

# LaRouche Doctrine Backed In Europe, SW Asia

by Hussein Askary

A few days after Lyndon LaRouche issued his groundbreaking U.S. policy statement for Southwest Asia, “The LaRouche Doctrine,” support started to build up in the Arab world and Europe. A major break was the endorsement of LaRouche’s proposal by Iraq’s leading “Sunni” cleric, scholar, and political leader Dr. Ahmed Al-Kubaisi. Dr. Al-Kubaisi told *EIR* on April 28: “Convey in my name, Ahmed Al-Kubaisi, Iraqi Islamic scholar and Chairman of the United Iraqi Patriotic Movement, that I support Mr. LaRouche’s proposals for a new U.S. policy in Iraq and the region which he has called the LaRouche Doctrine.” *Al-Sa’a*, a twice-weekly newspaper in Iraq which is the official publication of the Dr. Al-Kubaisi’s movement, will publish the Arabic text of the “LaRouche Doctrine.”

On April 29, the day prior to LaRouche’s international webcast on the LaRouche Doctrine, he was invited onto the widely-read IslamOnline website to answer questions from throughout the Islamic world on his Iraq peace strategy. LaRouche’s leading French associate Jacques Cheminade was invited to Doha to present the policy, and all three major newspapers in Qatar—*Al-Watan*, *Al-Sharq*, and *Al-Raya*—had prominent and thorough coverage of Cheminade’s presentation, including setting out LaRouche’s doctrine for a rapid U.S. military exit and for economic development in the region, point by point.

A few days earlier, a number of Arab intellectuals and political figures had rallied to express their support for the initiative, and to seek the means of implementing it. Prof. Mohammed Selim, Director of the Center for Asian Studies at the University of Cairo, said, “I fully subscribe to this idea.” One senior Arab diplomat in Europe, who characterized the document as “wonderful—as usual,” proposed opening a dialog with people in Iraq to discuss LaRouche’s ideas. Another Egyptian, an activist based in Europe, seized on LaRouche’s initiative, saying it was crucial to get the United States out, and bring the United Nations into Iraq, “not under American command, but completely.” A leading Arab media figure, who is well connected in the region, said one important aspect of LaRouche’s approach is his emphasis on the role of leading nations in Southwest Asia, specifically Syria, Turkey, Iran and Egypt—to which he added Saudi Arabia—in stabilizing Southwest Asia.

In the course of discussions with these and other Arab figures, great interest was shown in generating massive media

exposure for the LaRouche Doctrine and the man who drafted it.

## European Reactions

Following Dr. Al-Kubaisi’s endorsement, on May 1 *Il Campanile*, the official organ of the Italian party UDEUR-Alleanza Popolare chaired by Clemente Mastella, published the entire text of the LaRouche Doctrine for Iraq in two articles by the Democratic candidate.” The first was entitled, “The U.S.A. Interest in Southwest Asia,” and the second, “The Fall of Olympus.” The two pieces are prominently reported on the Alleanza Popolare website [www.ilcampanileonline.com](http://www.ilcampanileonline.com), in the section of foreign news. Alleanza Popolare is part of the opposition in the Italian Parliament, but maintains an independent position on the Iraq War, which allows it to have a special dialogue with the government coalition.

In addition, Nino Galloni, Italy’s former director general of the Italian Labor Ministry, gave an interview to the Rome-based Agenparl news agency on the present situation in Iraq on April 29. Galloni commented: “We must acknowledge our mistakes and we must show respect for the Islamic and Arab culture. We must also allow the reconstruction of the Iraqi national forces (as correctly underlined by the American leader Lyndon LaRouche) and discuss in an appropriate international arena the exclusion of specific forms of war (such as the involvement of civilians in terror actions or in high-tech military actions) on the basis of the ethical principles common to the Islamic and Christian religions.”

## Iraqi Patriots Come Forward

On May 3, Dr. Mostafa Ali Al-Bazergan, of the Iraq Information and Research Center in London, issued the following statement: “On my behalf, as Chairman of the Iraq Information and Research Center, and on behalf of my colleagues at the executive board, I express our support for the content presented in the ‘LaRouche Doctrine’ and the aspects presented therein that ensure the interests of the Iraqi people and the ending of the American occupation of Iraq in a way which protects the interests of both sides, and establishes balanced, mutual relations based on the principle of dialogue and understanding.”

Dr. Al-Bazergan is the grandson of the 1920 anti-British Iraqi revolution hero Ali Al-Bazergan. The latter, a renowned merchant from Baghdad, was the founder and secretary general of the “Guardians of Independence Movement,” which was established in 1919 following the British invasion of Iraq.

More support for the proposal is coming from the Persian Gulf, Egypt—especially Iraqi patriots living in these countries—and also from Arabs living in Europe, including Palestinian organizations. An Iraqi journalist in Dubai has circulated a petition for support of LaRouche. It states: “I, the undersigned, support Mr. Lyndon LaRouche’s initiative called the LaRouche Doctrine, aimed at stopping the current

war policy of the U.S. Administration in Iraq and the region, and to achieve an organized and safe withdrawal of U.S. occupation forces from Iraq; and the creation of a new U.S. foreign policy for Southwest Asia, according to the general points outlined by LaRouche, to achieve the common interests of the people of the region and the U.S. itself, on the basis of cooperation and mutual respect of sovereignty and independence of all parties.”

The London-based Arabic daily *Al-Arab International* published LaRouche’s statement in two parts on April 30 and May 3. The first installment carried a long banner headline: “To Prevent a Flight Forward as Rumsfeld Suggests or a Chaotic Withdrawal: Lyndon LaRouche Calls for the Withdrawal of U.S. Troops from the Hell of the Collapsing Occupation.” The second part was headlined: “LaRouche: U.S. Strategic Defense Is Based on Achieving and Enhancing Peace, Not the Pursuit of Perpetual Wars.”

On May 3, the LaRouche strategy was presented on Lebanese NEW Television (NTV). NTV journalist Maria Mahlouf’s question during the April 30 Washington, D.C. webcast, and the Presidential candidate’s response to her, were both transmitted. The LaRouche Doctrine itself had been reported by NTV prior to the webcast. The Lebanese channel also, on May 5, interviewed Iraqi expert Dr. Mostafa Al-Bazergan who had just endorsed the LaRouche Doctrine. During this TV interview, Al-Bazergan discussed the situation in Iraq, and U.S. policy in the Southwest Asia region. He called for “starting thorough discussions of the LaRouche Doctrine throughout the region and internationally” as a viable solution for the current crises in the region.

In other Arabic media, an article by this writer on the “LaRouche Doctrine” is being very widely published on Arabic Internet news websites and discussion groups. The article is entitled, “Interventions from the United States to resolve the crisis in Iraq and Palestine,” and subheaded, “LaRouche: The U.S. should seek help from nations of the region for a swift withdrawal.” The London-based Middle East Online and the Syrian daily political bulletin All4Syria have both published this latter article, and it was, as of the first week of May, slated for publication in printed newspapers in several Arab countries.

The article listed the important changes, including changes in American military policy in Iraq, which had taken place in the two weeks since the release of the “LaRouche Doctrine.” However, it noted, without a thorough and radical shift in U.S. policy as proposed by LaRouche, and in his name, most of these moves will have no effect beyond some dismay in the public opinion of nations in the U.S.-led “Coalition” and their allies. The article then goes through the crucial points, point by point, as presented in the LaRouche doctrine.

### **Broadcast From Rome**

European interventions on behalf of the LaRouche Doctrine multiplied in early May. Jacques Cheminade, leader of

the French Solidarité et Progrès political movement and LaRouche’s longstanding friend and leading associate in France, was an invited speaker in the Gulf state of Qatar on May 4 and 5. Cheminade, spoke at a conference organized by the Qatari Arab Research and Studies Center, gave a 40-minute presentation ranging from an exit strategy for the American forces to leave Iraq, to the reality of physical economy as defined by the LaRouche doctrine.

Cheminade was one of the three main speakers of the conference organized by the Qatari think-tank, which took place at the Doha Sheraton Hotel. Over 400 people from embassies, oil corporations, civil society, and scholars attended and asked questions. The event was covered in Qatar’s Arabic press and *Al-Watan* daily interviewed Cheminade on May 5.

Also in Europe, on the evening of May 4 the Rome-based regional TV network “Teleambiente” broadcast an hour-long live discussion on the situation in Iraq and in Southwest Asia with Paolo Raimondi, president of the Movimento Internazionale per i Diritti Civili—Solidarietà, the LaRouche organization in Italy; Prof. Giulio Salierno, author and university sociology teacher; and Maurizio Musolino, head of the news department of the weekly, *La Rinascita della sinistra*, the paper of the Party of the Italian Communists (PdCI), another opposition party in the Parliament.

Giuseppe Vecchio, the program host, opened the discussion with, “Let us hear the latest developments of the LaRouche campaigns and activities in the U.S.A.” Raimondi then presented the fundamental points of the “LaRouche Doctrine”; the importance of the 9/11 Investigation Commission in Washington; and the news of the continuation of the “Impeach Cheney” campaign of LaRouche to change the present situation in the United States. Prof. Salierno repeatedly emphasized his agreement with Raimondi on the imperial policy reasons of the neo-conservatives behind the wars; on the global financial crash; and on the decisive importance of the political battle inside the United States led by LaRouche.

The same day, two Rome-based press agencies, Agenparl and Osservatore Politico Internazionale (OPI), reported a statement of Raimondi on the content of the “LaRouche Doctrine,” and featured as well the important endorsement of the Iraqi leader Dr. Al-Kubaisi. Raimondi, also the author of a LaRouche motion for a New Bretton Woods monetary system which has wide backing in the Italian Parliament, invited Italian political forces to take note of the debate LaRouche’s Southwest Asia “proposal for action” has generated inside the United States and in the Arab world.

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