

London's dirtiest network out to destabilize Japan

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Presidential candidate LaRouche issued this statement in Wiesbaden, West Germany on Sept. 27.

Highest-level sources report, "Tiny" Rowland's Lonrho firm is featured prominently in a major effort to destabilize Japan.

Rowland, although despised by most well-informed British patriots, is the immensely wealthy, Soviet-linked dirty-work arm of a powerful, left-wing faction of Britain's intelligence community, and linked, financially and otherwise, to the circles of former CIA official Ted Shackley in the U.S.

According to the sources, Rowland is utilizing the old 19th-century, Lord Palmerston connections into Japan, the pro-London Mitsui interests, as the most conspicuous channel of influence. Named in this connection, is the firm of Nissho Iwai, a representative of the foreign trading and shipping interests of the Mitsui interests.

Rowland sits on the board of the Mitsui London interests.

In the U.S., Nissho Iwai's leading business connections include Rockwell International and the Bank of America.

This operation is modeled upon the British operations into Japan's internal political affairs during 1936-38, when British meddling steered Japan into an orientation toward war against the United States. This time, the central target of the political operations directed by Rowland's circles, is the Japanese royal family.

The 1920s U.S. war plan

To place this current Lonrho connection in its proper global setting, one should note that the last full-fledged, classical war-plan developed by the U.S. military was that first designed during the early 1920s.

At that time, Britain had activated its 1902 treaty of alliance with Japan for possible joint Britain-Japan military operations against the United States. Britain's preparations

for such possible aggressive action occurred in response to stiff U.S. demands in the naval-parity, disarmament negotiations of that period.

Then, the U.S. military anticipated that, in case of such a war, Japan would attack the Pearl Harbor naval base, and devised a defense based upon that estimate. This element of "War Plan Red" was first made public by Gen. Billy Mitchell, during the course of his court-martial, long prior to the official declassification of the war-plan's documents.

The conflict in which Lonrho is pinpointed today, dates back to the Pacific conflict between Britain and the U.S. deep into the 19th century. Then, the U.S. military had acted to offset British efforts, through Anglo-Dutch East India Company channels, to develop Japan as a British client-state; the government of Abraham Lincoln had supported the actions leading into the Meiji restoration.

The forces in Japan supported by the American Whigs' East Asia policy had laid the foundations of the successful economic development of that island nation, by studying the work of Wilhelm von Humboldt's circles as a model of law and parliamentary government, and by adopting the model of U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton's "American System of political-economy," in opposition to Adam Smith's "free trade" dogmas.

During that period, and since, the Mitsui were the Japanese business interests closest to the British East India Company and its later offshoots.

The conflict between the U.S. and these London business interests peaked beginning the 1890s, as the U.S. government moved into a position of strong competition with Britain in East Asia. This conflict was shaped by Britain's conflicts with French Minister Hanotaux's global diplomacy. London acted to neutralize Hanotaux's policies by aid of orchestrating the Russo-Japanese War, a war whose included purposes

were to counter Hanotaux's influence through Russia's Count Witte, and to set off the 1905 Russian revolution, in which latter events British intelligence services played a significant secondary role.

The 1902 London-Tokyo treaty of alliance broke the close relations between the U.S. and Japan, and set the stage for that Russo-Japanese war. London's tentative arrangements for mobilizing British and Japanese naval forces in joint action against the U.S. during the early 1920s, were a continuation of that configuration.

In the 1930s

This U.S.-London conflict over Asia interests continued through the 1930s, and even during the period of the wartime alliance, and later. This was an included feature of the wartime conflicts between Prime Minister Winston Churchill and President Franklin Roosevelt. Until the Yalta period and later, the President was committed to a colonialism-free post-war world, and the opening of the former colonial regions for "American methods" of economic development.

Although the U.S. government capitulated to Churchill's postwar policies during the 1943-45 period, the underlying conflict between London and the U.S. over Asia persisted, even beyond the U.S. Anglophiles' manipulating President Truman into firing Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

During the 1930s, London continued its earlier bitter hostility to the policies of China's Dr. Sun Yat-sen, and was determined to eradicate pro-U.S. influences via such channels as the Kuomintang and the pro-American System currents in Japan. It was London's mid-1930s meddling into the internal political affairs of Japan, which was crucial in contributing to the conditions for the war between the United States and Japan.

The forces in London responsible for this were not acting out of pro-Japan motives; they wished the U.S. to be forced to crush Japan in war, and to provoke the United States into doing so. With Japan crushed, and defeat of the Kuomintang by the Communist assets of Bertrand Russell et al., it might be presumed that East and South Asia would be reduced to conditions like those of the mid-19th-century colonial period.

Harvard Law School

During and following the two decades preceding the initial design of the cited U.S. war plan, there emerged a U.S. component of the Atlantic liberal establishment which has shaped U.S. policy toward China since the Yalta treaty. This is a circle chiefly responsible for the current drifts in U.S. foreign policy toward China, Japan, and South and East Asia generally. One of the important centers shaping this policy toward Asia, has been based at Harvard Law School since no later than a meeting between China experts from that center and Communist International agent Agnes Smedley, shortly after the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.

This is the channel, via Canada, through which former Boston U.S. Attorney William Weld secured his personal

financial connections to Beijing military intelligence, and upon which the Nixon administration's Henry A. Kissinger relied significantly for guidance in his dealings with the Beijing government.

Zbigniew Brzezinski's delusions on the subject of China, reflect the sweeping incompetence of establishment thinking and doctrine toward East and South Asia generally, Japan included. The Harvard Law School's China experts are a prominent part of this stubborn disorientation in official U.S. thinking.

Britain's pro-Soviet factions

In the Western world's policy-shaping establishment as a whole, there are three leading factions. This matter has been referenced recently, in my letter to *Newsweek*, replying to the lengthy Henry A. Kissinger piece in the Sept. 25 edition. The first, is committed to the delusion of global power-sharing with Mikhail Gorbachov's Moscow. This faction is opposed by the nationalist patriots in the establishments of Britain, continental Western Europe, and the U.S. Between the two is the large establishment faction which Kissinger is assumed to represent, a faction which favors increased global power-sharing with Moscow, but within the limits of maintaining an Atlantic alliance and a credible Western deterrent.

In Europe, the "pro-Gorbachov" faction is composed of two competing elements, a northern one, centered upon London, the Hague, and Hamburg, and a southern one, centered upon Venice's reinsurance cartel. "Tiny" Rowland's *Lonrho*, his London *Observer* daily, and the press empire of the most distasteful, pro-Soviet British multi-millionaire, Robert Maxwell, are arms of the section of the British establishment committed to this delusion. This is the left-wing faction of British intelligence engaged in the fostering of destabilizations throughout all of East and South Asia.

The nations already undergoing pro-Soviet destabilization with leading assistance from this left-wing faction of British intelligence, include the Philippines, South Korea, Malaysia, Burma, India, and Pakistan. Additional cases, nations targeted to be destabilized by 1990, include Singapore, Thailand, Taiwan, and Japan. The prime targets in Thailand and Japan, are the two nation's monarchies.

International agencies involved in these operations include the World Council of Churches, former U.S. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark's international association of left-wing lawyers, and Amnesty International. Tiny Rowland's *Lonrho* and London *Observer* have been caught red-handed recently in Southeast Asia operations, just as Rowland and his frequent house-guest, the U.S. State Department's Chester Crocker, are working to turn over entire chunks of Africa to Moscow.

The surfacing of *Lonrho's* meddling into the internal political affairs of Japan fills in the last gap of information on known policies for destroying the entirety of the Asian Rim complex of nations traditionally friendly to the United States.