

oligarchy in Munich, the Bayern-Hypo bank, the Bayerische Vereinsbank, etc.

The Castell family has been prominently engaged in promoting the Bilderberg Society, founded after World War II by the Royal House of Holland. The Bilderberg Society is another key transmission belt for promoting monarchist, restorationist ideas and can be considered as being on the same level as the Pan-Europa Union. The famous 1955 gathering of the Bilderberg group in the South of Munich, which made Strauss the first German Minister of Nuclear Development and one year later of Defense, was arranged by a member of the House of Castell.

- Next station on the perpendicular is Fürth, the hometown of Henry Kissinger. The city of Fürth was used for centuries as a battering ram by the South German oligarchy against the powerful and humanist city of Nuremberg, during the medieval period.

- Next comes the city of Eichstaett, belonging to the zone of influence of the Pappenheim family, which has been serving the Hapsburg empire in Germany for more than six centuries. The city of Eichstaett, also one of the known "dark spots" in the German Catholic Church, was the founding place of the "Occidental Academy" group in 1955, which gathered every prominent member of the various monarchist, restorationist movements, including the Pan European Union, for a "crusade against the Soviet anti-Christ." The aim of the Eichstaett circle was to force destabilization in the East bloc, in order to prepare the ground for re-establishing what they called "the Christian Empire" of Europe. It is said that the riots in Poland and the civil war in Hungary of late 1956 are results of these subversive activities.

The first post-war German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer (CDU), recognized the danger inherent in the activities of this dark age circle in Eichstaett, and drove them out of Germany. The Eichstaett group (which was co-founded by the late prince of Waldburg-Zeil), then moved to Madrid to merge with the European Documentation and Information Center. The center, which also serves the Hapsburgs, was created with the help of SS commando Otto Skorzeny.

- The end of the perpendicular moves through the lands of the House of Ottingen-Wallerstein, which wrote itself into German history by attempting the assassination of Friedrich List, "American System" proponent, friend of Lafayette, and father of the German railway system.

These "southern tier" oligarchical families, often Knights of the oligarchical Order of Malta command center, represent an immense pool of financial power and private ownership of lands. They have launched many of their puppet politicians into the new Bonn cabinet. One cannot avoid the impression that those "southerners" were brought in to effect the complete transition of power in Bonn, away from the "northerners," who have traditionally been committed to industrial progress as opposed to the southern latifundists. Now, these oligarchs are prepared to create the "southern tier authoritarian regime" often warned of in German policy-making circles.

## Factional warfare in Japan's ruling party

by Daniel Sneider from Tokyo

The announcement Oct. 11 by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki that he will not seek re-election as president of Japan's ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) has sparked an unprecedented "absolute war" among the party's factions. According to informed sources here, party leaders met into the early hours of Saturday in a last effort to reach a "consensus" decision on a successor to Suzuki, but the compromise effort failed. The leaders, hoping to avert a volatile open election to choose Suzuki's successor, were working against a deadline of Oct. 16, which party rules designate as the day all candidates for the presidency must submit their entry.

Because the LDP failed to reach a compromise, four party leaders will submit their entry for the open election to succeed Suzuki. However, party leaders agreed at the Friday night meeting to delay for one week all campaigning during which time efforts to reach a "consensus" choice will be resumed. Should these efforts fail, as is probable, then the ruling party would face the first real election in its history, which could dramatically change Japan's political process.

### Leadership crisis

Underlying the political warfare in the LDP is a leadership crisis now gripping Japan, a crisis which stems from indecision over how to respond to the deepening global depression. Declining exports, protectionism against Japanese products in other countries, instability in the world financial system and other factors have combined to create in Japan a widespread sentiment that the country's hard-won post-war prosperity is now threatened by developments beyond Japan's control. Somehow, the sentiment goes, Japan must take an active independent role in world affairs, but with memories of Japan's defeat in World War II still fresh in their minds, Japanese leaders and average citizens alike are not sure how to do this.

As Japan's economic problems have grown, so has the demand for a strong government to guide the country. Suzuki, himself a compromise choice among the LDP's feuding factional leaders two years ago, became the universal target of this sentiment, as people from all walks of life in Japan argued he was incapable of providing the leadership required

at this time.

This situation provided an alliance of forces in the party led by former Premier Takeo Fukuda with the pretext and motivation to launch an effort to oust Suzuki and shake up the party in order to reduce the endemic feuding among factional leaders.

The possibility is still high that another "compromise" choice will be made in the "nobody" mold of Suzuki, in which case the instability in the LDP and the debate over leadership will continue.

### Inside the party feuds

The key party rivalry at this time is between Fukuda and former premier Kakuei Tanaka—a rivalry that has actually dominated the LDP for a full 10 years. While there are significant policy differences underlying the rivalry, sources in Tokyo emphasize that the highly emotional and personal nature of the rivalry cannot be underestimated. The feud is a subtle mixture of both policy and personal differences.

Tanaka, with a huge patronage machine, is the single most powerful leader of the party, and maintains the largest faction among party members elected to the parliament. Tanaka is now dominated by concerns that he will go to jail next year if he is convicted of charges that he accepted bribes from the American Lockheed Corporation while serving as premier in 1972-74. For this reason, Tanaka has been trying to arrange political events in Japan such that he has influence over the premier when the court ruling is made. Suzuki steadily became beholden to Tanaka over the last two years. Together with another faction leader, Yasuhiro Nakasone, Tanaka was acting to keep Suzuki in power.

Though the Tanaka-Suzuki forces controlled a majority of LDP Diet (parliament) members, the opposition forces led by Fukuda utilized the country's sentiment against Suzuki as the basis for their attack. The opposition argued that Suzuki's lack of popular support and backing in the party would undermine his rule even if Tanaka were able to push through his re-election as party president. They also argued that if Suzuki were the party's standard-bearer in next year's Upper House election, the LDP would suffer a big loss.

Virtually all observers had assumed that the Suzuki-Tanaka control over a majority of the LDP's Diet members assured Suzuki of re-election. However, analysts for *EIR* insisted that the underlying leadership crisis would enable the Fukuda forces to oust Suzuki. (See *EIR*, April 20, 1982, on the upcoming autumn crisis, and Aug. 31, 1982.)

In his anti-Suzuki drive, Fukuda was joined by a collection of other factional leaders, each with his own motivation for joining the drive. In all cases however, in addition to personal animosities against Tanaka and personal ambition, fundamental policy considerations guided the actions of these leaders. Fukuda was joined by: Nobusuke Kishi, 82-year-old former premier who maintains tremendous power behind the scenes. Kishi is known to believe that a world depression is underway and he wants to avoid a repetition of the 1930s by

having world leaders "manage" the depression. He wanted Suzuki out because he is concerned Suzuki could not prevent a deterioration in U.S.-Japan relations, and also to pave the way for his son-in-law and Fukuda deputy Shintaro Abe to become premier; Takeo Miki, former premier who is a sworn enemy of Tanaka's "money politics"; Economic Planning Agency Director Toshio Komoto, who favors a high growth policy for Japan's economy in opposition to the low growth policy advocated by the Suzuki administration; and, Ichiro Nakagawa, currently Science and Technology Minister, who wants power transferred to the "younger generation" of the LDP, of which he is a leader. Fukuda himself shares many of Kishi's concerns about the world economy, but many believe he would seek a policy to revive the economy were he to become premier again rather than promote his mentor Kishi's "manage-the-depression" approach.

Sources in Tokyo have emphasized that the role of Kishi was crucial to the success of the drive to oust Suzuki, since Kishi is enormously powerful in the backroom negotiations that dominate the LDP. Sources report that Kishi reached a highly confidential agreement in late summer with Fukuda and Komoto to ensure Suzuki's defeat.

With Suzuki out of the way, the basic Tanaka-Fukuda feud has emerged in the forefront, and nothing has been resolved. However, the view exists here that Tanaka has been weakened by the ouster of Suzuki.

Tanaka and Suzuki have proposed that Nakasone succeed Suzuki, but the Fukuda forces have rejected this, saying Nakasone would be another Tanaka puppet. Fukuda wants to avoid having another Tanaka proxy appointed, and is also opposed to the appointment of a compromise "leader" with the task of "balancing" the factions by adopting a "non-leadership" role in the mold of Suzuki. Fukuda's stance has blocked efforts of the party elders to reach a decision in the traditional behind-the-scenes manner, and Fukuda is using the threat of an open election, in which the party's 1.1 million members first vote in a two-tiered election, to force Tanaka to back down and accept a choice from the Fukuda-allied camp.

Most of the party leaders do not want an open election, since this would reduce the "mediating" role of the faction leaders and party elders traditionally at the center of Japanese politics. Fukuda is believed ready to accept an election if necessary, however, in the belief that it would hurt Tanaka the most.

Komoto is the only major party leader favoring an election, since he is popular among the grassroots membership and would probably win the first round of voting. LDP Diet members would vote in the second round from among the two top vote-getters in the preliminary round.

In addition to Komoto, three other leaders entered the presidential race on Oct. 16: Shintaro Abe, representing the Fukuda faction; Nakasone, with the backing of the Tanaka and Suzuki factions; and Nakagawa, representing his own faction.