

Editorial

A true commemoration

The participation of German troops, welcomed by President Mitterrand, in France's July 14th celebration of Bastille Day was an event which underscored the historic nature of the recent Naples summit meeting and the visit of President Clinton to Germany. Fifty years after D-Day, finally the Second World War with its aftermath of fear and animosity, is over.

The events of early July have added that element previously missing in the D-Day commemorative exercises. Now we have not only an appropriate note of reconciliation sounded by Presidents Mitterrand and Clinton, but the endorsement by France, Germany, and the United States of a major reconstruction and development program for the 21st century (the Delors "White Paper"). The British have angrily identified this as the end of the Anglo-American special relationship.

For Germans in particular, Clinton's affirmation of the necessary role of the German nation as a great people with a mission to play for all humanity brought to mind Charles de Gaulle's 1962 visit to Berlin, where he too had affirmed Germany's greatness.

This is, of course, in stark contrast to the outrageous anti-German sentiments emanating from the Thatcher crowd in London and unfortunately echoed by the Bush administration, which warned of the dangers of a Fourth Reich emerging in Germany, when occupied East Germany was freed in 1989. Neither Thatcher nor Bush came to Berlin to celebrate that momentous occasion when the Berlin Wall was torn down.

Throughout the 20th century, the British have relied upon the strength of the United States to foist their geopolitical obsessions upon the world. To protect these, they led us into two world wars. It is long overdue that an American President break that special relationship.

If we look back to the First World War, we recognize that for the British then, the plans to develop a system of railways from Brest in France through Russia to Asia, were perceived by the British as a *casus belli*. While ostensibly France and England were allies, as the French well know, it was they, not the British, who bore the brunt of the war on their own territory.

In the 1890s, French Minister Gabriel Hanotaux, a protégé of Pope Leo XIII, initiated the railroad proposal in collaboration with Russia's Count Sergei Witte. Germany was to play a key role in the plan which would have meant freeing India and China from the British grip and the opium trade, and set the stage for the liberation of India. To prevent this, the British organized an *Entente Cordiale* with France and manipulated a Balkans crisis, much like that which we have today.

The British cleverly exploited the venality and stupidity of forces within France and Russia to play upon jingoism and anti-Semitism, at the same time that they secretly sponsored the revolutionary movements which were spawned in that period. The Dreyfus case which rocked France and the 1905 Russian revolution were organized by British agents. In Germany, where the Kaiser was, after all, Queen Victoria's grandson, they were able to manipulate politics with similar games.

Today's strategic opening in Europe occurs as we also mark the 25th anniversary of the Apollo Moon landing. Long before 1969, when his Apollo project was fulfilled, President Kennedy had been killed by an assassination network which also tried to kill de Gaulle. Later, this network slaughtered such German economic leaders as Dresdner Bank's Jürgen Ponto and nearly assassinated Pope John Paul II. The terror apparatus behind all of these atrocities operated under British control through Masonic networks.

It seemed that finally, after a hundred years, the British had almost succeeded in imposing their imperial rule upon the world. It seemed that the era of world government was upon us, to be policed by the Blue Helmets of the increasingly hated United Nations. Almost it seemed that the dead grip of usury would destroy what remained of the economic infrastructure of the world.

Now, again, there is hope that this evil will be defeated and the world be ruled by reason. Still, it is not by rhetoric that the future is won. America, and Germany and France, must again become great nations committed to a vision of progress for all those living today, and the generations yet to come.