

CANDIDATE LAROUCHE ABROAD

How the Future Foreign Policy Of the U.S. Is Being Made

by EIR Staff

In U.S. Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche's intensive week of public and private meetings and media interviews in Turkey June 13-18; the reflection of that visit in an interview with LaRouche on the Mideast in Egypt's government paper *Al-Ahram* June 24; and the returning candidate's full schedule of U.S. media interviews leading into his July 2 Washington webcast, is seen the critical process by which a future foreign policy for the United States is being made. Not by accident, Turks saw LaRouche's visit as a direct antidote to the foreign-policy abuse heaped on them by the likes of Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul Wolfowitz in recent months, while U.S. military and other patriots wel-

comed news of it for the same reason.

The question—Can LaRouche and his movement get rid of Cheney and the neo-conservative chicken-hawks?—has become a burning question in nations once allied or friendly to the United States throughout the world.

And American economic recovery also depends on it, as LaRouche told Utah radio interviewer Jack Stockwell on June 25: "I've got so many people in the United States who are parochialist idiots; they think that the United States does not depend on developing its relations with other parts of the world, especially Eurasia, to get out of this financial crisis. They ask, 'What are you doing travelling around the world?'"



From his Abu Dhabi "Mideast Crossroads" speech one year ago to his recent visit to Turkey, Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche has intervened around the world to create a potential U.S. foreign policy of economic development of sovereign nations, to replace the disastrous "U.S. global empire" policy of Dick Cheney's gang in Washington.



Lyndon and Helga LaRouche's visits to India in the past year have advanced the "strategic triangle" idea of India-China-Russia cooperation on the Eurasian Land-Bridge development concept. This Bangalore conference was the first international meeting to publicly assess "The World After the Iraq War."

And I have to say to them, . . . Don't you realize this system is collapsing, and that we depend on coming to an understanding with other nations of the world, on rebuilding the monetary/financial system to get us out of this mess?"

The candidate's Turkish visit was only the latest of a full 12 months of interventions around the world. He has both created the basis for an *anti-imperial* U.S. foreign policy recalling the general welfare or "Good Neighbor" principle of FDR's World War II-era policy; and at the same time, rapidly built up his international Youth Movement, which is really going to create this new world. LaRouche calls it "a world of sovereign nation-states"—linked by the principle of the general welfare and the commitment to recovery of their physical economies—in a May 16 statement of principle published as a campaign pamphlet. He says that this policy, implemented by a LaRouche Presidency, is the objective of his current impeachment mobilization against Vice President Dick Cheney and the rest of the neo-conservative "chicken-hawks" who have made the United States an imperial force conducting and threatening war against the entire world.

'Certain I Can Win'

LaRouche's public presentations in Turkey, bearing directly on U.S. policy toward the entire Mideast and South Asian region, are reported in full below, as they have been reported throughout

the Turkish and other regional media. Consider them in the light of the extraordinary year of LaRouche's international interventions whose impact brought him to tell the press at Ankara airport, "I'm certain I can win" the Presidency.

United Arab Emirates, June 2-3, 2002: In the capital Abu Dhabi, LaRouche spoke at the Zayed Center of the Arab League to leading personalities from Arab oil-producing nations, on "The Mideast as a Strategic Crossroads." Arabic mass media gave great attention; LaRouche was the only featured speaker from the West.

Brazil, June 11-14, 2002: LaRouche gave three public addresses in São Paulo, the world's third-largest city, including to the City Council which honored him, and the São Paulo Commercial Association. He was invited by leaders of a newly-elected group in the Brazilian Congress which wants a break with the International Monetary Fund, and LaRouche's New Bretton Woods monetary reform.

Italy, July 2, 2002: In Rome, LaRouche addressed a conference on ways to build support for his New Bretton Woods policy, which was being moved in the Chamber of Deputies. He was joined by Sen. Oskar Peterlini, who had introduced a similar motion in the Senate.

California, Aug. 16-17, 2002: In Whittier, LaRouche keynoted the seventh annual conference of the Institute of Sino-Strategic Studies on "The Re-Emergence of China." His address was extensively covered in the Chinese press. The candidate also addressed a West Coast-wide "cadre school" attended by 90 organizers of his youth movement.

Virginia, Sept. 2-4, 2002: LaRouche launched the LaRouche Youth Movement as a national force mobilizing behind his "November Emergency Program" for infrastruc-



LaRouche's November 2002 Mexico visit marked a year in which his policy to put the IMF system in bankruptcy became the hemispheric counterpole to the NAFTA/Free Trade Agreement disasters. "The IMF will lose," the candidate told this videoconference to state universities. He also ignited the LaRouche Youth Movements in Mexico and Peru.

ture construction and anti-depression measures.

Italy, Sept. 25, 2002: The Italian Chamber of Deputies voted up a resolution for a new monetary system based on LaRouche's New Bretton Woods initiative.

Pennsylvania, Nov. 2, 2002: The candidate addressed more than 100 East Coast youth movement organizers, as members of the "no-future generation": "If you want a future, learn to solve the crisis of humanity."

Mexico, Nov. 4-6, 2002: LaRouche spoke to 500 students and faculty at the University of Coahuila, while his speech, "Alternatives in Light of the End of Globalization," was broadcast to four other Mexican universities. Interviews appeared in major Mexican press.

Italy and San Marino, Nov. 21-25, 2002: In Milan, LaRouche addressed a conference on security in Europe, spoke to the Catholic Press Association on "Solving the Dangers of Economic Crisis and War," gave television and radio interviews, and met the Lombardy Regional Council.

France, Dec. 5-7, 2002: In Paris, LaRouche addressed a cadre school for European youth organizers, and held private meetings.

Hungary, Dec. 11-13, 2002: The Presidential candidate keynoted two conferences: one of the Hungarian Economics Association and Academy of Sciences on "The Need for a New Bretton Woods"; the other of the Schiller Institute, drawing 120 participants and media representatives.

Mexico, Dec. 15, 2002: In Mexico City, LaRouche held a conference with youth who had travelled to the capital from all over the country.

Germany, Dec. 18, 2002: In Berlin, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche spoke to an *EIR* seminar, the candidate announcing there that he would give his own "State of the Union" address on Jan. 28 in Washington.

Peru, Dec. 27, 2002: LaRouche addressed 45 youth at a cadre school in Lima by teleconference, telling them that the intervention of youth has become indispensable in a time of international crisis.

India, Jan. 10-22, 2003: The LaRouches made a vital intervention to promote a "strategic triangle" of cooperation among India, China, and Russia. Lyndon LaRouche made public addresses to the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Institute for Asian Studies (MAKAIAS) in Kolkata; Jawaharlal Nehru University in New Delhi; the Institute of Economic Growth, a part of Delhi University which serves as the brain-trust for India's Planning Commission; a roundtable discussion of officials, professionals, and analysts in New Delhi; and the University of Jaipur in Rajasthan.



The LaRouche Youth Movement spread worldwide in support of the candidate's "future for the no-future generation—solve humanity's crisis." Here, LaRouche banners and youth movement in a February 2003 Paris demonstration against war on Iraq.

Washington, D.C., Jan. 28: LaRouche gave his internationally webcast "State of the Union: On the Subjects of Economy and Security," hours before President George W. Bush delivered his State of the Union. The Democratic candidate challenged the imperial policy leading toward war in Iraq, and called for firing "chicken-hawks" on the Vice President's staff, including chief of staff Lewis Libby.

Germany, March 21-23: In Bad Schwalbach, Lyndon and Helga LaRouche organized and keynoted an extraordinary gathering of international experts and leaders on "The Eurasian Land-Bridge: How To Reconstruct a Bankrupt World." Representatives from Denmark to Korea participated; the conference proceedings and its Bad Schwalbach Declaration were printed in *EIR* and by LaRouche's Presidential campaign.

Italy, April 8-11: In a visit to Rome, LaRouche outlined "an exit strategy from the war" at a conference at the Capitol on April 8, and met with members of Parliament, and with the Italian Institute for Asia.

Italy, May 5-8: LaRouche visited Milan and Vicenza, speaking to Chambers of Commerce about the principles of an alliance of sovereign nations for economic progress.

India, May 26-27: In Bangalore, LaRouche keynoted, with Congress Party leader Natwar Singh, the first international conference on "The World After the Iraq War," outlining how sovereign nations could aid in radically changing the U.S. "imperial" policy.

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