

We should base 'Soviet policy' on the American Revolution

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This statement is excerpted from remarks made on April 16 by congressional candidate Lyndon LaRouche.

The policy of the United States toward the Soviet Union over the past 70 years has been a series of follies characterized most conspicuously by alternation between Neville Chamberlain-like conciliationism of the type we've seen since 1983, and ultra hard-line anti-communism.

The problem here is that each of these extremes, conciliationism of the Thatcher variety today or hard-line anti-communism of the McCarthy period mentality, for example, are both based on a false assumption that capitalism and the vital interests of the United States, being one and the same, correspond to liberal British finance capitalism, i.e., that of Adam Smith. This is grotesquely ironical, in the sense that the American Revolution was fought against British liberal capitalism and its philosophy of government, society, and law. So in no place in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union are the traditional interests of the United States represented in either of these two extremes.

The conciliationist or so-called Trust or condominium view, is associated with Teddy Roosevelt traditions of environmentalism: the attempt to destroy society based upon scientific and technological progress in agriculture, industry, and infrastructure, in favor of a world of kooks overlorded by aristocrats and usury-practicing financiers.

The idea is that since the Soviet Union is a potential oppressive force against the tendency of Western continental Europe to foster agro-industrial scientific and technological progress, the United States and Great Britain should ally with Moscow against these tendencies in Europe and among developing nations. That's the condominium view in the simplest terms.

The mindless anti-communism also assumes that Adam Smith is the source of all virtue and that the only thing wrong with the communists is that they don't worship the god of Adam Smith, who happens to be not the Christian god, of course, but some evil, satanic heathen god—if one reads his writings on morals, economics, and political economy accurately and without mildew over one's eyes.

We have had more than enough of British liberal capitalism. We are now in the denouement of that particular piece of nonsense, and we should be happy to be rid of it. We should be happy to go back to that upon which the United

States was founded, a commitment to the American System of political-economy of Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton. It's the only model of modern economy that works—not that Hamilton was himself perfect, but what he defends, together with Ben Franklin, and Gottfried Leibniz before Franklin, and Mathew and Henry Carey, Henry Clay, and Friedrich List after Hamilton, is leading toward what we wish in political-economy. That happens to be the vital interest of the United States—the American System of political economy. And that should be seen as a reflection of Western European Christian civilization.

Use economic policy to civilize Russia

Once we have those things in perspective, then we can proceed to develop a policy toward the Soviet Union.

Now, the Soviet Union is essentially evil because Russia was evil. Great Russia was evil, whether under Ivan Grozny or the commissars, because the culture is satanic, even when it calls itself Christian, generally, because it does not recognize the existence of human individuality; it is rather a collectivist, pagan-modeled society antagonistic to Christianity.

What's wrong with Russia is, essentially, the Muscovite tradition of opposition to the principles affirmed by the Council of Florence. If we could remove that problem from Russia, we have no problem with it any more than we have with any other nation, or that we in the United States have in our own government.

So, our policy is to neutralize and contain Soviet power to the extent that it is an immediate threat; but, at the same time for the medium to longer term, to introduce cultural influences which the Muscovites might discover to be to their advantage, which would lead them out of that which tends to make them an enemy, whether in a Bolshevik or other form.

Louis XI outwitted his enemies

Our attention might well be drawn to France's great King Louis XI, who accomplished the reconstruction of France from a pre-existing shambles by means of a series of measures which included military measures as absolutely required. Louis was not prone to get involved in long, protracted wars—as a matter of fact, he bribed most of his enemies, and outwitted them with a superior approach to political-economy. He defeated Burgundy, England, and others by economic methods.

We should have the same attitude toward the Soviet Union. To the extent we can contain Moscow's evil brutishness and its thrust toward military adventures, and help people being oppressed by the Soviet empire to attain their freedom or less evil oppression from Moscow, we should be moving to provide Moscow with examples of things which might induce the Muscovites to rethink some of their cultural assumptions. And thus we would hope that the Russians, being human, and thus, prone as human beings to the noblest things of which human beings are capable, might be attracted to that.

In contrast, the mindless anti-communist says that the only thing that's wrong with Russia is that it opposes liberal capitalism. Well, the problem is, the mindless anti-communist is actually taking the side of George III against George Washington, and since he doesn't want to face that fact, he says, "The only thing wrong with Russia is its communism," by which he means its opposition, in his view, to Adam Smith. He might recognize a bit of satanism in Russian Bolshevism—all quite true. But he does not want to deal with the issue of economics and related military issues. He does not wish to face the fact that we are incapable of effective cultural warfare against Moscow—where the Pope, for example, is—precisely because we refuse to give up our own insanity, our liberal capitalism, in favor of that choice of weapon, i.e., the American System and what that implies, in order to conduct cultural warfare against the problems represented by the Soviet empire.

So, we must learn lessons today from France's Louis XI. We can and should make what some people would call economic concessions to Moscow, particularly via Western Europe. However, the benefits which we have offered to the

Russians should not merely be a bribe to induce them to behave well. Rather, these should be things which are to the benefit of Russians and which tend to guide them to a perception of better ways of thinking about the relationship of man and nature and, hence, man and man. We ought to proceed in the manner that Louis XI did. Yes, we help the Russians—not as a bribe, not as some kind of a cute trick—but simply because they're human beings.

The underlying strategic point is that if they see the wisdom of our ways and benefit from it, we have a better chance of winning them over to that point of view. We don't wish to harm them unnecessarily. But we will tolerate no nonsense in the matter of imperialist aggression or oppression of national minorities or people.

It's a very simple policy; we ought to stick to it. To do that, we have to get rid of both offshoots of the disease of British liberalism. We must be rid of the condominium freaks such as the Thatchers and the Reagan-Bush administration since 1983, and we must be rid of simple, mindless anti-communism, the latter doing nothing to defeat communism but tending to foster dictatorship in our own ranks.

We must rather affirm that on which we ought to stand as former President and former Secretary of State John Quincy Adams underlined the meaning of community of principle, and serve that principle rather than playing these silly utopian games, which, on one side, the Neville Chamberlains of our time play with their Gorbysmania, their insane infatuation—it's almost a sexual infatuation—with Mikhail Gorbachov, or with the alternative of mindless anti-communism. We've had too much of both of those extremist alternatives. Why don't we affirm that for which the American Revolution was fought?

'No price too great to stop global condominium'

Excerpts of a statement released by Lyndon LaRouche on April 8, which appeared as a full-page ad in the Washington Times on April 18.

... There is no price, there is no risk so great, that it should deter us from sabotaging, from wrecking the attempt to introduce the kind of global empire represented by an Anglo-American-Soviet condominium under the present malthusian pro-environmentalist, so-called, drift of policy. I refer specifically in this connection, to the doctrine reflected, by now-President Gorbachov in his United Nations addresses and other related statements made in New York City at the end of 1988.

If a global condominium among Moscow, London,

and Washington were to be established under that kind of policy, the human race is doomed. Therefore, there is no price so great, that it must not be risked to prevent that sort of condominium policy from succeeding. Anyone who opposes that policy is, in effect, a traitor to the entire human species—not merely to one nation or other. *This must be stopped.* . . .

Is Lithuania an absolute turning point? I don't know, and no one knows. Dare we risk it? In any case, to sacrifice Lithuania, and the Baltic states, is an immoral act, a consummately immoral act. If we think it not immoral, then unleash all our prisons, because there is no prisoner in any prison, in Western Europe or North America, who has committed a crime half so heinous as those who dump millions of Balts to the mercies of the Moloch of Moscow.

The trick is to find strength in ourselves to take the course of lesser risk, the course of preventing the condominium with its present policy-drift, from consolidating its power. . . .