

The Myth of Geopolitics

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*[Published in **Executive Intelligence Review**, Volume 26, Number 51, December 24, 1999.
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Geopolitics, as popularized by the geography freak Halford Mackinder, he of Britain's war-mongering King Edward VII, was always a fairy-tale intended for the ears and eyes of credulous fools in and out of military uniforms. Like all such fairy-tales, the myth of "geopolitics" was created to hide the British monarchy's actual motives for creating an alliance of Britain, France, Russia, Italy, and the U.S.A. of Wall Street's Presidents Theodore Roosevelt and Ku Klux Klan sponsor Woodrow Wilson, for a war intended to destroy both Russia and Germany, and to take over control of the U.S.A. itself from within. Since the real motives for what became World War I, were not suitable for official publication, a fairy-tale explanation of the motive for war, "geopolitics," was concocted, instead.

The real objective of the British monarchy, since 1776, has been either to destroy, or reassimilate the United States of America. Until 1863, the commitment of the British Foreign Office of Jeremy Bentham and his clone Lord Palmerston, was to destroy the U.S.A. The use of treasonous U.S. Presidents Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan, in preparing the way for the launching of the Confederacy, was the last effort to break up the United States during that century. The decision at Gettysburg prompted the British monarchy to rely upon Wall Street's subversion to corrupt and take control of the U.S. from within, rather than new military conspiracies such as that built up under Wall Street-controlled anglophile Presidents such as Polk, Pierce, and Buchanan.

The 1861–1876 crash program of economic development, conducted by such followers and allies of Henry C. Carey as President Abraham Lincoln, established the U.S. economy as the world's leading agro-industrial nation, with the world's most advanced technology in practice. Admiration of this U.S.A. economic success of 1861–1876, brought Bismarck's Germany and Russia's Alexander II, together with Meiji Restoration Japan, into a grand global partnership with the United States, against the British imperial monarchy. The launching of trans-Eurasia continental railway systems, modelled upon the proposals of the German-American Friedrich List and the U.S. transcontinental system, thus constituted a U.S. economic partnership which threatened to destroy the dominant role of the British Empire. This was the reality of the so-called "geopolitical threat" which the U.S.A.,

Germany, Russia, and Japan, represented for the British imperial monarchy, specifically the monarchy run by Palmerston-trained Prince of Wales and later King Edward VII.

The importance of covering over the British monarchy's true war-making motive with the fairy-tale of geopolitics, is best understood from close examination of the internal struggle by and against Britain's Wall Street bankers and lawyers, especially over the course of 1873–1917.

Wall Street and the Southern states' slave-owning class have represented, to the present day, a continuous bastion of the British monarchy's agents inside the U.S.A. This role of Wall Street was established with the founding of the Bank of Manhattan by Aaron Burr, a Burr who was an agent of the head of the British Foreign Office, Jeremy Bentham, at that time. Under Bentham later, and more famously, Lord Palmerston, the hard core of the New York, New England, and Southern states' British agents was assembled under the title of "Young America," the U.S. branch of Palmerston agent Giuseppe Mazzini's "Young Europe" network. Under the rubric of the cult of "shareholder value," we see again today the unity of Wall Street bankers and lawyers with the Confederacy's populist legacy.

However, contrary to the "geopolitical" fairy-tale, then or now, the issue was never conflicts among geographically national self-interests as defined in terms of territory or "natural resources." The real issue was always the same issue which divided American patriots from American-Tory traitors, back during the 1776–1863 period, and still today. With the collapse of the sordid relics of feudal-aristocratic "conservatism," the conflict between so-called British liberal democracy, and U.S. republicanism, became the only issue which defined the essential global conflict within our planet as a whole. British liberalism represented the triumph of Roman-style financier oligarchy, as based in a parliamentary system of "bread and circuses," by means of which the Bank of England's financier constituency ruled over a British population stupefied by the "bread and circuses" dispensed in the name of a pompous monarchy.

The issue was, and is, whether the authority and responsibility of government shall be defined by service to the interest of a ruling financier-oligarchical class (e.g., "shareholder value"), or as the U.S. Declaration of Independence and Preamble of our Constitution define the fundamental law of our republic: the obligation and authority of government as resting exclusively upon the government's indispensable power to promote the general welfare, that for all the living and their posterity.

The real issue, on whose behalf the Anglo-American financier oligarchy deploys lackeys such as Brzezinski and Schlesinger, is between those two forces today. The issue is, shall we respond to the inevitable disintegration of the present world financial system, with the forces

of war, chaos, and genocidal population policies, or shall we bring a powerful group of nations, including the U.S.A. and some leading nations of Eurasia, together, to establish a new global monetary system, one echoing the pre-1958 Bretton Woods agreements, but more equitable than that of the pre-1958 period? That is what Brzezinski, Schlesinger, *et al.* were really babbling about.