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## Argentina

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# A Strategic Flank vs. The British Empire

by Cynthia R. Rush

June 12—In recent weeks, Lyndon LaRouche has pointed to Argentina as the South American nation whose history, national culture, and scientific capabilities make it a crucial strategic flank in the global war against the British Empire.

Why Argentina? For one thing, LaRouche told his associates on May 22, “in Argentina, what you have is . . . a longstanding hatred of the British. . . . It goes back to the 1820s, when we had these wars, in which the British took over the Malvinas [known in London as the Falklands—ed.], for example, which were actually the territory of Argentina at that time. You have a long history of this.”

LaRouche also remarked on May 23 that, like Russia, Argentina possesses a wealth of natural resources; and, as is also the case with Russia, this natural wealth can be used not only for the country’s domestic industrialization, but for the benefit of all mankind. President Cristina Fernández de Kirchner’s recent announcement that agricultural production will be doubled by 2016, and her emphasis on rapidly increasing Argentina’s industrial capabilities, and mining resources such as uranium to fuel the country’s nuclear energy plants, speak to that potential.

Brazil, on the other hand, is an oligarchical nation, “a product of the Hapsburg empire,” LaRouche said. Brazil is evil, “a slave state, still! Slavery was actually only repealed in the middle of the 1880s in Brazil,” and “you have still a division, a cultural division within Brazil, of an oligarchical form of government, which is based on the Hapsburg tradition.”

Mexico is a different story, LaRouche noted. Historically, its republican forces identified with the American System of political economy, seen early on, in their fight for independence from Spain, and later, in the alliances of President Benito Juárez with Abraham Lincoln in the middle of the 19th Century; and then, President Lázaro Cárdenas’s collaboration with Franklin Roos-

evelt, against the British, in the 1930s.

LaRouche explained that, “the British understood that Mexico was strongly allied, since the [1867] return of Juárez to power, with the United States, as opposed to the British. So therefore, Mexico was targeted for destruction, first by subversion by British influence, and then, in the [post-1982] crushing of the [President José] López Portillo effort. It’s been destroyed, and become a British asset, . . . a drug-trafficking asset of the British interest. . . . There is no optimism within Mexico as a process. There may be optimistic people, but there’s no process that’s any damned good, of any weight in Mexico now. . . .”

Argentina certainly has its own pro-British oligarchy, which has reared its ugly head to run the country periodically throughout its history—always with disastrous results. But LaRouche pointed out that the underlying *national* sentiment and history of opposition to the British Crown, combined with optimism and pride stemming from the country’s impressive scientific and technological achievements, give it the strength to *out-flank* Brazil, still enmired in the tradition of the brutal Portuguese empire.

### ‘If You Don’t Jump, You’re a Brit!’

The LaRouche Youth Movement (LYM) in Buenos Aires reported that the anti-British sentiment and sense of national optimism was so visible during the five-day Bicentennial celebration of Argentina’s May 25, 1810 declaration of independence, that it reflected a changed dynamic—an almost revolutionary fervor that hadn’t been seen in the country since the era of nationalist leader Juan Domingo Perón in the 1940s and 1950s.

Seven million people—almost one-fifth of the population—poured into the streets for the festivities, strolling on the promenade built especially for the occasion along Buenos Aires’s famed 9th of July Avenue, joyfully taking in the exhibits and parades that proudly documented the country’s achievements over 200 years of history. One parade had huge floats, “emphasizing industry and our national Constitution as two of the country’s central icons, and ending with a float representing the idea of the future we seek, guided by scientific breakthroughs,” the LYM wrote.

“Also,” the LYM added, “the world-famous Colón opera house, a symbol of Classical art on the continent, reopened its doors during this Bicentennial celebration,” after three years of extensive renovation.

Another reflection of the tone of the celebration,

was the film on Argentina’s political history, shown during the closing ceremonies on May 25, and seen by President Kirchner and seven invited Ibero-American Presidents, as well as the huge crowd gathered in front of the giant obelisk in downtown Buenos Aires.

Projected onto the front of the historic Cabildo building, where independence was declared in 1810, the film began with an event that is a source of enormous national pride: the defeat of the *invasiones inglesas*—the British invasions of 1806 and 1807, which were resisted by the local Buenos Aires population under the leadership of hero Santiago Liniers. This is one of the first things that every Argentine child learns in school, and never forgets.

The refrain “the Malvinas are Argentine” could also be heard everywhere, with flags portraying the South Atlantic islands that Britain illegally seized from Argentina in 1833.

At midnight on May 24, the LYM reported that “we all sang the national anthem—all emotionally moved, crying, celebrating. And just a little bit later, people all along the length of July 9th Avenue were jumping up and down, in response to that well-known [Peronist] jingle, ‘If you don’t jump, you’re a Brit.’ We jumped a lot! The people at the celebration didn’t identify with something in particular, but rather with the best: to find us united by the idea of Argentina as a sovereign nation.”

### ‘Independence Is Glass-Steagall’

The eight LYM organizers who participated in the five-day celebration, were inspired, as they put it, “by the idea of the future that LaRouche represents for all the nations on Earth.” On the promenade, they placed two large posters on 2x2-meter stands. Under the headline “National Banking,” one showed how a Hamiltonian, LaRouche-style National Bank would work; the other was headlined, “The Next 50 Years on Earth



Presidencia del al Nacion Argentina

*London and Wall Street have never forgiven former President Néstor Kirchner (right) and current President Cristina Fernández (left), for rejecting IMF policy, following Argentina’s December 2001 debt default. They are shown here celebrating Argentina’s Bicentennial, May 25, 2010. Brazil’s President Lula da Silva, center.*

Begin Here,” with a picture showing the first things that man would do on Mars. A banner which read “Independence is Glass-Steagall,” was placed between the two stands, and altogether, the display occupied a six-meter-wide space, “giving a sense of great importance to our deployment.”

While people stopped to listen to the briefings over the sound system, nodding their heads in agreement, they received a leaflet entitled “Argentina at the Tricentennial: Forging an Alliance of Sovereign Nation-States,” which called on patriots to demand a global Glass-Steagall to immediately begin the economic reconstruction the world requires. “The future is in our hands,” citizens were told, “if we succeed in tossing out the current monetarist axioms and concentrate on increasing the productive power of labor,” through a physical-economic system to defend the general welfare.

Thirty-thousand leaflets went out over the five-day period, as people “expressed their happiness at being able to participate in this celebration, when we told them we represented the future, and that we were planning Argentina’s next 100 years,” one organizer wrote.

“We were moved and surprised by the excellent conditions and responses. The dynamic was such, that, in the middle of this marvelous, multitudinous celebration, we were able to ensure that thousands of people had access to LaRouche’s ideas in Argentina!”

What made the celebration extraordinary, was that there were “so many people united under a single slogan, without fighting, without useless revisionist discussions, but rather at a national celebration of optimism. The world is marching toward a New Dark Age, yet there was a sense of optimism.”

## British Hysteria

That optimism and anti-British feistiness have been very much on display in the country for much of this year.

London and Wall Street have never forgiven former President Néstor Kirchner and then-First Lady Cristina Fernández, for rejecting IMF policy after Néstor’s 2003 election, in the midst of the horrific crisis that followed Argentina’s December 2001 debt default. Kirchner refused to punish a suffering Argentine people with the same savage austerity that had caused the 2001 economic blowout in the first place. He successfully oversaw the 2005 debt restructuring, and in 2006, paid off the \$9.5 billion that Argentina owed the IMF.

Only months after Cristina Fernández took office in December of 2007, the British-steered landed oligarchy launched a four-month strike, whose aim was to drive her from office. Then, in 2009, the drug legalization and human rights mafia, led by George Soros’s local agent Horacio Verbitsky, roped the government into backing the murderous drug decriminalization policy that is a central element in the British Empire’s new Opium War against the Americas. This alleged “public health” policy represents a vulnerable flank that the British will attempt to exploit.

But, with the breakdown of the world financial system at the top of the agenda internationally, early this year, Fernández de Kirchner went on the offensive. She stood her ground on key issues of economic sovereignty, which she placed in the context of her country’s Bicentennial celebration, and also attacked efforts to impose savage IMF austerity on nations of the Eurozone—although stopping short of advocating a global Glass-Steagall during the May 18-19 EU-Ibero-American summit in Madrid, when she had the chance to do so.

In early March, she won a battle against Central

Bank governor Martín Redrado over the government’s right to use Central Bank reserves to pay foreign debt. Redrado, a Harvard man who toed the British line that the “autonomy of the Central Bank must be respected,” was ousted, causing London’s *Financial Times* and other British media to go ballistic, shrieking that Fernández had violated some sacred law.

However, Argentine citizens, who have some idea that the Central Bank has rarely served national interests—it was founded in 1935 by British agent Raúl Prebisch—took to the streets to defend the President, and her choice to replace Redrado, economist Mercedes Marcó del Pont, the former head of the state-owned Banco de la Nación and proponent of directed credit. Del Pont stated recently that the Central Bank must play “a more active role in reestablishing channels of credit” for investment in industry and other productive endeavors.

Firm support for the nation’s nuclear energy program, the oldest in South America, is also a source of national inspiration. During the May 31 celebration of the National Atomic Energy Commission’s (CNEA) 60th anniversary, director Norma Boero confirmed that the continued development of nuclear energy and related technologies is, today, “a policy of State.”

The CNEA’s budget increased from 93 million pesos in 2003 to 750 million in 2010, and is expected to double next year to finance an aggressive agenda of completing the Atucha II reactor, and the building of two more reactors, possibly with Russian involvement. Argentina is developing the small prototype CAREM reactor, not only for domestic use, but for export to developing countries interested in establishing their own nuclear energy capabilities. Defense Minister Nilda Garré also announced June 3 that the government may use the CAREM reactor as a nuclear power source for existing naval ships, or possibly in a nuclear submarine that the country is interested in building.

The City of London couldn’t have been pleased with the June 7 remarks by former U.S. President Bill Clinton, during a visit to Buenos Aires. Speaking before a conference of businessmen, and labor and political leaders, Clinton praised the current and previous government’s economic policies, noting they had brought about a “180-degree turnaround” of the economy, following the devastating crisis of 2001-2002. The former President predicted that in the next 50 years, Argentina will likely “recover its place as a leader among nations.”