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# III. Solve Migration with Development

# The 'LaRouche Doctrine' for the Americas

by Dennis Small and Gretchen Small

The same utopian nutcase who is currently advocating a U.S. policy shift towards tactical nuclear weapons, the better to wage nuclear war against Russia and China, so-called "Under Secretary of War for Policy" Elbridge Colby, was also the principal author of the U.S. National Security Strategy (NSS) document issued by the President Donald Trump administration in December 2025. That document calls for driving any and all Chinese economic development projects out of the Americas, and for sharply polarizing Ibero-America and the Caribbean along right-vs.-left lines to allow Wall Street to seize full control of the entire area of 33 sovereign nations and some 673 million people—with an option for direct U.S. military interventions to enforce the bankers' policy, as needed. The associated anti-migrant policy of the Trump administration is little more than an updated version of Rockefeller agronomist William Paddock's Malthusian dictum: cut Mexico's population by half by "closing the border. Close the border and watch them scream."

This Wall Street NSS proposal has foolishly been referred to by both its perpetrators and the mass media as the "Donroe Doctrine"—foolish, because it in fact has nothing to do with the actual Monroe Doctrine of John Quincy Adams, although it does closely resemble the (Teddy) Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine. But that is a topic for another occasion.

American statesman Lyndon LaRouche long advocated the exact opposite policy to Colby's: The United States should cooperate with China in great projects in Ibero-America (as in the whole world), and seek unity among a concert of sovereign nations with politically differing governments, just as John Quincy Adams and Franklin Delano Roosevelt did. LaRouche promoted as the flagship project for this Ibero-American integration the construction of a bioceanic rail corridor, such as the one from Peru's Chancay port on the Pacific to the Brazilian port of Ilhéus on the Atlantic, a project currently under active consideration by the governments of Brazil, Peru, and China.

LaRouche envisioned such a bioceanic rail corridor as forming the backbone of a continental network of high-speed rail, connecting up through Central America, Mexico, the United States and Canada to the Bering Strait tunnel project, connecting from there with China's Belt and Road Initiative in Asia. He envisioned hundreds of cities springing up along these 100-km-wide rail development corridors, with millions of new skilled jobs being created, and science-driver projects undertaken in the fields of nuclear energy, mineralogy, space science, and others. He proposed the integration of the three great river systems of South America—the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Río de la Plata—as well as other canal and water projects to dramatically increase food production, especially in the Eastern Plains (Colombia and Venezuela), Cerrado (Brazil) and Pampas (Argentina) regions.

Moreover, LaRouche insisted that unleashing such high-tech industrialization, starting with such great development projects, was the only competent approach to job creation in Ibero-America sufficient to solve the underlying causes of the migrant crisis.

That policy fight—Malthusian depopulation vs. great projects to achieve physical-economic integration—is today coming to a head in Ibero-America with the upcoming Oct. 4 presidential elections in Brazil, a founding member of the BRICS. The City of London and Wall Street have placed a premium on ensuring that Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva is not reelected, and to that end have used the Trump administration to attack Brazil by:

1) imposing tariffs of 50% on most Brazilian exports to the United States;

2) trying to send unwanted U.S. State Department "observers" to monitor the elections and be in place to pronounce them illegitimate should Lula win;

3) revoking the visa of Brazil's long-time ambassador to the United States, H.E. Ambassador Maria Luiza Ribeiro Viotti;

4) concocting a corruption scandal against Lula's son, Fabio Luis Lula da Silva;

5) and promoting a third, last-minute presidential



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*Map of proposed and existing railroads across South America.*

candidate, in case their current standard bearer to defeat Lula, Flávio Bolsonaro, continues to flounder.

Waiting in the wings, should they deem it necessary, is Wall Street's "nuclear option" for toppling governments that get in their way: all out financial warfare to use Brazil's vulnerability of maintaining a floating exchange rate and free convertibility between the *real* and the dollar, to induce massive capital flight from Brazil. The resulting economic austerity and chaos would then become the feeding ground for popular protests to overthrow, or at least destabilize, Lula and usher in a new government. This approach was precisely how a de facto Wall Street coup d'état was carried out to bring the nutcase Javier Milei into the Argentine presidency in December 2023.

But Brazil isn't Argentina, not economically nor politically. The feisty and internationally highly-respected Lula is not Sergio Massa, the candidate Milei defeated. And Lula enjoys support from a broad array of political forces committed to the country's sovereignty and development. In fact, the EIR Policy Memorandum published below, "Brazil's Special Role in the Transition to a New International Security and Development Architecture," found significant receptivity in Brazilian circles during a late July visit to Brazil by this author and EIR's Timothy Rush.

CC/Ricardo Stuckert/PR

*Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva addressing the G7 summit in Évian, France, June 16-17, 2026.*

## Lula to Trump: Brazil Is Sovereign

On July 30, 2025, President Donald Trump announced he was slapping 50% tariffs on Brazilian exports to the United States to defend his political ally, former Venezuelan President Jair Bolsonaro, who is currently under house arrest, serving a 27-year prison sentence for an attempted coup d'état and assassination plot against Lula in 2022. On July 28, 2026, President Trump extended for another year the Executive Order he signed the year before declaring a "national emergency" over the "unusual and extraordinary threat … to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States constituted by the policies, practices, and actions of the Government of Brazil."

Aware that these renewed sanctions were coming, on July 26 Lula delivered a sharp warning to the Trump administration in an opinion column published in the Sunday *Washington Post*.

The U.S. tariffs are a "strategic mistake," Lula wrote. "Attempts to impose ideological constraints on the bilateral partnership, or to instrumentalize it for electoral purposes, will not stand. Never before has a U.S. Secretary of State [Marco Rubio] declared that Brazil is not a friend of the United States. No one will defeat us through lies….

"We stand ready to continue engaging in open and constructive dialogue, as the relationship between two countries such as Brazil and the United States requires," Lula wrote. "But Brazil's destiny is for Brazilians alone to determine—without foreign interference or subservience."

"Latin America and the Caribbean need neither aircraft carriers patrolling their waters nor punitive tariffs. What we lack are reliable and predictable partners…. Into that vacuum, other countries have stepped forward as alternatives, offering a positive agenda capable of fostering economic and social development," Lula wrote. To be "a partner worthy of our development interests," the United States should stop "dividing the world into spheres of influence and pursuing neocolonial ventures for strategic resources."

Lula identified two periods when the United States had acted as "a worthy partner." The first, under President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's "Good Neighbor Policy" and the U.S's "decisive contribution to the early stages of Brazil's industrialization." The second,

President George W. Bush's inclusion of three Latin American countries in the inaugural founding of the G20, an institution founded to jointly resolve the world financial crisis.

## Lula Talks to Xi and Putin

Lula's clear statement that Brazil is prepared to look elsewhere for friends and partners if the U.S. continues on its current path, was followed by in-depth phone discussions with Chinese President Xi Jinping and Russian President Vladimir Putin.

In fact, Lula spoke with his Chinese counterpart, Xi Jinping, for over an hour that same day, July 26. His readout, posted on his X account, reported that the two leaders had spoken about deepening their nations' economic cooperation, not just through trade, but on the "synergies" between their two nations' development projects. As well, the two reaffirmed their "shared commitment to expanding cooperation in strategic and high-tech areas, such as artificial intelligence, satellites, the processing of critical minerals, and the fertilizer trade."

The Chinese readout, released by Xinhua, emphasized that Xi proposed that their two nations, "both important members of the Global South," should stand together in defending "the progress of civilization," while playing "a greater constructive role in reforming and improving the global governance system, and upholding international fairness and justice."

On Aug. 4, presidents Lula and Putin spoke by telephone for around an hour. Strengthening bilateral relations, but also "pressing international issues," the great geopolitical crises, were on the agenda of the discussion between these two BRICS founding members. According to the Kremlin readout, President Lula initiated the call.

Lula, in his readout posted on X, reported that the two had "reaffirmed the strategic nature of Brazil-Russia relations and our intention to intensify cooperation on issues such as energy, science and technology, and the naval sector." He reported that he had specifically emphasized the importance of diesel and fertilizers in their trade, and "highlighted" the need to increase Brazilian exports to Russia, to secure a better trade balance.

## Renan Who?

The City of London and Wall Street's particular panic is centered around the prospect that Brazil, under a reelected and combative Lula, could put teeth in the Global South's stated objective of stopping the colonial looting of their nations by launching great infrastructure projects, such as the Bioceanic Rail Corridor project in South America. There have already been significant discussions in that direction between China, Brazil, and neighboring Peru.

Not surprisingly, a nervous London's *Economist* magazine felt the need to open another flank against Lula on August 6. Lula is currently leading in the polls against Flávio Bolsonaro. In fact, Wall Street and the City of London are worried enough that they have floated the idea of running a radical libertarian as their "spoiler."

The *Economist* concluded its profile of the election by promoting the candidacy of one Renan Santos, "a former entrepreneur and political outsider … who models himself on [Argentine President] Milei, as well as Nayib Bukele, El Salvador's autocrat…. Though he remains relatively little-known, upcoming television debates may change that. The presence of a firebrand outsider should worry Flávio's camp. And maybe even Lula's."

In *EIR*'s June 10, 2016 dossier, "British Empire Behind Coup in Brazil," Santos was identified as a key player in the operation to overthrow then-President Dilma Rousseff, a close ally of Lula. Santos's Free Brazil Movement (MBL) led mass protests by rich and middle-class youth across Brazil, demanding her impeachment—in order to bring in former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher-style usury, privatization, and austerity. Santos's MBL, today rebranded as the Mission Party for his current candidacy, was created out of the bowels of the British Empire's fascist "Austrian School of economics" associated with the infamous Von Mises and Von Hayek—the same school worshipped by Argentina's Milei. Those networks bragged at the time that "many members" of the MBL were trained by their Atlas Foundation, and were "applying what they learned on the ground."

With the two months left before the October 4 elections, Lula could turn his likely victory into a decisive one, by mobilizing the nation to start building the Bioceanic Rail Corridor immediately. That would go a long way to solving the economic problems that continue to plague Brazil, as they do most of the Global South.

And it would be Wall Street and the City of London's worst nightmare.