

EIR Books

How did Spain lose its sovereignty?

by Katherine Kanter

The Franco Regime

by Stanley G. Payne

Madison, University of Wisconsin Editions, 1987
677 pages, hardbound, \$30.

This book is good, but it is not very honest. Mr. Payne is one of the most respected historians in the United States. He is actually, personally, interested in Spain; he has worked on Spain for 40 years and he does know something about it. Yet, he uses hundreds of pages of facts, to cover up for the fact, that there *is* a plot against Spain, just as there was against the Shah of Iran, against Indira Gandhi, and against Panama today.

Since the first government of Adolfo Suárez in 1977, Spain has lost almost all of its national sovereignty. It is pumped up to the gills with narcotics and narcotics bankers: 45% of all cocaine, and 25% of all heroin in Europe, goes through Spain. It stinks of organized crime. The head of the Banco Exterior is the best friend of the president of the Spain-Soviet Friendship Society, and of Gustavo Cisneros, the Venezuelan financier who is linked to banks which have been tied to drug money-laundering.

Spain is not the only victim of these filthy tricks, as the case of Belgium under the De Benedetti knife shows. But Spain is a case study: We can document step by step, how the plot worked, how the banking laws were changed, trade warfare conducted, and heavy industry attacked, to make way for the new feudal overlords as soon as Carrero Blanco was murdered.

'A firm concept of man'

In spite of the repression, in spite of the lack of political parties, and in spite of the abject cynicism of men like Churchill who dared to say, after his "triumph" at Yalta: "Already we are accused in many responsible quarters of handing over the Balkans and Central Europe to the Russians, and if we now lay hands on Spain, I am of the opinion that we shall be making needless trouble for ourselves." In spite of all that, Spain survived the Civil War and the Second World War, as an independent nation.

Franco and his "military-industrial complex" were not the criminals and buffoons the State Department would have us believe. Consider this highly interesting fragment from a speech by Franco in 1961 (he wrote his own speeches):

"The great weakness of modern states, lies in their lack of doctrinal content, in having renounced a firm concept of man, life and history. The major error of liberalism, is its negation of any permanent category of truth—its absolute and radical relativism—an error that, in a different form, was apparent in those other European currents of Fascism and Nazism, that made 'action' their only demand and the supreme norm of their conduct. . . . [W]hen the juridical order does not proceed from a system of principles, ideas and values recognized as superior and prior to the state, it ends in an omnipotent juridical voluntarism, whether its primary organ be the so-called majority . . . or the supreme organs of power."

Mr. Payne scoffs at Franco and Adm. Carrero Blanco for saying that a plot by Communism in Russia, Socialism in Europe, and Masonry throughout the Western world, was the most pressing danger to the survival of Spain and to Christian civilization. While failing to prove at all why Franco and

Carrero were wrong on this very important particular, Mr. Payne, consciously or not, gives plenty of facts to indicate there sure was a plot.

In 1941, Carrero wrote: "Nazi Germany will probably make an agreement with Russia, with whom she has no fundamental religious or spiritual differences." Is that really so naive, so paranoid as Mr. Payne would have us believe? Now Carrero and Franco were both quite close to Germany's Admiral Canaris, who strongly advised Franco to stay out of the war. The Spanish government at that time maintained a highly interesting correspondence with the Vatican, and a number of peace plans involving the mediation of Spain were floated, all of which were sabotaged—but Mr. Payne does not say, by whom. Mr. Payne deals with the Canaris issue which is central and not marginal, to the whole of World War II, in one and a half paragraphs, in a book almost 700 pages long. Why?

Does he want to avoid saying that Canaris and Carrero were plotting against the plotters, against the people in the United States and Britain, who protected Soviet double agent Philby et al., and who kept Hitler in power in Germany, in order to destroy Germany?

'Project Democracy' and the murder of Carrero

Executive Intelligence Review published last year a lengthy report entitled "Project Democracy," on the Masonic networks which control President Reagan's foreign policy, and which have overthrown virtually every one of the United States's allies in the Third World. The trial run for Project Democracy, was Spain. The fallacy of composition was to make the world believe that Franquist Spain was a den of iniquity, like Uganda under Amin Dada, and that if only the foul military-industrial complex around Juan Antonio Suanzes and Admiral Carrero could be "got rid of," there would be "democracy."

This brings us to Mr. Payne's lengthy chapter on the Spanish economic miracle, and the 1959 Stabilization Plan. How many people today know, that it was precisely under Franco, that Spain knew the greatest industrialization and growth in its entire 1,000 years of history? That the real rate of growth, 1961-64, the years when the massive investments in heavy infrastructure and industry of the 1940s and 1950s showed their fruits, was almost 9% a year, just behind that of Japan? That Spain was then the world's fourth-largest shipbuilder? That Spain had the world's fifth-largest nuclear program? That living standards, measured in terms of consumer durables, housing, protein consumption, and education, doubled and tripled during the 1950s and 1960s?

Then, in 1959, disaster struck. Due to an unfortunate incident in the admiral's personal life, an Opus Dei member called Laureano López-Rodo, a friend of Kissinger who was active in the circles of the International Monetary Fund, weasled his way into the inner circles of Carrero Blanco,

bringing with him a gang of evil wizards: Mariano Navarro Rubio, Albero Ullastres, López de Letona. This was the George Bush crowd, the supra-nationalists, the "Europeanists," the people who wanted to "open Spain up," to international finance capital.

They told Carrero, that the United States would be "nice" to Spain, if Spain would stop its dirigist and protectionist economic policies, and get rid of the father of Spanish public industry: Juan Antonio Suanzes, the founder of the Instituto Nacional de Industria, who had been minister of industry for 20 years. Payne reports these facts, without even hinting at the United States links of the López-Rodo gang, without even trying to explain, why, in 1963, Suanzes, who had known Franco since childhood, broke relations with him and never addressed him a word after that. "I'm looking for a competent economist to advise me on the Common Market issue," wrote Franco in 1961, "but I can't seem to find the right one."

But poor Mr. Payne has to cover up for Project Democracy, because the days of Irangate are upon us, and it is precisely the chums of ex-CIA chief George Bush, who know why it was so important to get Admiral Carrero out of the way, and call it an ETA murder. Mr. Payne, knows better, calls ETA a reaction to "the trauma of drastic change and continued centralized repression" by young Basques, who suffered from "cultural disorientation and anxiety" which they blamed on the Spanish state! It is almost impossible to cover up the American and then, later, the Soviet track into ETA, but Mr. Payne overstretches the rubber band by trying to do just that.

There is plenty wrong with what Mr. Payne is hiding. There is nothing wrong with what Mr. Payne says, so long as he stays away from quoting that Pavlovian sociologist Juan José Linz. His thesis is that Franco was a true nationalist, who was intellectually not quite up to the job. With a wealth of detail, he does succeed in proving his point, that whether it was toward the Vatican, toward Nazism or Italian Fascism, toward the Falange, toward finance capital, Franco always carefully steered away from anything that would tie down Spanish sovereignty. What Mr. Payne is surprisingly discreet about, is why did the United States do everything it could do to destroy, not only Franco, but Spain, as soon as it became clear that Russia had lost its takeover bid in 1939? He gives the facts and figures: the deficit of United States aid, the fact that only Juan Perón, then President of Argentina, saved the Spaniards from virtual starvation by massive food shipments in 1946-48, and so forth, but not at all how the anti-Spain lobby in the State Department worked.

We live in a cynical age. It is hard for people today to understand Lyndon LaRouche, or to see that for men like De Gaulle or Mattei, the motive behind their brave actions was not really glory but love: They loved their nation, they believed in its historical mission as a Christian, humanist nation. It is even harder, because of the "media hype," for people today to see, that for Suanzes, for Carrero, for Franco,

though they were intellectually much less than De Gaulle or LaRouche, the idea of Spain was not folklore, it was not a joke. They built industry, they made progress, and the population grew by over 10 million people. When Franco was dying, and wrote the following words to the nation: "Spaniards: In the name of Christ I rejoice. . . . I should like in my final moment, to join the names of God and Spain and to embrace you all, to call out together: Long live Spain!" he

was not cynical. The proof of that, is what he did do for his country in 40 years, in spite of everything.

What he did not do was bad enough: He feared to crush the Duke of Alba and the Andalusian latifundists, and being a relatively uneducated man, he had a very faint and sketchy idea of popular schooling, which lack is the root of all evil in Spain. But Franco and Carrero died 15 years ago, and the rest of the job is ours, not theirs.

The beauty of the human body's form, composition, and operation

by Warren J. Hamerman

The Body Victorious

by Lennart Nilsson

Dell Publishing Co., Inc., New York, 1987

196 pages, hardbound, with photographs and index, \$25.00.

Human Body Composition: Growth, Aging, Nutrition, and Activity

by Gilbert B. Forbes

Springer-Verlag, New York, 1987

350 pages, hardbound, with references, index, and figures, \$66.00.

Leonardo da Vinci on the Human Body: The Anatomical, Physiological, and Embryological Drawings

Edited by Charles D. O'Malley and J.B. de C.M. Saunders

Crown Publishers, Inc., New York, 1982.

506 pages, hardbound, with 1,200+ drawings, \$25.00.

The Human Figure by Albrecht Dürer: The Complete Dresden Sketchbook

Edited by Walter L. Strauss

Dover Publications, Inc., New York, 1972

347 pages, paperbound, with figures and bibliography, \$9.95.

Leonardo's and Dürer's "integrative" approach to the human body, subsuming questions of geometric form, aesthetics, construction, and biological function at once, has stood the test of time. While modern science has learned how to "measure" the human body in its minutest molecular biological detail, and the modern photographer and spectroscopist have achieved remarkable images of basic biological processes, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) and Albrecht Dürer (1471-1528) have established the basic principles of golden section proportion as both the way in which man is built as a whole as well as his particular organs. The principles of human biological phase-space establish the geometric ordering principle of how we grow and physically act.

Furthermore, Leonardo's remarkable notion that the "in-

side" of the human body is characterized by fluid flows similar to that of water is the basis of the most advanced 20th-century scientific insights into conquering disease and aging.

The refreshing aspect of this subject is that one cannot help but be filled with optimism and joy both about the way in which the human body is constructed and operates as well as man's ability to study and know its processes. Although the purposes and audiences for which each of the just-released "modern" volumes are written are completely different, they nonetheless are imbued with the Renaissance spirit that man's "natural biological state" is one of health, growth, and activity while disease, aging, impairment, and death are biologically "unnatural."

While the books of world-famous photographer Lennart