

enforcement of the British policy of extreme austerity, mass layoffs, and drastic wage cuts in the Great Depression, during the Presidency of Herbert Hoover. On June 4, 1933, three days after buying the *Post*, Meyer editorialized in support of the newly installed German Nazi government, allegedly a reform regime, because it was “determined to maintain the stability of the German currency.” Meyer spent the next several years as an associate of the pro-Hitler Cliveden Set of Britain’s Lady Astor.

Nowadays, *Washington Post* boss Katharine Graham, decrying “corruption,” demands that Mexico’s nationalists be crushed. She is playing her family’s old, British game. She should be told: That game has already cost humanity far too dearly, and it won’t be tolerated again.

London yearns for new ‘British Century’ in Ibero-America

by Cynthia Rush

London’s current attempt to blow up U.S.-Mexico relations isn’t simply a response to the Clinton administration’s decertification policy. It is part of a broader offensive to reestablish British control over the entirety of Ibero-America, with Britain posing as the true and understanding friend of the countries of the region, against an unreasonable and arrogant United States. To do this, London is making special use of the drug issue in the Americas.

Ibero-America today provides fertile ground for the type of manipulation the British have used historically to achieve their strategic goals. In addition to resentment over the U.S. certification process as such, which many countries consider to be intervention in their internal affairs, the imposition of International Monetary Fund policies, which the U.S. government has firmly backed to date, has wrought economic devastation throughout the continent, and provoked popular rage directed at those who have enforced this policy.

British Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke has made it clear that London intends to move smartly into the breach. As he told a Mexico City audience on Jan. 1, 1977: “Historically, the British had strong ties in Latin America, but in modern times, we made the error of considering it a part of the world dominated by the United States. That was a mistake.”

Likewise, British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind told a Feb. 10, 1997, London conference on doing business with Ibero-America, “Britain is Latin America’s friend and ally in Europe. . . . This conference sets the seal on a new

bond of friendship between Britain and Latin America. . . . We are together forging a new alliance.”

This “new alliance” is intended to be the vehicle for bringing back the policies of the nineteenth century, or the “British Century,” as London nostalgically calls it, when the “Empah” seized Ibero-America’s valuable raw materials and strategic minerals, built whatever infrastructure was required to extract and transport them abroad, and crushed any resistance to its colonial doctrine of free trade—particularly resistance from those factions which sought to emulate the industrialization model of the young United States. British banks were hegemonic on the continent, and maintained a stranglehold on most governments.

Former British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe reminisced in a speech given in December 1988 that “. . . well into the early part of this century, Britain was by far the largest foreign investor in Latin America. It was British capital that developed agriculture and industry across Latin America. . . .” But then, Howe noted, in the twentieth century, things changed. “And the question I always asked myself, is, what happened?”

What happened is that during two World Wars, Ibero-American governments, cut off from vital imports from abroad, discovered the folly of depending on Britain or other European nations for manufactured goods. During and after World War I, as a *matter of national security*, many of the continent’s military institutions began to develop basic industry, proudly creating state-owned companies to exploit oil and strategic minerals, or produce steel, petrochemical products, and energy. The protectionist theories of German-American economist Friedrich List circulated widely among these groups.

The invasion proceeds

Today, the British monarchy and its oligarchic corporate structure, or Club of the Isles, are embarked on a global raw materials and strategic minerals grab, seeking to protect themselves against the implosion of the international financial system. This global resource grab is driving the genocide in Central Africa; genocide which looms in other regions of the world as well. Valuable Ibero-American assets are one of the monarchy’s choice targets.

In 1982, the year the Ibero-American debt crisis exploded, the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA) set up a Latin America Study Group (LASG), to bring together area specialists on a regular basis to discuss the status of British/Ibero-American relations. Basically functioning as an appendage of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO), the LASG was a preliminary attempt to analyze how the United Kingdom could increase its presence and influence in Ibero-America.

By 1987-88, the LASG had put together a strategy for achieving this goal. Published in book form in 1989 by the RIIA, the LASG’s 1987-88 discussions focussed on the issue



Sir Geoffrey Howe (left) and British Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind. The British are officially posing as the true friends of Ibero-America, defending the continent against the arrogant United States. It's the oldest trick in the book.



of whether Britain's declining influence in Ibero-America could be reversed in the 1990s. The discussions concluded that relations could indeed be upgraded, because, as a result of the debt crisis, there had been a return to the type of "complementarity" that existed in the nineteenth century, when Ibero-America exported food and raw materials in exchange for Britain's "sophisticated manufactures."

The study noted that Ibero-America was now focussed on increasing exports of its resources to earn desperately needed foreign exchange for debt repayment. The region was also again opening up for direct foreign investment (DFI), especially in *fuel and minerals*, providing opportunities for British firms, particularly through privatizations. Keep in mind, too, that at this time, the Reagan-Bush and Bush regimes in Washington, and the Thatcher government in London, were, in the name of "democracy," demanding the dismantling of the state-directed development model, with its "authoritarian" structures and "pharaonic" projects.

The 1988 LASG debate happily noted that there were few chances of Ibero-American governments "backsliding" to the old policies of expanding the public sector, or returning to an import-substitution industrial strategy.

Sir Geoffrey: 'Delink' U.S., Ibero-America

In the December 1988 speech referred to above, Sir Geoffrey Howe vowed that in terms of British policy toward Ibero-America, "The period of neglect is over." The LASG discussion argued that Britain should take advantage of increased tensions between the United States and Ibero-America to build up its own presence in the region. "Further delinking [of Ibero-America] from the U.S. can be expected," LASG predicted, because rather than reestablishing U.S. moral and political authority in Ibero-America, the Reagan administration had only alienated governments with its arrogant demands.

Especially revealing is the LASG's discussion on how Britain's approach to the international narcotics trade could be used to accelerate this "delinking." In essence, it outlined a policy for Britain to bloc with all Ibero-American opposition to any potential U.S. efforts to crush the drug trade, or to organize a regional effort to crush it.

"The British authorities have emphasized demand restraint over supply reduction, crop substitution over crop eradication, and have shown a commendable sympathy for the dilemmas faced by governments in drug-producing countries," the 1989 RIIA book reports. In a swipe at the U.S. practice of certifying countries as drug-fighting allies, it adds: "The L.A. Study Group was adamant that relations between Britain and individual republics should not be conditional on progress against drugs."

The chapter authored by Brig. David Webb-Carter, former head of British Forces in the drug haven of Belize, gets to the real point: "A significant effect of the U.S. pressure to eradicate illicit drug growing is, nevertheless, an increase of anti-'yanqui' feeling among many Latin Americans who resent the apparent arrogance of their northern neighbor. . . . European governments and Britain in particular, should stay well clear of eradication programs. . . . The present British policy of sympathetic assistance and encouragement should be continued in the drug field."

On April 2, 1996, a month after the Clinton administration had decertified Colombia as a nation combatting drug-trafficking, the British House of Lords staged an official discussion to attack the U.S. action, and to offer its support to Narco-President Ernesto Samper Pizano. Within a week, the Office of the Presidency in Colombia had issued an official release reporting on the House of Lords debate, pointing especially to the support of Baroness Lynda Chalker of Wallasey, the FCO Minister who today is orchestrating the butchery in Africa.

The discussion was initiated by Viscount Montgomery of

SE BUSCA



Por traición a la Patria

Crímenes:	Doctrina:
• Separatista. • Propició invasión a México por fuerzas	• Existencialismo a la Heidegger o Teología de la Liberación. Eventualmente degenera en marxismo.

Bishop Samuel Ruiz, the real leader of the Zapatistas and an agent of the British monarchy.

Alamein, son of Field Marshall Montgomery of World War II fame, or ill-fame, who demanded that the British government “make representations” to the U.S. government to reverse its policy. Pointing to Colombia’s “impeccable democratic credentials,” the Viscount said, “Surely we should be supporting a country which has made such determined efforts and is so successful in bringing so many drug barons into custody.” Samper “has been an extremely efficient President. I think it’s all very sad, really.”

Baroness Chalker asserted that Colombia had had some “spectacular successes against drug-traffickers in recent times,” adding that “there are accusations against certain members of the Government of Colombia, but they are only allegations; they are not proven. I underline also . . . [that] it is a result of the Colombian government tackling this problem so energetically that many of the possible takers of drug money have come to light.”

Legalization and narco-terrorism

It is hardly surprising that many of these “noble” supporters of Colombia’s narco-dictatorship, are also advocates of drug legalization. Baron Pearson of Rannoch, who spoke on Samper’s behalf in the House of Lords, admitted on April 20, 1996, that he was interested in organizing a debate on the legalization of drugs, because “that *must* come to the surface more . . . people have got to look at it.” Similarly, Viscount Montgomery declared, “I would personally be in favor of legalization, because I think it is better to have it in the hands of responsible democratic governments, rather than in the hands of irresponsible gangsters. . . .” The leading expert on legalization in the House of Lords is Lord Mancroft, Baron Pearson said. A former drug addict, Mancroft “feels strongly

that everything should be legalized and taxed, and hard drugs available under prescription.”

London is also up to its eyeballs in deploying and supporting narcoterrorism. In the case of Mexico, as *EIR* has documented, the Zapatista insurgency in the southeastern state of Chiapas is *not* an indigenous revolt, but a de facto foreign invasion run by, among others, the British Crown, with the strategic objective of breaking up the Mexican nation-state and handing over its oil to foreign interests, including many British companies.

Mexican schismatic Bishop Samuel Ruiz, the real *comandante* of the Zapatistas, is an agent of the British monarchy. He and his close aide Gonzalo Ituarte attended the founding meeting of the Interfaith Peace Council, held at St. George’s House in Windsor Castle on Nov. 27-30, 1995. St. George’s House is a policy-planning center for the British monarchy and for imperial policy, where the royal consort Prince Philip often presides over cultish “religious” ceremonies. The Council is run by a small network of kooks who work with Gerald Barney, director of the project which produced the genocidal *Global 2000* report.

The press release announcing the birth of the Peace Council declares “the population explosion” to be one of the seven causes of world conflict, along with “patriarchal domination,” which the Council says it will combat. British controllers of the Council have said they will “put Chiapas forward as an international model for reconciliation and dialogue.” They plan to carry out “quiet diplomacy, including confidential (non-publicized) message-carrying between the leaders of warring factions” in situations of conflict.

Doing London’s ‘business’

Over the past seven years, as Ibero-America’s economic collapse has accelerated as a result of IMF policy, the British have vastly increased their operations on the continent, often at U.S. expense.

They have deployed countless economic and trade missions, including the leading oligarchic representatives of Britain’s corporate and banking sector, to buy up privatized state-sector companies, or form joint ventures with private-sector companies. They have trained their sights on those sectors that will be most useful to them in their global resource grab—strategic minerals and raw materials, infrastructure, and energy. The number of mining companies belonging to British Commonwealth countries which now have operations in Ibero-America has increased dramatically during this period.

Like many officials in the U.S. State and Commerce Departments, London has demanded that Ibero-America embrace “free trade and democracy,” the code words for dismantling all dirigist, or state-directed, economic projects, and privatizing everything. During a January 1997 tour of Mexico, Britain’s Chancellor of the Exchequer Kenneth Clarke stated that the Mexican government must see the privatization of its state-owned companies as “a way of life.” Harry Bush, the head of Britain’s privatization program, who accompa-

nied Clarke, recommended that Mexico look toward Britain's privatization program as a successful model to follow. Clarke also explained that Britain seeks to "compete" rather than coordinate with the U.S. in Ibero-America.

With the January 1995 establishment of the "Link into Latin America" campaign at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, London began to aggressively court Ibero-America, posing as the "ideal" business partner and promising to facilitate South American trade with the European Union (EU). On the eve of President Bill Clinton's tour of Ibero-America this spring, beginning with an April visit to Mexico, the British are also taking advantage of growing resentment among Southern Cone countries—especially Brazil—at U.S. insistence that they move more swiftly toward creating a hemispheric Free Trade Association of the Americas (FTAA), rather than focus on such arrangements as the Common Market of the South (Mercosur).

On Feb. 10 of this year, the FCO hosted a glitzy "Link into Latin America" conference in London, on the nominal topic of how to increase "business" between Ibero-America and the United Kingdom. During this gathering, and another one Feb. 11 at Canning House (the entity which coordinates business policy-making toward the region), there was much emphasis on the need to strengthen ties among Britain, the EU, and Mercosur. French President Jacques Chirac, currently on tour of the Mercosur countries, is echoing the British

line, stating that "Latin America's future is not on the North-South axis, but with Europe. Its essential economic interests—trade, investment, aid—lie not with the United States, but with Europe."

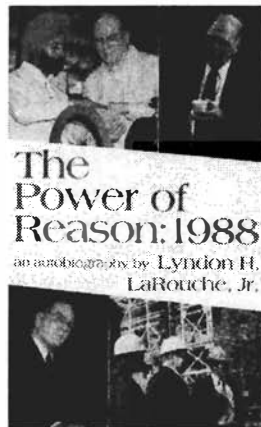
At the Feb. 10 London conference, the president of the British Board of Trade, the Rt. Hon. Ian Lang, gushed that "Latin America is once again open for business," because it had cast off the old, state-dominated, overly protectionist model of the 1970s and 1980s. Prime Minister John Major pointed to the World Bank's prediction that Ibero-America's annual growth over the next 10 years will be the highest in the world, after Southeast Asia. Setting the year 2020 as the deadline for achieving global free trade, Foreign Secretary Malcolm Rifkind declared, "I hope that the countries of Latin America will join us in declaring their public commitment to this target. . . . Global free trade is a great prize to be grasped."

John Major also emphasized that Britain and Ibero-America "need a modern relationship . . . that goes beyond bilateral trade and investment. . . . We must continue to develop the habit of working closely together on world issues: the habit of consulting, discussing, and debating the issues of the day until this becomes second nature. . . ." Malcolm Rifkind argued that Britain must engage Ibero-America "in discussion of the whole range of global political issues" as partners in a "world forum—on security, democracy, drugs, environmental issues, UN reform, and trade."

Books by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

The LaRouche case "represented a broader range of deliberate cunning and systematic misconduct over a longer period of time utilizing the power of the federal government than any other prosecution by the U.S. Government in my time or to my knowledge."

—Former U.S. Attorney General
Ramsey Clark

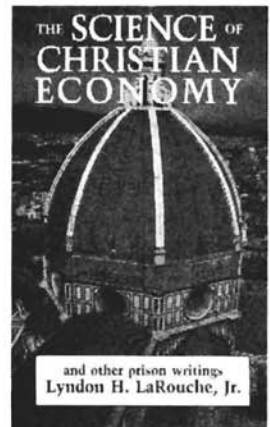


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