

Australia Dossier by Allen Douglas

Disarming national sovereignty

UNSCOM chief Richard Butler emerged from the bowels of the nasty, globalist faction controlling the Australian Labor Party.

On December 17, as most of the world recoiled in horror after Tony Blair and Al Gore orchestrated air strikes against Iraq, Prime Minister John Howard struck his best Churchillian pose, and intoned, "We have been confronted with a clear choice between rolling over to a dictator who has in his possession weapons of mass destruction, or not." Howard added, regarding UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) boss Richard Butler's fraudulent report (see p. ●●), "I have examined that report; it is stark and unambiguous."

Howard, like Blair, is a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, and he is also the leader of the Liberal Party, founded in 1944 by the raving Anglophile, Sir Robert Menzies, so his dribble is not surprising. More surprising, at least historically, was Labor Party boss Kim Beazley's unequivocal endorsement of the strike the same day. After all, the Australian Labor Party (ALP) was founded at the turn of the century as a bastion of anti-British nationalism.

However, notwithstanding the nationalist ideals of its first five decades, it was the ALP which fostered the entire career of British agent Butler, and his "disarmament"-driven assaults on national sovereignty. The ALP's transformation, reflected by Butler, is a perfect case study of what Lyndon LaRouche has emphasized for years, a point still too little appreciated: That the cultural degeneration which is driving today's global financial collapse, was only possible due to the schemes for "world government through thermonuclear terror" of Lord Bertrand Russell and his associates,

such as novelist H.G. Wells, consolidated by the shock of the 1962 Cuban Missile Crisis.

From its roots in the bitter strikes of the early 1890s, when Britain pulled its capital out of Australia and plunged the country into a depression, the ALP struggled to establish a sovereign nation upon the American model. From the outset, it identified its strategic enemy as the "Money Power," the City of London-based global financial oligarchy, which it repeatedly attacked:

- first through establishing the Commonwealth National Bank in 1911 modelled upon Alexander Hamilton's National Bank;

- then, in 1932, through the debt moratorium declared by New South Wales Labor Premier Jack Lang against London—until the King's state Governor General sacked him;

- then through one of Lang's closest backers, ALP head John Curtin, who became Prime Minister in 1941 and broke with Churchill and the Empire to ally with Gen. Douglas MacArthur and FDR;

- and then, after Curtin died in July 1945, through Labor Prime Minister Ben Chifley's passage of a bill to nationalize all of the private banks, in order to continue the wartime rates of growth and development, until the Privy Council in London overturned the bill in 1949, and Labor was driven from power through aid of the London-owned Australian media cartel.

In 1963, Prince Philip and Queen Elizabeth toured Australia and Philip established the Australian Conservation Foundation as a branch of his brand-new World Wildlife Fund. Be-

tween the ACF, which developed enormous clout in the ALP, and the post-1962 nuclear hysteria, the ALP was transformed. As one semi-official ALP history put it, "By the early 1960s Labor was being influenced in new directions by the growing campaigns in Britain and the United States for the banning of nuclear testing in the atmosphere, and for controls on nuclear weaponry." Bertrand Russell's one-world threnody that "national sovereignty=science and technology=nuclear weapons=nuclear war" was taking root.

The last gasp of "old Labor" came in 1975, when the Queen's Governor General sacked Labor Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. Whitlam had proposed to kick the British mining cartels out of the country, and to set up a national infrastructure grid. Interestingly, Butler was Whitlam's private secretary in 1976-77, after he had been ousted as Prime Minister.

When Labor came back to power in 1983 under Bob Hawke and Treasurer Paul Keating, it was a different party altogether. It deregulated Australia's financial sector, floated the Australian dollar, and pushed one globalist scheme after another, including privatizing the Commonwealth National Bank. It also appointed Australia's first-ever "Ambassador for Peace and Disarmament"—Richard Butler. From that point on, as Australia's Ambassador to the United Nations, Butler worked through the British Commonwealth-controlled UN apparatus, to become one of the world's top globalizers, helping to draft the Nuclear Non-Proliferation and the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban treaties. There, the crowd around U.S. Vice President Al Gore and Secretary of State Madeleine Albright "talent-spotted" him and drafted him as UNSCOM head, as Australian sources have emphasized to *EIR*.