

Alfred Heineken plots the breakup of Africa

by Claudio Celani

Is it a coincidence that the ethnic cleansing now ongoing in Zaire has broken out in a border area economically dominated by a multinational corporation, whose chairman is a propagandist for the division of the world along ethnic lines? The answer is: no. Especially because the corporation is part of that Anglo-Dutch imperial establishment which is the main driving force behind the effort to destroy Zaire and take over its immense reserves of raw materials. The name of the corporation is Heineken, and its chairman, Alfred H. Heineken, is a member of Prince Philip's 1001 Club. In central Africa, along with the genocide, a "nation-cide" is being perpetrated: the destruction of national states in favor of the one-world dictatorship pursued by the British Empire. Heineken is playing an important role in that.

Heineken Corp., the second-largest beer producer in the world, has six breweries in Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern Zaire, exactly in the border area of the three countries where the current conflict is raging. It is the largest employer in the region, accounting for 40% of the entire tax revenues of the Burundi government. Burundi is, together with Rwanda, the aggressor against the Hutu-dominated eastern Zaire population. Heineken's activities in central Africa involve one-fifth of the staff of the corporation internationally: In Burundi and Rwanda, they have 2,500 employees. The company now complains that, due to the "racial war," they are losing their workforce, which is fleeing from the production lines. As large as such economic damage may be, it is relatively unimportant to Alfred Heineken and his oligarchical bosses. More important, is the higher game which is being played.

EIR has already documented Heineken's role in promoting the breakup of nation-states (*EIR*, Sept. 2, 1994). In 1992, Heineken published a study, called "Eurotopia," in which he laid out a project to create 75 mini-states in place of the current European nations. Such mini-states, Heineken proposed, should be organized along ethnic and demographic lines, so that the new "states" would each have a population of 5-10 million. Heineken wrote that "the present nation-states are rather artificial, and relatively new inventions. For instance, a German or Italian state never existed before the second half of the 19th century." Heineken recommended that the royal families of Europe be so organized as to

become "sovereigns of the new states."

In a telephone discussion with this author in summer 1994, Heineken defended his scheme by arguing that "southern Italians, for instance, are not fit for industrial jobs." That Heineken's project for Europe was not just a utopia, was shown that same year, when a minister in the Italian government, Northern League member Francesco Speroni, published a proposal to divide Italy into ten independent new regions, which were almost a photocopy of Heineken's initial project. Another useful tidbit to keep in mind about Heineken, is that he was the employer of the late Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, head of Permindex, otherwise known as "Murder Inc." Permindex, as New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison discovered, played a central role in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Bloomfield, a Canadian citizen, was also director of the Heineken breweries in Montreal (see article, p. 66).

The Heineken gang

Heineken lists three persons in his paper, whom he is spiritually indebted to: the British historian Cyril Northcote Parkinson and the Dutch professors H.W. Wesseling and W.L. van den Doel.

1. Parkinson, now deceased, authored an article in the magazine *Regional Contact* in 1987, in which he wrote that "the remedy" for the fact that nations are "too big and too powerful," is "to divide up the big nations until all parts are small enough to be safe." He wrote that existing nations should be replaced "by reviving the smaller and older principalities such as Burgundy, Picardy, Normandy, Navarre." Parkinson had studied the history of why the Dutch East India Company went bankrupt, and concluded that the company had become too unwieldy, because it failed to give autonomy to its local units. Parkinson wrote many books on British imperial strategy, including one entitled *Britannia Rules*.

According to Dutch journalist Barbara Smit, author of an unauthorized biography just published in the Netherlands (*A Life in the Brewery*), Parkinson's work has been continued after his death, by his followers in Britain.

2. H.W. Wesseling is a prestigious figure in the Netherlands. Chairman of the History Department at Leiden University, Wesseling has been the tutor of Holland's crown prince; he was the founder and director of the Netherlands Institute for Advanced Studies in Humanities and Society. *EIR* spoke to a member of the institute, Jean Luc Vellut, who happens to be an expert on Zaire. According to Vellut, the main reason for the conflicts in Africa is that "what failed to take root in Africa is any form of large-scale organization: large-scale bureaucracy, state enterprises, universities." Another reason, he says (without mentioning the fact that Zaire is the victim of aggression), is "demographic pressure." There are emigration flows toward Africa's central region, where population density sometimes exceeds 300 persons

per square kilometer. "And they all live off agricultural products!" Vellut had to admit that accusations that Britain and France are supporting the warring parties "are not entirely false," but regretted the fact that Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko "is regaining influence through the events, because many see him as the only figure who could bring back stability."

3. Heineken's third mentor, L.H. van den Doel, was more explicit: Africa needs recolonization, he explained to *EIR*. "The problem in Africa is that the colonial powers did not develop a proper colonial state. I think it is nonsensical to say that what is going on now in Zaire is because of racial differences. If you take Asia, it is full of countries with such differences, but you do not have conflicts. Why? Because colonial powers there had more time to build up a bureaucracy."

Van den Doel used the example of Indonesia, a former Dutch colony:

"In 1800 they started to develop a large bureaucracy. It took them 150 years, about five generations of training Indonesians in the right framework. In Africa, instead, although the current states were defined in the 1885 map, in reality, colonies did not exist. There was no real presence of colonial powers before the end of World War II, when the so-called second colonial occupation started, with the Belgians, the French, and the British. But it lasted only ten years; they had not even half a generation."

Van den Doel admits that talking about the necessity of recolonization is controversial, but, seen from a "technical" standpoint, that is what is needed. It could also take place under the auspices of the United Nations, he said. However, before that, the process of destruction is inevitable and unstoppable.

Van den Doel does not give any importance to national borders. "All states are artificial," he said, and took the example of Italy. "In 1860, when the nation was united, Italian was spoken by 5% of the population. The national identity was imposed on the Italians. Any identity is artificial." For him, it is matter of indifference, whether the entity is local, regional, or national. The definition of a nation—or, as an alternative, of a collection of regions, such as the Northern League is proposing in Italy—has the same value. "How do you define a region? There are no criteria. It is a political question: that entity will be realized, according to which faction prevails."

With the help of Parkinson, Wesseling, and van den Doel, Heineken produced his "Eurotopia" project in 1992. He sent a copy of it to his friend George Bush, at that time still President of the United States. According to the *Wall Street Journal* of Sept. 1, 1992 (European edition), Bush wrote back to Heineken that he had found his proposals "intriguing and innovative." Luckily, two months later, Americans voted Bush out of office, although he and his operatives are still doing their best to steer policy in Washington.

Chinese prof. refutes Huntington thesis

by Mary Burdman

American political scientist Samuel Huntington's efforts to set up an international crisis between Western nations and the entire rest of humanity, are sensationalist, short-sighted, groundless, and based on shallow understanding, wrote Chinese Prof. Xiao Gongqin of Shanghai Normal University, in a reasoned, well-developed essay on the truth about Chinese history and culture. The essay was published in the official *China Daily* on Nov. 20.

Huntington is a particularly venal and intellectually no-weight exemplar of the Harvard University academic class, as any reader of his notorious 1992 article, "The Clash of Civilizations?" knows. He is well-positioned, however. As Professor Xiao noted, Huntington's "wildly controversial" article was published (as is his more recent "The West Unique, Not Universal") in the U.S. "quarterly establishment journal *Foreign Affairs*." *Foreign Affairs* is published by the New York Council on Foreign Relations, the U.S. branch of Great Britain's Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA, or Chatham House).

Huntington's newest article, which is excerpted from his new book, *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order* (New York: Simon and Schuster) are the latest links in the British geopolitical-forged "ring around China," which *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche exposed in his strategic study, "Ring Around China: Britain Seeks War" (see *EIR*, Nov. 22).

British imperial ideology

Professor Xiao wrote his essay in response to Huntington's latest provocations, a series of speeches given in Singapore, Malaysia, and India over the past few months. The essence of his lurid geopolitical thinking, is exemplified in an interview Huntington gave to the German magazine *Der Spiegel*, published in its Nov. 25 issue under the headline "And Then, the Atom Bomb . . ." In it, Huntington raises the specter of World War III between an East Asia allied with the Islamic nations on the one side, and "the West," on the other. His "West" *excludes* all developing sector nations, including those in Ibero-America. Western weakness, Huntington tells *Der Spiegel*, is already having effects in the big nations that comprise what he calls other "cultural spheres," especially China.