baden. As President, Count Coudenhove-Kalergi sat next to Vice Presidents Erich Mende and Paul van Zeeland. Today's present Pan European Union chairman in Germany and the former Minister for Exiles in Bonn, Joachim von Merkatz, was one of the most prominent speakers, as was Frankfurt School Professor Max Horkheimer. Prince Lennart Bernadotte, an aspirant to the Swedish throne, reported about sociological experimentation on his island of Mainau in Lake Constance, which today is a center for environmentalists. Then, as a member of the Central Committee of the Pan European Union, Otto von Habsburg was confirmed in his role as Count Coudenhove-Kalergi's chosen successor.

Habsburg's power base

The Pan European Union journal described the postwar phases of organizational development briefly:

“The movement's fourth phase (1947-1952) attempted to define a policy of European federalism for the governments by mobilizing the parliamentarians. Its instrument was the European Parliamentary Union (President: Georges Bohy, General Secretary: R. Coudenhove-Kalergi), which played a decisive role in the founding of the European Council and the European Iron and Coal Union.

“The movement's fifth phase began after the death of Count Coudenhove-Kalergi in 1973, when Dr. Otto von Habsburg became the international president of the Pan European Union. Although Coudenhove saw his task as building up the Pan European Union as a community of a few, but influential personalities, Dr. Otto von Habsburg considers it necessary to develop the Pan European Union in all of Europe into a mass organization. In the meantime, there are national sectors in all EEC countries, in addition to sectors in Greece, Spain, Switzerland and Portugal...”

Under Habsburg's presidency, the European publication *PanEuropa* was once again set up as the Pan Euro-

pean Union's mass-circulation organ and the youth movement, "Pan Europa Youth," was founded.

Habsburg himself took care to cultivate international connections through the worldwide network of his family's dynasty and through his membership in the inner circles of the British oligarchy.

So, for example, it was just a short time ago that Habsburg was, in his own words, in "national-socialist" China for three weeks as an "Ambassador of Europe." During this trip, he consolidated a geopolitically important front against the Soviet Union and confirmed the "harmony of similar interests" in face of "similar dangers."

"And what was always said to me was that we should not, for God's sake, write off the German eastern territories. And all the Chinese questioned me about German reunification. In words that almost correspond to an oath, they pointed out to me that we should never be allowed to forget the importance of Berlin for Europe's future."

As one of the coordinators of subversive activities directed against the countries of the Warsaw Pact, Habsburg has succeeded in the last couple of years in bringing almost all the exile organizations and peasant associations that are based on the anticommunist line into the Pan European Union through corporative membership. As a result, he has made available to himself the potential existing throughout the entire country that is needed to bring about a fourth major political party in West Germany. Already, the leaders of the associations of the Exiles Leagues, the peasant associations, and the Pan European Union were very often the same people. In addition to the strongly peasant-based, separatist, and anticommunist mass base of these associations, Habsburg also gained the advantage of close organizational connections to the old Eastern Maltese and aristocratic networks. These people in addition to sitting on top of the exile associations, also belong to affiliated "cultural institutes," such as the "East German Cultural Council."

The Pan European Union's most tightly knit network is in Bavaria and the countries of the "Alpine Fortress" — South Tyrol, Austria, Vorlberg, Triest, and so forth. A great number of CSU members are also Pan European Union members. Bavarian Christian Socialist Heinrich Aigner plays a very important role as Vice President of the Pan European Union, State Chairman of the Pan European Union in Bavaria, CSU member of the Federal Parliament in Bonn, and member of the European Parliament. Count Hans Huyn plays a role similar to Habsburg as this circle's "foreign policy expert" on Africa as well as the Mideast. The Hanns Seidel Foundation, the CSU's thinktank, cultivates close rela-

tions to the Pan European Union. The branch office of the Hanns Seidel Foundation in Cairo is thought to be the base through which Habsburg can influence the Mideast.

Not too long ago, Habsburg thought the opportunity favorable to present himself as an "integration figure" during a tour of Christian Democratic Union locals. His sympathizers include leading CDU politicians Alfred Dregger, Karl Carstens, and Ernest Albrecht. Hans-Edgar Jahn, a CDU member of the Federal Parliament from Lower Saxony, is also a Pan European Union Vice President and its state chairman in Lower Saxony.

Gerhard Löwenthal and the many extreme right-wing members of the Witiko League can be counted as part of the circle of Pan European followers, as can Prince von Lobkowitz, the president of the University of Munich and the chairman of the Bohemian exile association, "Communio Nova Bohemica." Helmut Bärwald, the former leader of Willy Brandt's SPD Ostbüro in West Berlin, is now considered to be one of the enthusiastic journalistic supporters of 'Paneuropa.'

Among other spirited followers of the Habsburg dynasty are the chairman of the South Tyrolean Peoples Party, Silvius, and the chairman of the Triest autonomists, Enrico Pruner, to name only two from the "Alpine Fortress region."

In Italy recently, the chairman of the Pan European Union there, Count Luigi Rossi de Montelera and his friend Massimo di Carolis, once again called for a new government crisis and for the defeat of Christian Democratic politician Granelli, whose policies are oriented toward development. This di Carolis is not only the friend of the Maoists mentioned in connection with the 1978 Lisbon Conference, but he is also one of the key contacts to the Lebanese Falange. Together with Count Montelera, he, as a friend of Umberto Agnelli and Amintore Fanfani, is also involved in the Spanish and Mexican networks that are grouped around the Pallavicini family of Italy's "Black Nobility."

Weeks ago in Paris, Habsburg and Franz Josef Strauss attempted to influence the policy of the government of French President Giscard d'Estaing toward Africa by holding a conference on the same topic with a number of French politicians. In the weeks and months ahead, Habsburg will be attempting to strengthen the "French flank" of his operation, which got a good start when Alain Peyrefitte was named first General Secretary of the Pan European Union. Habsburg is in the habit of making policy for Africa through his family's strong presence in Belgium. The family controls the Société Generale bank and the Union Minière, implicated in the invasion of Zaire's Shaba province.

To be continued