

# LaRouche outlines his foreign policy in NBC-TV national address

*Below is a transcript, provided to EIR by The LaRouche Campaign, of a half-hour nationwide address on NBC-TV March 17 by Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. It was the third of a series: on Jan. 21, LaRouche gave an analysis on CBS-TV of the need for an emergency U.S. defense buildup, and on Feb. 4 presented the scope of the domestic and international economic crisis on ABC-TV. A fourth address to the nation is planned for Monday evening, March 26, on NBC-TV.*

Tonight, I'm going to tell you about the method by which I'm going to bring 3 million jobs into the United States only through the export of capital goods to foreign countries—and related goods, of course. This will be in addition to the 5 million jobs which we also know that we can create within the United States by reforming the policies of the Federal Reserve system. In other words, a total of 8 million jobs. Tonight, I'm going to talk to you about 3 million of those 8 million jobs.

What I shall report to you are some of the policy agreements that I've developed in collaboration with some foreign governments and leading business circles abroad, as well as circles within the United States itself. Therefore, what I'm going to report to you is not pie in the sky, it's something that leading forces in various parts of the world are ready to go with as soon as the President of the United States is able to "get it together," as they say, and start with this work.

The general policy under which I shall operate as President—and I shall not let a Secretary of State make foreign policy; I will make foreign policy as President, and the Secretary of State will carry out consular affairs and support my work in making foreign policy—the foreign policy which will be mandatory in my government is summarized in a book which will soon be in circulation—a book entitled *Imperialism: The Final Stage of Bolshevism*. It's a catchy title and intended to be, but the fact is the Soviet Union is today a Russian Empire, determined to establish world hegemony, if not necessarily world rule. The United States must make its

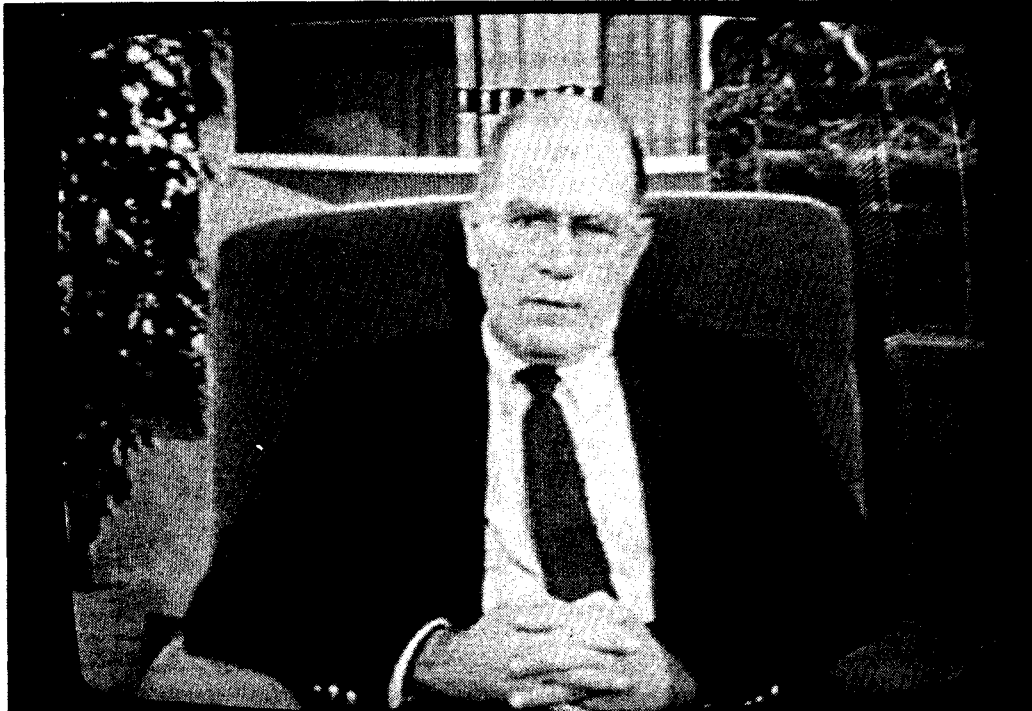
foreign policy in all matters in light of that reality.

Now, in the book, I discuss the problems which arose in U.S. foreign policy in the post-war period, since the death of President Franklin Roosevelt. In the concluding chapter of the book, I refer to the essential problem. This problem is identified by Henry A. Kissinger in an address given to London Chatham House to an audience there on May 10, 1982. Henry Kissinger said—yes, but it's true—that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill had diametrically opposite policies for the post-war period. Kissinger said that he joined in supporting Churchill's policies and opposed Roosevelt's policies. Mr. Kissinger also said that he and every other Secretary of State in the post-war period has been a British agent of influence working against the interests of the United States when they conflicted with the policies of the British foreign office. I don't know if it's true in all cases, but it certainly is true in Henry Kissinger's case as he admitted and documented in that period.

Henry Kissinger was a British agent of influence as well as a Soviet agent of influence. Under his influence in particular, our policies have gone the wrong way. Every policy we have, every policy problem we have that needs to be fixed is identified with the names of Henry Kissinger and Paul Volcker. If we get rid of those policies and go back to the kind of policy that President Roosevelt proposed at the end of the war, we will either solve all our problems, or at least we will give ourselves the means to solve them—and that includes most of our domestic problems, social problems, economic problems, and so forth.

## FDR's proposed foreign policy

I want to read to you just two passages from this book [*As He Saw It*, 1946] by Elliott Roosevelt. Elliott Roosevelt during the last war was not only the son of President Franklin Roosevelt, but accompanied him on a number of his trips, including two meetings with Prime Minister Winston Churchill. I will read the first, which identifies the essential difference that Kissinger referred to in that address in London on May 10, 1982. Elliott Roosevelt writes:



*Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.  
presenting the March 17  
broadcast.*

“Churchill shifted in his armchair and said, ‘The British Empire trade agreements. . . .’ Father broke in, ‘Yes, those Empire trade agreements are a case in point. It is because of them that the people of India and Africa, of all the colonial Near East and Far East, are still as backward as they are.’ Churchill’s neck reddened, and he crouched forward. ‘Mr. President, England does not propose for a moment to lose its favored position among the British dominions. The trade that has made England great shall continue, and under conditions prescribed by England’s ministers.’ ‘You see,’ Father said slowly, ‘it is along in here somewhere that there is likely to be some disagreement between you and me, Winston. I am firmly of the belief that if we are to arrive at a stable peace, it must involve the development of backward countries—backward peoples. How can this be done? It cannot be done, obviously, by 18th-century methods.’

“Churchill broke in, ‘Who’s talking 18th-century methods?’ Roosevelt replied, ‘Whichever of your ministers recommends a policy which takes wealth and raw materials out of a colonial country and returns nothing to the people of that country in consideration. Twentieth-century methods involve bringing industry to these colonies. Twentieth-century methods include increasing the wealth of a people by increasing their standard of living, by educating them, by bringing them sanitation, by making sure that they get a return for the raw wealth of their country.’”

And then, later in the book, Elliott Roosevelt wrote:

“I believe there is one fact which once grasped and understood, leads to clarity in appreciation of all post-war political facts. This one fact is that when Franklin Roosevelt died, the

force for progress in the modern world lost its most influential and most persuasive advocate. With his death, the most articulate voice for integrity among the nations and peoples of the world was stilled. More than that, for people everywhere in the world he had been a symbol of America and of freedom, on whom they pinned their hope of liberation and a new world of peace and plenty. When he died, some of their hope died with him . . . and their faith.”

And I would add, the faith of those of us who returned from the war—many of us—and the faith of many of you today.

### **LaRouche versus Kissinger**

Now as you know, I’m quite a center of controversy around this country these days and particularly around Washington. I’m in a fight with Henry Kissinger on every policy, involving foreign policy in general and monetary policy. And it is said around Washington that whoever wins that fight, Kissinger or I—whether I influence the policies of government or Kissinger continues to influence those policies—will determine the fate of this nation. Therefore, I’m not interested in debating or attacking Mondale, Reagan, or Hart on major broadcasts, unless one of them chooses to show the courage to come out and debate me, and then I’ll do that. The person I’m running against, on both the Republican and Democratic sides, is Henry Kissinger and what he represents. The candidates who are running really wouldn’t run the government if they got in there—they would be the figureheads. Henry Kissinger and people like him would run it. If we’re going to save our nation, we’d better become serious about

this election campaign and make it an election campaign that assures we return to Roosevelt's basic foreign policy and get Henry Kissinger once and for all out of government.

What I'll go to next is a policy for development of the Pacific and Indian Ocean basins. This is a project which will probably give the United States 1 to 2 million jobs in the near future, and many more in the period to come. Then I'll turn in conclusion to two other cases of projects which I've developed with friends in government and in other influential circles in Ibero-America (some of you call it Latin America) and in Africa to give you a sense of what my overall foreign policy as President will be.

### **Developing the Indian-Pacific Oceans basin**

Under conditions of the kind of growth in world trade which would be fostered by my policies as President, there will be a rapid increase in the volume of world trade to about \$200 hundred billion a year above present levels. The center of gravity of this will be the Pacific and Indian Oceans basin. That is, freight being moved by 50,000- to 100,000-ton freighters—modern, fast freighters—will flow through the constrictions from the North Atlantic, the Caribbean, the South Atlantic and the Mediterranean into the Indian and Pacific Ocean basin. And a great volume of trade will be transmitted between the Indian Ocean basin, dominated by India, and the Pacific basin. That will be the character of world trade in the period to come.

This runs into certain problems indicated on the map. First of all, to get from the North Atlantic, the South Atlantic into the Pacific, except by Cape Horn, we have to go through the lock canal—the Panama lock canal, and that is simply not adequate. To move from the Pacific basin into the Indian Ocean basin we have to pass presently straight into the Strait of Malacca. One tanker sunk in those straits and the Strait is out of business.

I shall identify for you briefly five of the major projects which I have proposed be adopted as part of U.S. Pacific foreign policy: Two of these are straightforward transportation and development projects—one is the second Panama Canal, the other the Kra Canal project, so called, in Thailand; the development of a water system in India; the development of the Mekong development project (which is already engineered, ready to go); and assistance to China, or the offer of assistance to China, in the development of the proposed Hangzhou-Peking Canal, which work is already beginning on.

Some years ago, a leading figure in Japan went to the President of Panama to propose a new sea-level canal through the Isthmus of Panama. There are several routes available for this purpose. This is agreed upon. Mitsubishi of Japan is prepared to proceed with it. I propose that the U.S. government support politically and otherwise, the implementation of this immediately.

The next project, the Thailand Isthmus Canal, sometimes

called the Kra Canal, is something whose feasibility was worked out in terms of engineering by a group of businessmen and others in Southeast Asia and the United States before 1973. I've discussed with people in Japan the idea that the development of the sea-level Panama Canal and the development of a sea-level canal through the Isthmus of Thailand ought to be done, for economic and related reasons as coordinated projects. At last report, some circles in Japan agree with this opinion of mine, and are considering it. With the agreement of the government of Thailand, which is presently considering this project, I would offer U.S. cooperation to implement it immediately. It is of strategically vital importance to the economies of the entire region, as well as to ourselves.

In recent years, most Americans know very little about India; at least what they know is not very accurate. India is a nation with seven hundred million people. It will have, in the course of this decade, an urban labor force of about sixty

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million people. That labor force—industrial urban labor force of India—is greater than the entire populations of major industrial powers today. India ranks fourth, approximately, as an industrial power in the entire world today. India ranks third or fourth in the number of professionals and scientists in the world today. India is a great power in the Indian Ocean region and our policies toward India in recent decades have been insane.

India has one of the world's greatest suppliers of water, together with Pakistan and Bangladesh, in the form of the great river systems and underground water systems coming out of that vast high range of mountains to the north. This water, if properly managed and if some of it were pumped up into the plateau toward the south of India, would mean a revolution in terms of the economic output of India. India, by some time early in the next century, could produce more wealth than the entire world produces today.

I will have nothing to do with the kind of China Card policy associated with Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski. However, we must have a rational policy of cooperation toward China. We must provide China with that cooperation which is *not* contrary to our interest, which *is* in their

interest, and which corresponds also to their desires.

One of the things that has attracted my attention is the fact that China is working on and committed to re-opening and enlarging a great canal system that they once had. This internal canal would provide China with improved low-cost inland water transportation and would also move water from the water-rich south, where people die of flooding periodically, to the water-starved north. It should be the policy of the government of the United States, and would be my policy as President, to offer cooperation to China in matters of this type, if China wishes it, and of course in other matters which are analogous.

### **A Latin American Common Market**

Next, I want to show you samples from my work on the projects for development of Ibero-America (which some of you call Latin America) and Africa. I've been working with governments and other influential circles in both these two continents since 1975 and again, as in the first case of the Pacific/Indian Ocean basin projects, these are things that are more or less ready to go now, as soon as we have a President who is willing to enter into cooperation with these countries to make them happen.

In the case of Latin America, I'll just indicate the few highlights of a consolidated economic proposal for the development of a Latin American Common Market, which I issued at the request of influential circles in Mexico and other countries during the summer of 1982—policies which are now more or less accepted among leading circles of government and elsewhere throughout the continent. In this connection, Henry Kissinger has been, of course, the fellow who has been directly opposing my policies and pressuring and threatening governments and others in Latin America to try to distance them from my policies. In the second case—Africa—we'll come to that in due course.

There has been in the past three years a catastrophic collapse in gross domestic investment, trade and output per capita throughout Ibero-America. This collapse has been caused chiefly by the policies of Paul Volcker and Henry A. Kissinger. You see first the comparison of 1980 figures on gross domestic investment in three countries in Ibero-America; Mexico, Brazil and Argentina, leading countries in the debt crisis. You see next the 1983 figures. Look at the drop. Then look at the effect on per capita GNP output—1980, 1983. You see the process's ominous drop. Then we turn finally to trade figures from 1980 and 1983. Again, what do you see? You see that imports are collapsing, which means lost jobs inside the United States, while exports are rising.

It's worse than these figures show. Two-and-a-half percent of the alleged growth in product in the United States in 1983 was due entirely to stealing \$100 million from our friends abroad, including our friends in Ibero America. That is, what Henry Kissinger did is what the British Empire did to Egypt back in the 1870s and 1880s. Henry said, "We're

going to steal and you're going to let us do it. You will drop the value of your currency and the prices of your goods to pay off my friends who are paying my firm, Kissinger Associates Inc." And \$100 million of free imports was taken by the United States and is listed among about 2.5% of the argued growth in the U.S. economy during 1983. And the Soviets are about to exploit that grievance in Europe, in Ibero-America, Africa, Asia and elsewhere. In other words, Henry Kissinger's foreign policies are working for the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Union is prepared to make a mess of all South America through Kissinger's policies. We are ruining these economies. Four hundred billion dollars worth of investments in progress as of 1982 have been shut down. Two hundred fifty thousand jobs have been directly lost in the United States as a result of Kissinger's policy in Latin America. Implicitly, 2 million jobs have been lost because of Kissinger's policies in Latin America. My friends in Latin America are prepared to cooperate with the United States in reorganizing that debt and getting the trade and investment flowing again. *If we get rid of Henry A. Kissinger and his policies.*

### **The industrialization of Africa**

I've been working on the development of Africa since 1977 in a concrete way, when some scientists working with me produced a study on the long-range industrialization of Africa. More recently, I've published a number of books which are studies on the same subject for a number of specific countries in Arab Africa, as well as in black Africa, and have done similar things in the Middle East, including a study now in progress in collaboration with some people in Israel for an economic policy which might help to get Israel out of its present economic and monetary mess.

I've been talking with my friends in government in Egypt, in Algeria, in Nigeria, Zaire, and elsewhere in Africa, and among the projects which we've discussed is a high-speed rail trunk line across Africa running approximately from Dakar to Djibouti. Without such a rail link it is impossible to develop what is called the Sahel—sub-Saharan black Africa. This would begin with a rail line in the northeast of Algeria to a railhead in Sudan, through Chad—which means we're going to kick that Soviet agent Qaddafi out of Chad, and Chad, one of the most miserable countries in the world is going to become a developing area. This is going to be a vindication of what President Roosevelt described to Churchill as American methods—American 20th-century methods.

To make that thing work, as the Mitsubishi Research Institute of Japan has proposed, we should proceed in cooperation with Zaire and Congo Brazzaville to develop a catch-basin in the mountains of the watershed which feeds the Congo and other river systems; capture the surplus water, blow a tunnel through the mountains, move the water across the mountains and move it down into the Lake Chad region—not just into Lake Chad, which is a pretty miserable dying

lake, though a wide one, but into the Chad region—in cooperation with the four countries which already have an association concerning the Chad development area. That would transform one of the most miserable areas of the world into one of the richest.

These kinds of policies have not only economic significance; they would save sub-Saharan Africa from the chaos that Qaddafi and the Soviet Union are trying to put in there. It would also secure the positions of Kenya, Uganda, and Zaire against Soviet plans, and British plans in part, to turn all of Africa into an area of black genocide.

There are people in Washington, friends of Henry Kissinger, who say that the black population of Africa must be

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wiped out by famine and epidemic. That is not an inference. I am referring to explicit plans. Those plans are already in operation. Presently, between 120 and 150 million people in black Africa are being murdered, through processes of famine and epidemic coming out of the friends of Henry Kissinger and the Swiss bankers. Presently, 60,000 people a day are dying in black Africa from famine and epidemic disease—problems caused directly by the policies of Henry Kissinger and his friends. The U.S. government is no longer going to participate in genocide against black Africa for the sake of Henry Kissinger and his friends.

This nonsense will stop. We will proceed with the development of Africa as Roosevelt proposed, in cooperation with the nations of Africa.

### **Preventing financial collapse**

Now some fellows will tell you that the kinds of things I'm talking about won't work. They will say to you that everything is just fine, that Kissinger and his friends have solved the problem of the Latin American debt. Those fellows either don't know what they're talking about—don't know much of anything about this matter—or else, as in the case of Kissinger's friends, they are simply lying outright. The fact is that Argentina will not be able to pay its debts at the end of March. Neither will Brazil. These countries will be as much as 130 to 140 days in default. Other countries in Europe and other parts of the world are in the same situation.

Our own internal banking system is in desperate condition. Don't let this whistling in the dark fool you, we're in trouble. We're on the verge of a financial crash just like that that happened in 1931 under Hoover, and we're hearing from the government today the same kind of talk that we heard out of Hoover's administration back in 1931 before the crash occurred.

We're on the verge of an international financial collapse whose effect would be to wipe out half or more of the vulnerable paper values—real estate and others—inside the United States. Unless we do precisely the kind of thing that I've indicated to you in this broadcast, we haven't got a chance. This crash might be delayed in the summer or the fall of this year, but we're on the edge of the biggest financial crash in history. Unless these kinds of measures are taken, there's nothing we can do to stop it. So, don't believe those fellows who repeat the Hoover phrases about prosperity just around the corner. That's all nonsense. Sure there will be a chicken in every pot, but who'll have a pot?

What we're going to do is basically this—to make it work:

Federalize the Federal Reserve system. The Federal Reserve system in its present form is unconstitutional. As President, I will make the Federal Reserve system constitutional. It will no longer issue money. It will no longer create credit out of thin air. The federal government will issue as one of the first acts of my administration \$500 billion in federal lendable currency—gold reserve currency. This will be lent to private banks at 2% to 4% interest for infrastructural lending, for building up agriculture, for building up industry. By this method we'll create 5 million jobs in this country—by reactivating lost jobs.

Then in the area of foreign policy, we have cooperation with friends in Europe and in Japan and other countries. With their cooperation, we'll undertake the kinds of projects I've indicated to you—and others. We'll do that by supplying export credits to all manufacturers to ship capital goods and heavy engineering efforts into these countries to participate with Japan, Western Europe, and so forth in making these projects come true. This is vital to our nation strategically as it is economically. War is not the essence of strategy, economy and politics are the essence of strategy, and it's when economy and politics break down that war begins.

What we must do is what John Quincy Adams spelled out when he wrote the Monroe Doctrine back in 1823. We must build a community of principle among sovereign nation states, nations which have the same values we do, nations which have the same objectives we do. And if anybody tries to destroy that community we will, as one unit, crush the would-be destroyer. And we must have the military means to meet our part of an obligation. We must make our friends strong. We must bind them to us and ourselves to them by cooperation in economy and other measures, which assure strong bonds of mutual self interest. That's the kind of foreign policy that I will give this nation—a foreign policy of which, perhaps somewhere, Franklin Delano Roosevelt would be proud.