

London's IISS steers U.S. strategic doctrine

by Scott Thompson

The International Institute for Strategic Studies, the London-based subsidiary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), is devoted to the study and orchestration of the global conflicts deemed vital to the interests of the British oligarchy. IISS was founded in 1958, at the height of the Cold War, and is now the pre-eminent British think-tank peddling the "new NATO" doctrine, and pressing for the United States to accept the role of "policeman of the world."

At its latest "Strategic Debate," IISS brought in John Train, the Wall Street investment banker, Afghan mujahideen patron, and all-around Anglophile "spook," to spell out his views of the post-Cold War world. From 1983-'86 Train headed the New York "salon" of journalists, government agents, and bankers that mapped out the slander campaign against Lyndon LaRouche, which was an integral part of the frameup of LaRouche and associates ordered by George Bush and his Department of Justice. Warfare against LaRouche has always been at the top of the BAC's agenda.

IISS might be thought of as one of the nerve centers for assuring British influence over U.S. strategic military doctrine, through maintenance of a "special relationship" with the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and many of the defense think-tanks.

One of IISS's main ways of reaching out to broader layers is through its publications, which include: *Strategic Comments*; *Adelphi Papers*; *Survival*; an annual report entitled *The Military Balance*; and the annual reference *The World Directory of Strategic Studies Centers*.

The Strategic Survey 1997-1998, an IISS annual report, argues for the United States to accept its assigned role as global policeman. The only choice that the United States should make, the IISS survey argues, is whether to act unilaterally, to act through multilateral organizations like the United Nations or NATO, or through informal coalitions.

"The U.S. is bound to find itself often in the future balancing the benefits of a more multinational approach . . . against the utility of a unilateral approach which allows the U.S. its preferred policy without the encumbrances of inter-allied consultation. The quality of U.S. leadership in the future is likely to be judged by the wisdom of the choice it makes between these mutually exclusive methods for dealing with crises."

The Directing Staff of IISS includes: Dr. John Chipman, director; Dr. Gordan Adams, deputy director; Col. David King, administrative director and company secretary; and, Dr.

Gerald Segal, director of studies. Segal has made a name for himself by calling for the West to conduct an aggressive policy of encirclement of China, to assure that China disintegrates into a string of warring mini-states.

The Hollinger Corp. propaganda empire

by Scott Thompson and Jeffrey Steinberg

The Canadian whose media empire has been leading the British assault against the U.S. Presidency, since the day Bill Clinton was sworn into office, is publicly campaigning for a revival of Winston Churchill's World War II "alliance" among Britain, Canada, and the United States under the guise of a trans-Atlantic North American Free Trade Agreement. If this sounds both paradoxical and hypocritical, it is. But consider the following:

Conrad Black is the chairman and CEO of the Hollinger Corp. media cartel, which owns the Telegraph plc in Britain, the *Jerusalem Post*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and hundreds of other dailies and weeklies across the United States, and which has just launched a new nationwide daily in Canada. On July 6, 1998, Black addressed the annual meeting of the Center for Policy Studies in London, the flagship think-tank of the radical free market Mont Pelerin Society. In his speech on "Britain's Final Choice: Europe or America?" Black attacked the European Union as "the greatest engine for collectivism, illiberalism, and hyper-regulation in our national life." He called upon Britain to abandon plans to join the European Monetary Union, and, instead, to formally press for membership in an expanded, transatlantic "super-NAFTA," which he proposed be renamed as the "North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement."

"None of the continental European countries has a particular affinity with the United States and Canada," Black lied, "or anything slightly comparable to Britain's dramatic modern historic intimacy with North America. . . . Such an expanded NAFTA would have every commercial advantage over the EU. It is based on the Anglo-American free market model of relatively restrained taxation and social spending. The United States will make no significant concessions of sovereignty and does not expect other countries to do so."

Two years earlier, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher keynoted the founding "Prague Congress" of the New Atlantic Initiative, where she initiated the call for this super-NAFTA. Lady Thatcher chairs the international advisory board of the Hollinger Corp., and Black is a founder of the NAI.

Since his speech at the Center for Policy Studies, Black has been conducting a non-stop propaganda campaign for the

super-NAFTA. He opened the pages of his *Daily Telegraph* to a choreographed debate between himself and Thatcher's onetime Defense Secretary Michael Heseltine, who backed having Britain join the European Monetary Union. The "debate" was over the future of the euro and Britain's relationship to the new single currency.

Black next penned a more elaborate version of his call for "union now" for the Spring 1999 issue of the American political journal, *National Interest*, under the headline, "Britain's Atlantic Option — And America's Stake."

'We might see a British-born President'

One of Black's house historians, Paul Johnson — an editor of the Hollinger *Spectator* magazine, and a regular contributor to the *American Spectator*, Britain's leading "Get Clinton" leak sheet — has issued a call for outright union of the United States, Britain, Canada, and other Commonwealth nations. That ridiculous piece of propaganda appeared in the April 5, 1999 issue of *Forbes* magazine, whose publisher, Malcolm ("Steve") Forbes, Jr. is a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination. *Forbes* editor-in-chief is Sir Caspar Weinberger, President Ronald Reagan's Secretary of Defense. While, on many issues, Weinberger served the President loyally, he never remotely comprehended the duplicity of the British, and, after leaving the government, has emerged as a leading proponent of London's "new Cold War."

Under the headline, "Why Britain Should Join America," Johnson wrote, "before it is too late, we should consider an entirely different and revolutionary scenario" to the European Union single currency. "Britain, plus other English-speaking nations, such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, should join the U.S. In so doing, the newcomers would attach themselves to the dynamic U.S. economy, leaving behind the stagnancy and depressing statism of Europe."

"Is it preposterous to think this could happen? No, it isn't," Johnson continued. "Twenty years ago it would have been preposterous to think that Germany could reunite, or that the Soviet Union could dismantle itself. The world is changing fast."

"A British-American union would be the biggest M&A [merger and acquisition] deal of all time. What terms might make it fly?"

"Begin by recognizing that there is no question of Britain's becoming 'the 51st state.' With a population of 59 million and corresponding wealth and resources, Britain would be entitled to at least ten states. I can picture the Home Counties [of London], the South East, Wessex, East Anglia, the Midlands, Lancashire, Yorkshire, Scotland, Wales and Ulster, each sending two members to the Senate, where they would form the biggest and most homogeneous bloc. Britain's population would entitle her to more members in the House than California and New York put together. Just as no Presidential candidate is likely to get to the White House

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without carrying California and New York, the British states, if they worked together, could well have a determining say in who became President. In time, we might see a British-born politician as President.”

Johnson also proposed to add Canada to the new union, allowing each of its provinces to send two members to the U.S. Senate, and giving Canada as many house seats as California. He would also add in Australia and New Zealand.

What Black and Johnson euphemistically refer to as a “merger” would be nothing less than the biggest hostile takeover in modern history!

The ABCs of BAC intelligence warfare

What is today the Hollinger corporate octopus, started out during World War II as a front company for Britain’s war machine. In April 1940, Edward Plunkett Taylor was recruited into British intelligence by the Minister of Munitions and Supplies, Clarence Decatur Howe. Perhaps drawing on the Taylor family’s experience as smugglers during U.S. Prohibition, Howe assigned E.P. Taylor to secure the flow of U.S. dollars into the British Empire, and to obtain war supplies that were forbidden under the U.S. Neutrality Act. Taylor and his crew — including Conrad Black’s father, George Montagu Black — made a profit working through a British government front company that they had created, called War Supplies Ltd. The *New York Times* described it at the time as “a virtual merging of the economies of the United States and Canada.” At the end of the war, Taylor & Co. formed the Argus Corporation with the \$1.3 billion they had amassed by procuring arms for the British government.

Argus proceeded to buy up a number of strategic raw material firms, and Canada’s largest farm equipment manufacturer, Massey Ferguson. Conrad Black was groomed by his father and Taylor to take over Argus. When he assumed control in the 1970s, he changed the company’s name to Hollinger Corp., and he sold off the raw material and manufacturing subsidiaries; then he began a worldwide media grab, such that, today, Hollinger is among the largest print media cartels in the English-speaking world.

Using funds from liquidated assets of the Argus Corp., supplemented by contributions from Li Kai Shing, whose family has a virtually hereditary board position on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the heroin bank for East Asia’s market, Black purchased 100% control of The Telegraph Ltd., publisher of the *Daily Telegraph*. The *Telegraph* is the largest newspaper in London — it is a favorite of the British royal family — and quickly became a mouthpiece for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Black purchased 100% control of the *Jerusalem Post*, the foremost English daily in Israel, turning its policies to support for the Likudnik Greater Israel crazies, such as Foreign Minister Gen. Ariel Sharon, “the Butcher of Lebanon.” Hollinger Canadian Publishing Holdings, Inc. began buying up daily and weekly papers across Canada, through its wholly owned Sterling Newspapers Co. and Southam groups. And, in the United States, Black purchased some

240 daily and weekly papers through his Chicago Group, including the *Chicago Sun-Times*, the Gary, Indiana *Post Tribune*, and the Community Newspaper Group.

The *Spectator*, a British establishment journal since 1828, was purchased by Hollinger shortly after the takeover of the Telegraph Group Ltd. On July 9, 1990, the *Spectator* featured an inflammatory anti-German article Thatcher’s Minister of Industry and Trade, Nicholas Ridley. Ridley assailed Chancellor Helmut Kohl for backing reunification of his country, and equating Kohl with Adolf Hitler, and calling a reunified Germany the “Fourth Reich.” The article kicked up such controversy that he was soon thereafter forced to resign. Thatcher, in her *Memoirs, the Downing Street Years*, acknowledged that it was British Empire policy to do everything to block German reunification. Ridley was merely just taking orders from Thatcher, Black, and the BAC.

The inner circle

The boards of directors and advisory boards of Hollinger and its subsidiaries are a veritable who’s who of the BAC inner circle, from policy shapers, like Black, to field hands like Anglo-Israeli spy Richard Perle. We provide a partial listing:

Conrad M. Black, Canadian Privy Council, Queen’s Council, Chairman of the Board and CEO of Hollinger, Inc.; Hollinger International, Inc.; Hollinger Canadian Publishing Holdings Inc.; Telegraph Group, Ltd; and, Southam Inc.; 1001 Nature Trust; New Atlantic Initiative.

Barbara Amiel Black, wife of Conrad Black, and Vice-President, Editorial, London. Director, Hollinger, Inc.; and, Hollinger International, Inc.

R. Donald Fullerton, chairman of the executive committee, Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. Director, Hollinger, Inc.

Baroness Margaret Thatcher, LG, OM, Prime Minister of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (1979-90). Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.

Valéry Giscard d’Estaing, President of France (1974-81). Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.

Lord Peter Rupert Carrington, KG, GCMG, Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.; and, Director, Telegraph Group Ltd.

Henry A. Kissinger, KCMG, former U.S. Secretary of State and National Security Adviser; former member President’s Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.; and, Director, Hollinger International, Inc.

Zbigniew Brzezinski, former U.S. National Security Adviser, former chairman, Trilateral Commission. Senior International Adviser, Hollinger International, Inc.

Dr. Giovanni Agnelli, Honorary Chairman, Fiat S.p.A. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

Dwayne O. Andreas, Chairman, Archer Daniels Midland Co. Director, International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

David Brinkley, ABC News senior correspondent (1981-97). International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

William F. Buckley, Editor-at-Large, *National Review*. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives (1995-98). International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

Lord Hanson, Chairman, Hanson PLC, London. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

Richard Perle, U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy 1981-87; Senior Fellow, American Enterprise Institute; International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.; Director Hollinger International, Inc.; and, Director, Jerusalem Post Publications, Ltd.; Chairman, Hollinger Digital, Inc.

Lord Jacob Rothschild, Chairman, Jacob Rothschild Holdings PLC. International Advisory Board, Hollinger International, Inc.

Paul A. Volcker, Chairman, James D. Wolfensohn Inc. (1988-96); Chairman, U.S. Federal Reserve System, 1979-87; North American Chairman, Trilateral Commission.

Richard Burt, Chairman, International Equity Partners; Chief Negotiator in Strategic Arms Reduction Talks with U.S.S.R., 1989-91; Director, Hollinger International, Inc.

A. Alfred Taubman, Chairman, Taubman Co.; Chairman, Sotheby's Holdings, Inc.; and, Director, Hollinger International, Inc.

Lord Weidenfeld of Chelsea, Chairman, Weidenfeld & Nicolson Ltd., London; Director, Hollinger International, Inc.; and, Director, Jerusalem Post Publications, Ltd.

Viscount Cranborne, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Rupert N. Hambro; Chairman, JO Hambro & Co., Ltd.; former officer, British Special Operations Executive; and, Director, Telegraph Group Ltd.

Henry N.L. Keswick, Chairman, Matheson & Co. Ltd. and Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., London; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Lord King of Wartnaby, President, British Airways PLC and Babcock International Group, PLC, London; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, Privy Council, Queen's Council, U.K. Solicitor-General, 1962-64 and Attorney General, 1970-74; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Sir Evelyn Rothschild, Chairman, N.M. Rothschild & Sons, Ltd., London; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Raymond G.H. Seitz, Senior Managing Director, Lehman Brothers and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom; Director, Telegraph Group, Ltd.

Maj. Gen. Shlomo Gazit, Senior Researcher, Jaffe Center for Strategic Studies, Tel Aviv University; Former Chief of Israeli Military Intelligence; and, Director, Jerusalem Post Publications, Ltd.

Inter-American Dialogue dictates British policy

by Gretchen Small

The primary institutional channel for British-Wall Street policy for Western Hemisphere relations today, is the Inter-American Dialogue (IAD). Functioning as a private club of Western Hemisphere leaders, the Dialogue has arrogated to itself the power to approve or veto policies and politicians in the region. Members serving in governments are designated "on loan" from the Dialogue, be they cabinet ministers, or Presidents (as in the case of IAD Executive Committee member Sir Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the Queen's own President of Brazil). Dialogue members assert that it makes no difference who occupies the White House, it is the Dialogue that makes U.S. policy when it comes to Ibero-America.

The Dialogue was founded in October 1982 under crisis conditions. Political and institutional channels of British-Wall Street dominance over the Americas had shattered under the combined shock of the first "out-of-area" NATO deployment, Britain's Malvinas War against Argentina, and the debt crisis that followed shortly thereafter. Most worrisome to the Wall Street cabal, Lyndon LaRouche had become a major strategic factor in the region, respected and studied as the leader of the battle against British imperialism, and for national sovereignty.

Stepping in to lead the Dialogue were some of Teddy Roosevelt's political heirs: that infamous Malthusian, Robert McNamara, was a leader of the Dialogue from its founding into the 1990s. The "Father" of the Wall Street establishment, McGeorge Bundy, served on the Executive Committee of the Dialogue until his recent death. Sol Linowitz, Cyrus Vance, Elliot Richardson, and top executives from British and American banks, make up its ranks. Canadian intelligence figure Ivan Head has helped direct the Dialogue since its founding.

As *EIR* documented in its book *The Plot to Annihilate the Armed Forces and the Nations of Ibero-America*—published in English and Spanish—the Inter-American Dialogue seeks to replace the nations of this region, with a supranational "hemispheric" system of government, based on usury and free trade—including free trade in narcotics. To accomplish this, the Dialogue promotes Jacobin and narco-terrorist political movements as "the new face of democracy" (leaders of the Cuban-founded São Paulo Forum have been pulled into the Dialogue's ranks), and crusades against national militaries, which it labels *the* threat to democracy. Whatever will shatter the nation-state, is employed. The Dialogue set up a special task force in the mid-1990s, for example, to foment separatist ethnic conflict, to the avowed intent of eradicating "the very concept of national identity and national culture."