

George Soros and the London Honduras Caper

by Dennis Small

July 10—Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement on June 30, asking if President Barack Obama's support for the June 27 attempted coup d'état by former Honduran President José Manuel Zelaya, was a reflection of Obama's own plans to try something similar in the United States.

"All indications are that that is the case," LaRouche asserted. "Obama is betraying the mentality of a fascist dictator. Is he headed for a dictatorship? The pattern points in that direction," LaRouche stated, noting Obama's Nazi health-care, cap-and-trade, and bank bailout policies as symptomatic of the problem.

LaRouche pointed to the essential facts in the Honduran case: Then-President Zelaya attempted to organize a June 28 referendum to call a Constituent Assembly, which in turn was to modify the Honduran constitution to allow him to run for reelection. But such referenda are unconstitutional in Honduras, and the Supreme Court, the Congress, and the Attorney General all rejected the Zelaya initiative on those grounds.

Zelaya attempted to proceed by force regardless, and ordered the army to distribute ballots, and then cashiered the head of the armed forces when he refused to carry out the unconstitutional order. The Supreme Court reinstated the fired general and issued an arrest warrant for Zelaya, which the military carried out just hours before the illegal referendum was scheduled to begin. The military then put Zelaya on an airplane to neighboring Costa Rica, and the Congress named its president Roberto Micheletti as acting President of Honduras, until new elections could be held.

"They did the right thing," LaRouche commented. "The guy was making a coup against his own Constitution. His own government and his own Supreme Court condemned him for crimes against the Constitution. And now, many of the governments in the region, and Obama, are lined up to defend him. Are these governments going to be stooges for Obama when he does the same thing in the United States?" LaRouche asked.

Despite Obama's instant, and dangerous call for Zelaya to be unconditionally reinstated, cooler (and

saner) heads in Washington prevailed, and, through a timely meeting of Secretary of State Hillary Clinton with the deposed Zelaya in Washington, a framework was established for a negotiated solution to the crisis, through the mediation efforts of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias. Zelaya, goaded on by Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez and his "Bolivarian Alternative for the Americas" (ALBA) allies—many of which governments are notoriously dependent on George Soros's drug money and influence—had attempted to forcibly return to Honduras on July 5, in a Venezuelan plane, but was fortunately prevented from landing by Honduran authorities.

Furious at the fact that Secretary Clinton's sanity has, so far, prevailed, Chávez—a psychologically unstable British asset—lashed out during a press conference on July 10, saying that he had called up U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Shannon, to deliver "a message" to the Obama government, that Clinton's proposed negotiated solution to Honduras's internal crisis was a "very grave error," which must be reversed.

"Let's hope that President Obama arrives [from his foreign trip—ed.] and puts things in their place," Chávez said, demanding that negotiations between ousted would-be dictator Zelaya and current President Roberto Micheletti had to be ended.

The Drug Angle

Behind the foiled Zelaya coup was the long arm of the British empire, and the pro-drug apparatus of their puppet George Soros, the world's leading financier of drug legalization, whose outlook was shaped by his adolescent training by the Nazi occupants of Hungary during World War II, as Soros himself proudly proclaims, up to the present time. Soros has been hyperactive of late in the region, deploying narcoterrorist operations, and huge amounts of drug dollars, to carry out vote fraud against Alfonso Elís Serrano, the pro-development, anti-drug candidate for governor of Sonora, Mexico, whom he wished defeated, at all costs.

Soros and his allies also just orchestrated a shake-up of the Argentine cabinet to put drug legalization hitman Aníbal Fernández in as head of the cabinet in the Cristina Fernández de Kirchner government, at a decisive moment of the drive to legalize drugs in that country.

In Honduras, the new Foreign Minister, Enrique Ortez, told CNN on the very night Zelaya was ousted,

that during his Presidency, “three or four Venezuelan-registered planes landed illegally, bringing thousands of pounds . . . and packages of money that are the fruit of drug-trafficking. We have proof of all this. Neighboring governments have it. The DEA has it.”

A DEA spokesman told the Associated Press that he could neither confirm nor deny the charge. However, the 2009 edition of the U.S. State Department’s International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR) states that, in 2008, there was an increase in transshipments through Honduras of cocaine, and of pseudoephedrine and other precursor chemicals. Although the report is careful to state that, “as a matter of policy, the Government of Honduras does not facilitate the production, processing, or shipment of narcotic and psychotropic drugs or other controlled substances,” it takes note of the fact that “official corruption continues to be an impediment to effective law enforcement, and there are press reports of drug trafficking and associated criminal activity among current and former government and military officials.”

Zelaya had definitely become a part of Soros’s stable of current and former Ibero-American heads of state calling for drug legalization. On Oct. 13, 2008, Zelaya told a regional meeting of top anti-narcotics officials meeting in Honduras that consumption of “chemical, synthetic and natural” drugs should be legalized.

The Constituent Assembly Angle

In addition to drugs, there is another crucial aspect of London’s Zelaya caper whose significance has been largely overlooked.

The snapping point in Zelaya’s rule was his illegal attempt to impose a Constituent Assembly—an issue which actually goes back to 1991 . . . and to 1808.

In the early part of the 19th Century, British Prime Minister Lord Shelburne’s chief agent for France and the Americas, the perverse “philosopher” Jeremy Bentham—the father of the doctrine of “utilitarianism,” which guides Obama’s economic advisors today—pro-



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Former Honduran President José Manuel Zelaya.

moted the idea of Jacobin-style mob-rule, as a way of undermining the revolutionary effect that the American Revolution was having throughout the Americas. His theory of “the sovereignty of the people,” and “*vox populi, vox dei*,” was promoted by South American Liberator Simón Bolívar, until he himself awoke to Bentham’s perversity at the end of his life—something which today’s “Bolivarians” have yet to do.

The British Benthamite doctrine of “the will of the people” later became the basis of the legal doctrine of Adolf Hitler’s Nazi regime, as expounded by the Crown Jurist of the Third Reich, Carl Schmitt. Schmitt advocated that the “will of the people,” as expressed and interpreted by their Supreme Leader, such as Hitler,

could do as it saw fit, writing and ripping up constitutions at will, with utter disregard for the General Welfare.

Venezuela’s Chávez is a self-proclaimed follower of the doctrine of Schmitt, which he has implemented thoroughly in “Bolivarian” Venezuela. Beginning in 1999, Chávez perfected the art of the “Constituyente” in Venezuela, calling one referendum after another to dismantle whatever institutions were in his way. Other South American countries with heavy Soros influence, such as Bolivia, have since followed suit.

But Chávez was not the first kid on the block to go the British Benthamite route—regardless of what he himself may think. In 1991, the Colombian cocaine cartels bought and paid for an illegal Constituent Assembly in that country, which proceeded to disband the sitting Congress and rewrite the Constitution—to prohibit extradition of drug runners to the U.S., among other “democratic” causes.

This is the nature of the British-run “Bolivarian” beast that has mobilized to defend Zelaya’s attempted coup. It is a component of the overall British strategy to wipe out the last vestiges of the American Presidential system in the Americas, and replace it with British parliamentarism . . . and drugs.