

The pedigree of Mexico's enemies: British-backed treason in America

by Anton Chaitkin

Those who work to break up the U.S.-Mexico alliance, or to make the relationship one of oppression of Mexico, belong to a well-defined tradition of British-sponsored treason against the United States. They bluster about Mexican "corruption," but would trample Mexican national sovereignty, to protect global criminal networks—usurers, drug-money launderers, terrorists, secessionists—the mortal enemies of both of the sister republics.

It was Mexico's enemies, attempting to spread plantation slavery southward and westward, who caused the American Civil War.

This fight, between the promoters and the destroyers of sovereign republican government on both sides of the southern border, has been at the core of American politics since the infancy of the United States.

During the George Bush Presidency, Bush's supporters lauded the blood-proud heritage of First Lady Barbara Pierce Bush's collateral ancestor, Franklin Pierce (President, 1853-57), whose regime of Boston dope gangsters and slavery-spreading adventurers threw North America into crisis. George Bush himself especially idealizes his Anglophile predecessor Theodore Roosevelt (President, 1901-1909), betrayer and wrecker of the Western Hemispheric alliance policy of Abraham Lincoln and the American nationalists.

Behind the foreign policy adventures of the Bush machine, with its global dope-pushers Theodore Shackley and Oliver North, lies a continuous Freemasonic-flavored tradition of mercenary attacks against Ibero-America, and accompanying secessionism against the United States. The raids southward were known as "filibusters"; the largest such attack against the United States itself was the "Confederate States" rebellion of 1861-65.

Brits combat Lincoln's alliance with Mexico

During the American Civil War, President Lincoln was confronted as well with a full-scale British-French military invasion of Mexico. Lincoln maintained against those imperial invaders a staunch alliance with the Mexican republic, an alliance whose principles informed Lincoln's strategic outlook as a member of the American nationalist leadership.

The pretext for the invasion would be familiar to today's victims of International Monetary Fund usury. In 1859, Swiss

banker Jean-Baptiste Jecker loaned just over 3 million French francs to Mexico, in return for which Jecker received bonds worth 75 million francs, and the rights to all the silver to be found in the states of Sonora and Baja California. This scandalous looting helped oust the Miguel Miramón government; it was replaced by the Benito Juárez regime, which declared the fraudulent Jecker loan null and void. The assertion of Mexico's national sovereignty was used as a pretext for invasion. In addition, Juárez's actions against the Roman Catholic Church were cynically taken up as a *cause célèbre* by a cabal of European feudalists, guided by the rabidly anti-Catholic British oligarchy.

In 1860, Britain concluded the Cobden Treaty with the French Emperor Napoleon III, aimed at imposing a "free trade" order over the entire planet. Their joint war against China to force the legalization of British opium imports, their joint backing for the secession of the Southern states of the United States, and their projected joint attack on Mexico were included features of this gangster pact.

Lincoln, an avowed opponent of British free trade doctrines, was elected American President in November 1860. He had earlier gained fame, during his single term in Congress, for his sharp opposition to President James Polk's war against Mexico (1846-48). Lincoln's warnings then, against the slavery-spreaders as enemies of both republics, had now come back as haunting prophecies, in view of the secessionist declarations against the Union beginning in December 1860.

Not waiting for Lincoln's inauguration the following March, Mexico's ambassador, Matias Romero, travelled to Lincoln's home in Springfield, Illinois, to begin the cross-border cooperation for the coming crisis of freedom.

In January 1861, Napoleon III's half-brother, the Duc de Morny, got from banker Jecker 30% interest in all funds to be collected from the extortionate bonds, and made Jecker a French citizen—thus subject to imperial protection.

The American Civil War began on April 12, 1861, as British-sponsored rebels fired on U.S. Fort Sumter in South Carolina. On July 17, 1861, President Juárez suspended Mexico's international debt payments.

Under the "London Convention," signed Oct. 30, 1861, Britain, France, and Bourbon-ruled Spain agreed to military intervention against Mexico. Early in 1862, the joint Euro-

pean imperial forces landed at Vera Cruz and seized the Mexican Customs offices. (Spain soon pulled out and attempted the reconquest of the Dominican Republic.)

This entire British adventure was arranged and coordinated by Belgium's King Leopold, of the Saxe-Coburg family. Leopold's sister Victoria had married a son of England's insane King George III. In 1830, the British had created the new Kingdom of Belgium, and appointed Leopold its king. His sister Victoria's daughter, also named Victoria, was crowned Queen of England in 1837, and married Albert Saxe-Coburg, a nephew of her Uncle Leopold.

Leopold, having married a daughter of the French King Louis-Philippe of the House of Orleans, organized the European monarchies for Britain's attack against the underbelly of the North American republics. The invaders were to crown Leopold's daughter Carlotta (first cousin to both Queen Victoria and Prince Albert) "Empress of Mexico," and Carlotta's husband, the Hapsburg Duke Maximilian, "Emperor of Mexico."

The British, meanwhile, were subject to potential U.S. counterattack against the British colony of Canada, which the British were preparing to use as a Confederate base for terrorist raids against the United States. (John Wilkes Booth would confer with the British officers in Montreal in October 1864, before murdering President Lincoln the following April.) So the vulnerable British withdrew their troops from Mexico, leaving the forces of their French puppets marching on toward Mexico City, slaughtering and being slaughtered by the resistant Mexicans.

When the 1865 Union victory freed U.S. forces for potential action against Britain and France, the French troops had to be withdrawn from Mexico. Within a short time, a Mexican firing squad had executed "Emperor" Maximilian, Queen Victoria's cousin "Empress" Carlotta had gone mad, and French Emperor Napoleon III had died in exile in London.

The case of John Slidell, British stooge

We may see the true pedigree of the Bushite political menagerie which is currently clamoring against the U.S.-Mexican alliance, by reviewing the nineteenth-century intrigues of Britain's stooges within the United States. The story could almost be summed up in the extraordinary career of the New Yorker John Slidell, a linchpin of the British imperial apparatus.

Slidell started out as Aaron Burr's political lieutenant. After killing one of America's Founding Fathers, Alexander Hamilton, Burr had raised a private army to conquer Mexico and break off America's vast Louisiana territory. At his subsequent treason trial, Burr avoided conviction, and escaped state murder charges by fleeing to England and entering under the protection of British intelligence leader Jeremy Bentham. Burr came back to New York when the heat was off, and made John Slidell his henchman.

Slidell moved South, serving Burr and Bentham as their political boss for Louisiana. The Rothschilds' official U.S.

agent, August Belmont, joined the Slidell family by marrying John's niece, and Slidell brought an immigrant from the British West Indies, Judah Benjamin, into Louisiana politics as his understudy.

In 1845, Slidell was sent as a "border-adjusting" emissary to Mexico by President James Polk, who had just been elected, in part thanks to Slidell's audaciously criminal vote fraud. Mexico's government refused to receive Slidell; he gave the word to Polk to commence war. Polk's invasion was challenged in the "Spot Resolutions" introduced by Congressman Abraham Lincoln; the resolutions demanded to know the spot where, according to Polk's lies, Mexican troops had allegedly invaded American soil.

Within a year of the conclusion of the Mexican War, intriguers for the conquest of Mexico whipped up a new movement for the secession of the South from the American Union. They were led by Scottish Rite Freemasonry Southern chief John Quitman, who had been military governor and dictator of Mexico City.

The 1849-50 secession movement failing to gain sufficient Southern backing, Quitman joined with Jefferson Davis and Caleb Cushing to concoct the 1852 Presidential candidacy of the hapless Mexican War general, Franklin Pierce. The election of Pierce, to whom the Bush family looks back with blood-pride, ushered in a witches' sabbath of treason and aggression, remarkably similar to the Iran-Contra nightmare under Vice President Bush (1981-89).

Caleb Cushing, from a Boston family in partnership with Britain's opium trade, a co-conspirator with Slidell in launching Polk's war against Mexico, appointed himself U.S. Attorney General. Sen. Jefferson Davis, later the Confederate President, appointed himself Pierce's secretary of war. John Quitman became chief of an insurrectionary crusade against Cuba, financed by Slidell's nephew August Belmont, who was now ambassador to Holland.

With legal protection from Attorney General Cushing, and military protection from Secretary of War Davis, the Knights of the Golden Circle commenced arming thousands of anti-national fanatics in the West and South. The Knights' propaganda declared their aims to be: to conquer Mexico; to murder the racially and religiously objectionable Mexicans, and to replace them with fresh black slaves taken from Africa; and to break off the Southern states from the United States. This armed movement would later form the core of secessionism, in 1860-61, and the backbone of the sabotage and espionage operations behind Union lines, from Maryland, to Ohio, to Minnesota.

John Slidell, then a U.S. senator, ran the 1856 candidacy of James Buchanan and became the general manager of the 1857-61 Buchanan Presidency. Slidell devised much of Buchanan's treachery, such as his 1858 demand (rejected by Congress) for a "temporary protectorate" over the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua. After the failure of a mercenary invasion of Mexico led by California-based William Walker, Walker invaded Central America, was twice arrested

by patriotic U.S. Navy commanders, and twice released by the Buchanan-Slidell regime.

The Confederate rebels in 1861 appointed Slidell their representative in France, to coordinate with the Anglo-French strategy against the U.S. and Mexican republics. On Nov. 8, 1861—nine days after the London Convention plotted the invasion of Mexico—a U.S. warship seized the British steamer carrying Slidell to Europe. Slidell was arrested and taken to an American prison. Britain, threatening war, sent 8,000 troops to its colony of Canada. After Congress awarded a medal to the Navy's John Wilkes, Slidell's captor, Lincoln released Slidell and for the moment avoided a wider war.

Slidell helped coordinate the enemy's operations on all fronts. He supervised relations between the Southern Confederacy and the other puppet regime, in Mexico. Under Slidell's management, vital supplies for killing Union soldiers came aboard British-sponsored merchant ships to Mexico and crossed over the border into Texas. Slidell in Paris, and James Bulloch (uncle and future mentor of President Teddy Roosevelt) in London, together managed the British and French construction of raider ships to sink American merchant vessels; they thus prolonged the Civil War, at a cost of perhaps 300,000 American lives. Slidell's protégé, Confederate Secretary of State Judah Benjamin, ran the Confederate Secret Service in Mexico, the Caribbean, and British Canada, with terrorist apparatus headquartered in Montreal—prefiguring Britain's Montreal-New Orleans-Caribbean assassination machine, Permindex, which was to strike at John F. Kennedy and Charles de Gaulle.

Slidell procured British and French financing of the Confederate war against the Union, working through Baron Emil Erlanger, a German-French Jewish-cum-Lutheran banker, closely tied to the British government and the highest levels of British Freemasonry. To cement the deal, Slidell married off his daughter Mathilde to Baron Erlanger.

Slidell's sponsors also came through with loans for the subjugation of Mexico. As usual, the British swindled everyone, while the corpses piled up.

A British banking house floated a special loan for "Emperor" Maximilian, while he was still in Europe before claiming the Mexican throne. The bonds were supposed to pay their purchasers 201 million francs plus 6% interest. Clients of the British banker—mostly French suckers—paid 127 million francs for the bonds, of which Maximilian got a mere 8 million up front. The French Empire got 66 million, only a fraction of its Mexican military expense. The British, meanwhile, got money set aside up front, from the proceeds of selling these Mexico invasion bonds, as payment to British creditors on an English loan of 1851.

Epilogue: The Times, the Post, the treason tradition

Now, let us look at some of the modern-day heirs of the Mexico-bashers of the past.

The two leading U.S.-based Anglophile newspapers, the

New York Times and the *Washington Post*, have reacted with fury and vitriol against President Clinton's decision promoting continued U.S.-Mexican cooperation; they have in effect called for the overthrow of Mexico's government.

Those two pillars of the Anglo establishment privately celebrate their own special, almost mystical, family ties to the murderous British-French apparatus that assailed both Mexico and the United States in the mid-nineteenth century.

Southern white-supremacist Adolph Ochs bought the *New York Times* in the 1890s, under sponsorship by Britain's main U.S. banker, J.P. Morgan. The paper has belonged to the family of Ochs, and his son-in-law Arthur Hays Sulzberger, ever since.

Adolph Ochs and his father founded the Baroness Erlanger Hospital in Chattanooga, Tennessee. The hospital was named for John Slidell's daughter Mathilde, the one who married the Confederacy's chief financier, Baron Emil Erlanger. Ochs's parents had acted as agents of the Benjamin-Slidell secret service during the Civil War; his mother was arrested as a Confederate drug-smuggler.

Adolph Ochs's *New York Times* promoted Teddy Roosevelt's bullying of Ibero-America; campaigned for years for Southern states to ban black citizens from voting; and lauded the British-backed regime of Adolf Hitler in the 1930s, on the grounds that Hitler's Economics Minister Hjalmar Schacht would "reform" Germany's economy.

In 1991, the family of *New York Times* publisher Arthur Sulzberger sponsored the visit to America of British banker Rodolphe d'Erlanger, John Slidell's great-great-grandson. At a reception for Erlanger Hospital, he said that his great-grandfather, Baron Emil, was the partner of Cecil Rhodes in his nightmarish racism projects in Africa; and that Emil and his wife Mathilde Slidell had organized the introduction to Paris of Wagner's opera, *Tannhäuser*—which was booed off the stage.

Washington Post executive committee chairman Katharine Meyer Graham is also deeply rooted in imperial anti-American warfare. Her grandfather, French immigrant Eugene Meyer, Sr., was a California partner of the British Empire-controlled, British-French private banking firm, Lazard Frères, in the 1850s. The London-Paris oligarchy behind Meyer's firm was just then sponsoring from California the criminal, treasonous, "filibuster" raids against Mexico, such as that of William Walker. Grandfather Meyer also served as consul in California for the government of Britain's puppet, French Emperor Napoleon III, at the height of the buildup for Southern secession and the British-French invasion of Mexico.

Eugene Meyer, Jr., son of the French emperor's consul and father of Katharine Graham, was chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve System from 1930 to 1933. Meyer bought the *Washington Post* at a bankruptcy auction in 1933, after being forced out of the Federal Reserve chairmanship by the election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Meyer and Treasury Secretary Andrew Mellon had together led the American

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