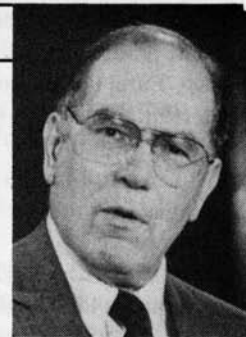

Interview: Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



Why the foreign policy of the Bush administration is insane

The following are excerpts from an April 23 interview with Lyndon LaRouche, conducted by Sophie Tanapura of the Bangkok, Thailand newsletter Off the Record. The interview was conducted by telephone from Mr. LaRouche's jail cell in Alexandria, Virginia.

Off the Record: The Bush U.S. administration, for us in Asia, means the return to power of the "China card" group. Can you comment on the U.S. foreign policy to include the Khmer Rouge in the four-party coalition government in Kampuchea?

LaRouche: When one looks at the U.S. administration and its policy, questions like that do not necessarily fit. The administration is chaotic in its character; the Trilateral Commission and the corresponding London crowd are on top. One could say the administration is insane.

We must realize the international situation in which policy is drifting. First, the Soviet Empire is in internal chaos. The Beijing Empire is in internal chaos. The U.S. and Western Europe and Japan are in a chaotic financial, economic, and strategic set of relations. We are at the verge of the biggest financial collapse of the 20th century.

Inside the U.S. itself, the consensus, so-called, has broken down. The U.S. is run by groupings outside the government and above the government, which can be compared to warlords in old China. These include certain groupings of the Scottish Rite Freemasons, groups based in Boston, New York City, Atlanta, Texas, and so forth. These groupings of Scottish Rite Freemasons and their associates, are in a state of warlord warfare, with the Atlanta group the worst, and cutting up everybody else.

If there is no inherent stability in U.S. policy, except on a few scientific directions, U.S. policy is drifting toward the worst, not toward a definite goal, but toward the worst, whatever that may be: The lowest entropy is another word for it. There is no positive direction to policy, not even a positive direction in a bad direction.

For example, the U.S. is not sure that Gorbachov is going to survive politically, at least not with his present policies. The relations with Europe are terrible. The U.S. is allied with

Britain against continental Europe. The U.S. depends upon Japan's support, but the U.S. is working to destabilize and bring down the government of Japan. The U.S. has no confidence in the present regime in China. . . .

All things are possible. There is no inherent stability in U.S. policy except a drift towards fascism, United States-style—not German- or Italian model-style, but United States-style.

Off the Record: There is a growing sentiment in Southeast Asia, that Japan is acting a more imperial way. The Japanese economically are trying to buy up, rather than just putting investment, land, and companies in Southeast Asia. Some Japanese living overseas show the same arrogance as what is called the Ugly American. . . .

LaRouche: Japan was conditioned in the postwar period to play an economic role, rather than a truly political one. Japan has accepted playing a subordinate role under what is represented by the International Monetary Fund . . . [behind] the United States and the British. For many reasons, they play this role.

Japan is playing for two games, first to get a number-two position in the IMF, behind the United States, to become a policymaking shareholder.

Secondly, I think that anybody in Japan who is not altogether stupid, recognizes that the international financial system is about to collapse. Japan is concerned with securing its strategic lines of raw materials and related materials, in the future under these conditions, for obvious reasons. Japan is not a nation which culturally makes deep bonds with other nations, with other Asian nations in particular. Japan moves to get an economic power position, and certain kinds of related political influence, in as many countries as possible, in its estimation of the possibility, or even probability, that it may have to go back to a virtual barter-system, in order to secure its own interests. The monetary system will break down.

Given the fact that Japan has no political conception of how to organize relations among states, but only an economic one, and only a Japan view of economic interests, these

results you describe would naturally tend to be the tendency.

The problem is, the United States does not provide leadership; Europe does not provide leadership; and Japan has leadership thrust upon it, and in some respects it is a leadership that is politically unqualified. Therefore, Japan falls back on what it knows historically, as the Japanese way of looking at the problem.

Off the Record: On Thailand, the new government (which is becoming old) is making a lot of propaganda to transform the war zone in Indochina into a trade zone. That is their slogan. But the Chatichai government is against the Kra Canal project, and would rather have an oil pipeline. Now, you have a Chinese proposal to build a trans-peninsula oil pipeline, and another proposal already being carried out . . . to build a crane-lift for ships across the peninsula, for eight-ton ships (only fishing boats). The government is not going for the canal.

LaRouche: Unless you have the right economic policy, it won't work. At this point, the war zone has no means to buy. It needs credit. If you do not have a system of low-priced credit, in order to finance capital-goods trade, and related trade into the area to develop it, and enable it to develop to the level it can pay, it can never pay! This is like exporting, from the standpoint of present monetary policy; the opening up for trade might have some humanitarian benefits, but overall, it is like trying to sell a dessert course to a dead man.

As for the canal, it is well known that the Seven Sisters, and the Rockefellers in particular, have always been against the development of that canal. They are against it now. They would do almost anything to prevent the canal, because that would mean the development of Thailand. The people behind these policies, in Europe and the United States, intend to destroy Thailand. A development project which would give national growth impetus to Thailand, and would tend to develop the entire region, is exactly what they do not wish.

I think you will find that it is foreign pressure which is causing some people in Thailand to think that certain things are "realistic" politically, and others unrealistic politically. I think it is primarily British pressure, with which the Rockefellers are sympathetic allies, Kissinger pressure, one might say, which is responsible for causing people to perceive that certain things would not be wise at this time.

Off the Record: There was a recent statement made by Kissinger, that India should play a regional superpower role.

LaRouche: If you understand Kissinger at this time, the people behind Kissinger are dominant in international policy. Kissinger himself might not be. You might find everything Kissinger represents or has represented, at the top, but Kissinger himself coming out of power, because he is such an unpopular, vulnerable figure.

The question is, to those who own him, is he becoming more of a liability than an asset? Has he been used up? Is he

something to be thrown away and replaced?

In everything that Kissinger does, Kissinger is absolutely personally obsessed by me. That is the only way that you can understand what he is saying about the Indians.

To give you another indication of how Kissinger is reacting. I gave an address in Berlin, in October 1988, in which I proposed that Western assistance to the economic development of Poland be tied to certain arrangements concerning Germany. Kissinger tried to adopt his own version of that policy, at the same time that the Bush campaign organization, before Bush's election last year, and right after the election, was pushing to implement their own version, as they called it, of what I had proposed in Berlin.

In India, Kissinger is trying to do the same thing. He is trying to sound as if he has his own version of my policy on India. But what is Kissinger's actual policy, what is the policy of London? And what is the policy of Kissinger's partner, Gorbachov? One must look at this as a Kissinger-Moscow policy, not a Kissinger policy.

Moscow, like Kissinger, is playing a 19th-century balance-of-power game. Moscow is now playing balance of power with Beijing and with New Delhi, and, to the degree they can, with Pakistan. So each of these nations thinks they have a special relationship with Moscow and with the United States-Moscow-London regional matters power-sharing combination.

London, Kissinger, and Moscow are encouraging India to array itself against Beijing. They are also doing things which encourage Beijing to array itself against India. And so forth and so on. As Kissinger said at the Trilateral Commission meeting in Paris in April, in his press conference, he said he expects God may punish him, which I believe is absolutely true. Second, he said, he has never allowed morality to intrude into his politics. That is also very true. One should not take anything Kissinger says as being sincere. One must never assume that Kissinger has a thought that the rest of us would consider a moral one.

Off the Record: It seems that the Republic of China is presently in a pincer movement once again, because Deng Xiaoping has announced that if Taiwan refuses to negotiate, mainland forces could walk into Taiwan. At the same time there is United States pressure on Taiwan to liberalize its economy—

LaRouche: To bankrupt them. They are caught between these two. First, we have to understand that mainland China is presently disintegrating. Disintegration comes from existential considerations: the economy's impact on the culture and political institutions of the country. The question is, to look at mainland China, one must not look at China so much as a power, one must say, "How is the nation of China to be saved?"

This comes up with a very interesting implication for the United States pressure on economic policy on Taiwan. If

Taiwan follows the economic policies which were responsible for its successful economic development under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek, then Taiwan is the seed which can save the nation of China.

If Taiwan follows the path of Deng Xiaoping, on the liberalization of Taiwan, in the way Deng has in his own way tried to adapt China to liberalization, then Taiwan has no significance for the salvation of China.

The other thing to understand about the economic liberalization policy, is that this is a reflection of the policy of the United States and of London. London is a formerly industrialized economy which has forgotten everything about economic development and economic success. The British economy is bankrupt. It lives on what are called “invisible earnings,” which otherwise are looting the wealth of other nations, through usurious banking.

In the United States, you have two factions. First, the United States leadership is ideologically *insane* on the subject of economic policy. Over the past 20 years, the United States has gone from a great power to a bankrupt one, and the cause of that is entirely this liberalization, free trade policy.

One has to look at what political forces are pushing this. If one looks at the forces arrayed directly against me in the United States, one understands this more clearly. The people involved include the circles identified by the names Henry Kissinger, and his partner Leo Cherne. Cherne is nominally a social democrat and one of the most powerful people in the CIA today. In my view, he is the famous Soviet mole inside the CIA—the one they have been looking for all these years. He comes out of what was called at one point the International Rescue Committee, which was earlier a part of the Communist International intelligence apparatus, the Bukharinite faction of the CP international intelligence apparatus.

The people in his circuit, his immediate assets, are all centered around the same thing: They are all second- and third- generation Bukharinites—Soviet Chekists. Their policies are not inconsistent with that Chekist policy, and their philosophy is consistent with Chekist policy. The institutions which they are associated with, are called the “right-wing social democrats” of the CIA. These are the forces associated with the League for Industrial Democracy, the Fabian Society branch in the United States. These are the people associated with free funding conduits, which are also funding conduits for the CIA as well as the right wing of the Social Democracy around Leo Cherne, associated with Freedom House. Cherne was formerly vice-chairman of the President’s Foreign Policy Advisory Board under President Reagan. He was my enemy inside the Reagan administration, and is my principal enemy even today inside the Bush administration.

The first foundation of the three I shall mention is the Smith-Richardson Foundation, which has an office in the CIA and is a CIA front. This foundation, among its other activities, recently funded the production of a book against

me, written by a Leo Cherne employee, Dennis King. This book was published by Doubleday; Doubleday is a U.S. asset of the international Bertelsmann Trust, which is on intimate terms with Henry Kissinger. The book is being promoted in the United States and internationally by the Leo Cherne network and Kissinger.

The second is the Olin Foundation, the largest of the foundations involved; it does the same thing. The third is the Richard Mellon Scaife Foundation, again a powerful one. It is behind Roy Godson, Walter Raymond, and other Leo Cherne assets.

This is the hard core of the National Endowment for Democracy, which is involved in the top leadership of both the Republican and Democratic parties. This is Prodemca, and also Project Democracy. It is also the social democratic labor organization of the State Department. It is also the U.S. Information Agency, which is part of this Cherne apparatus.

To understand these problems, one must understand this group of old Soviet Chekist networks inside the United States, operating as right-wing social democrats, who have never given up their Chekist philosophy—they still think as they did when they were Chekists in the 1920s and 1930s. They are controlling the so-called Project Democracy and related “democratic policy” of the U.S. government; they are also the biggest boosters, ideologically, of things like the Rand Corporation, which is controlled by them—that is the Trotskyist division. They control the so-called “liberalization” policy.

One can go more deeply into this, but one should look back into the early 1920s, to the case of Georg Lukacs, when he was still a Comintern agent in Germany, making addresses which resulted in the establishment of the so-called Frankfurt School, the Institute for Social Research. . . . This is extremely crucial for understanding the attitude of certain people in Washington toward Taiwan. They recognized, as Lukacs did, that the failure to bolshevize Western Europe and the United States during the five years following the Russian Bolshevik Revolution, was the result of an immunological factor in Western culture, and they were out to destroy that immunological factor, and said that must be done by what they called a “cultural paradigm shift,” as a precondition for bolshevizing the world.

What they object to in Taiwan, and in going after General MacArthur—the same thing, the figure of MacArthur being attacked, the figure of Chiang Kai-shek—is the image of the “authoritarian personality”; the image of “democratization” is one of the weapons developed by the Frankfurt School for the purpose of bolshevization of the world—cultural warfare to prepare the way for bolshevization of the world. That is what they are doing in Taiwan! What they are trying to do is destroy the cultural impact of Sun Yat-sen. If that cultural impact is destroyed, then the entirety of China will go through one of the worst collapses in the history of the nation of China. . . .