Editorial

Bring LaRouche in To Solve Iraq Crisis!

It is no exaggeration to say that the chances for the United States to avoid plunging into the global war which the Iraq occupation already portends, hang on the willingness of people from all nations to come forward and demand that LaRouche's Doctrine for peace in Southwest Asia be implemented.

Forces from outside the controlled environment of Washington, D.C. will be the most important, specifically those in the Arab world, and from around the United States. An in-depth mobilization from these quarters can indeed bring about the revolutionary change in U.S. policy, just in the nick of time.

But there is, as LaRouche emphasizes in the "LaRouche Doctrine" proposal which we feature in this issue, no way in which his plan will work if it is not associated publicly with his name. LaRouche is the only American with the stature, and the history, that would enable a U.S. plan to be trusted, if it were issued in his name.

The lack of credibility of the Bush Administration, of course, is universally understood. The President acts as an idiot prince, controlled by the evil ventriloquist Dick Cheney, and unable to correct his errors. And while putative Democratic nominee John Kerry correctly understands Bush's lack of credibility, he is demonstrating day by day that he lacks any competent independent judgment of his own. A man who is too terrified to directly attack the lies of the Bush Administration, and the insanity of the current policy, does not have the qualifications to be President of the United States in this time of crisis.

The relevant history goes back at least to 1975, when LaRouche put forward a plan for economic development in the Middle East as part and parcel of his International Development Bank proposal for reorganizing the world monetary system. LaRouche's approach then, and through many other initiatives, including his famous Oasis Plan, was to promote economic cooperation in the region between Arabs and Israelis, through high-technology infrastructure development which would raise the standard of living of all in the area, make up for the murderous deficit in water and power, and provide an incentive for these traditional enemies to work together

for a common future.

Sound innocuous? It wasn't at all. From the very beginning of his discussions with both Arabs and Israelis, LaRouche ran into a buzz-saw of opposition coming from the likes of Henry Kissinger and his financier sponsors. This opposition, which led to threats against diplomats who dared to arrange discussions with LaRouche, long predated—by a good five years—the outrageous slander that LaRouche was "anti-Semitic." The reality is that the proposal for peaceful cooperation between the warring parties in the region, and the overthrow of the controls being exercised by the international financiers of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, threatened and enraged the Anglo-American Establishment at the time. They sought to bury LaRouche's proposals, for good.

In this issue, we are publishing a precis of LaRouche's record on Middle East peace proposals. These proposals are based upon providing economic justice to peoples who, by and large, have been denied access to the fundamentals of economic development, not by their neighbors, but by an unjust world financial system which supports itself on the basis of denying progress to the majority of the world's population. Suffering under these conditions, many of these people have long looked to LaRouche's fight in the United States, as the only source of hope that their dreams of peace and prosperity will be realized.

It's time the Middle East be freed from being a cockpit of geopolitical bloodshed, and turned instead into an arena of economic cooperation. The whole concept of "Middle East" is a product of British imperialism. For this reason, it were better called Southwest Asia, an extension of the Eurasian Land-Bridge development which has also been rightly identified with LaRouche's name.

Programs and solutions never function as disembodied "historical ideas," formalists to the contrary. They are the creations of real people, who have developed them, fought for them, and been known for them. Never has it been clearer than in the current spreading Iraq-Israel-Palestine crisis, that the weight of a specific individual's authority must be invoked. Peace depends upon bringing in Lyndon LaRouche.

72 Editorial EIR April 30, 2004