

Renew and expand the Monroe Doctrine of John Quincy Adams

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What follows is a précis with selected quotations from the speech delivered by Mr. LaRouche to the Schiller Institute conference on Nov. 25. The full text is available from the Institute.

"The United States of America was created by an international republican conspiracy. This magnificent conspiracy, directed by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, extended from Leibniz's Petrograd Academy in Catherine the Great's Russia, through the court of Spain's Charles III, down to Buenos Aires.

"In the words of the great Marquis de Lafayette, and others, the establishment of the United States created not only a new republic, but a 'beacon of hope' and a 'temple of liberty' for men and women of good will throughout the world.

"Today, 200 years later, the United States has still the potential to return to that former moral greatness. That potential is embedded in the original intent of the U.S. Constitution. That potential is embedded also in the memory of those among us who, during the last World War, saw these United States with magnificent hope, that our republic might use its great power to free the peoples of the world from the last vestiges of European colonialism.

"In the course of preparation of the three international Schiller conferences this year, men and women of other nations have seen proof that the spirit of 1776 is still alive within these United States. . . .

"At the same time, among numerous nations of the world today, there is seething resentment against the great power the United States exerts among nations. According to our republican principle, all men and women of the world are born with the potential for full political equality with all other persons. Such equality must extend to the individual nations of the world. Yet, in the cruel realities of the world as it is, none of the leading problems of the world today could be solved unless the power of the United States is brought to bear in support of the needed policy."

Today, an evil concert of Malthusian population-controllers and usurious financial agencies has unleashed genocide

across Africa, and is threatening famine and pestilence throughout Asia and Ibero-America. The Soviet Union and the Socialist International are gloating over the crumbling of U.S. power, and have unleashed the forces of separatism and chaos, to destroy the allies of the United States.

"Yet, despite all the damage done by Moscow and the Socialist International, we in the United States must doubt that Moscow does us as much as half the damage which we willfully do to ourselves. Outwardly, all the major signs are that the United States is indeed a 'crumbling empire,' in the last throes of its self-destruction.

"By themselves, the nations of Europe, Africa, Asia, and Ibero-America, represented here today, lack the power to reverse this accelerating slide into a new global catastrophe. Unless the United States of 1776 is awakened from what appears to be its long sleep, the situation of all nations of the world is hopeless. Happily, in the support for these three Schiller conferences, we see that the situation is not yet hopeless. The United States of 1776 is not yet fully awakened, but forces within our government and among our citizens are sitting up and rubbing their eyes."

Friedrich Schiller and the great American republican Cotton Mather eloquently described the moral "littleness" that threatened to march the citizens of their eras toward self-destruction. So today, the people of the United States and Western Europe are once again shrunken into a condition of littleness of intellect and passion. "A monstrous, Nietzschean existentialism seizes the popular will of peoples and governments; most of our people have degenerated into pursuit of transient pleasures of the moment, amusing themselves thus, as the travellers might amuse themselves in a bus, whose next stop is Hell."

How were the republican leaders of the past able to lift their peoples from this wretched state? No renaissance was ever achieved spontaneously; all were the fruit of inspired labor of a relative few, who reached back across time to make the greatest republican thinkers of the past their fast and intimate friends. We must saturate ourselves in the greatest classical productions of our predecessors, and must bring a

thorough acquaintance with these classics into the education of future generations.

The tasks of U.S. foreign policy

"This brings us, now, to the principal topic of my remarks today: the foreign policy of the United States.

"In the light of the lessons of history, what must be the foreign-policy doctrine of the United States today? To make an effective foreign policy for the United States today, we must choose as our historical standpoint, the history of the United States during our republic's greatest periods. We must focus our attention upon the periods before and after our first and second wars against our adversary, Britain. We must focus our attention on the perilous fight waged after 1815, a fight against not only the combined forces of Britain and the Swiss bankers, but also a mortal combat against Metternich's Holy Alliance. Those early periods supply the lessons needed for a new U.S. foreign-policy doctrine for today; the only proper foreign-policy doctrine of the United States today, is a revival and expansion of Secretary of State John Quincy Adams's formulation of the 1823 Monroe Doctrine."

At the 1815 Congress of Vienna, Britain's Castlereagh joined with the Habsburgs and the mentally deranged Russian Czar, Alexander I, to impose upon Europe a hideously oppressive, feudalistic order. The chief object of Metternich's and Britain's Holy Alliance was to exterminate the American Revolution and everything echoing that Revolution within Europe. They set the northern and southern portions of the United States against one another, to attempt to destroy the United States, by transforming North America into a balkanized arena of bitterly warring petty tyrannies.

"John Quincy Adams understood, and stated, that the emerging republics of Spanish-speaking and Portuguese-speaking America were part of the same republican movement which had given birth to the United States. . . . Adams argued: The United States shall not be degraded into an American cock-boat in the wake of a British man o' war. Adams argued: The United States may lack the military power to kick both the Holy Alliance and the British out of the Americas, but we must nonetheless state the independent foreign policy we are prepared to enforce as soon as we have the military means to do so. The Americas must be a bastion of republics, defending themselves and one another against the insolence of the feudalistic forces of old Europe.

"Today, the Monroe Doctrine must be greatly expanded in scope, to include the republics of Europe, and also those nations aspiring to free themselves from the last vestiges of European colonialism in Africa and Asia.

"This must not be misinterpreted; it does not mean, and should not be misunderstood to mean, a kind of imperial domination exercised by the United States. It must be a pact of friendship and alliance among republics which are each fully equal in respect to their sovereignty in all matters of economic and political life. Among the ranks of its friends,

the United States must never aspire to anything more than the status of first among equals.

"Such a foreign-policy doctrine could not be understood or implemented competently, unless the foreign-policy officers of the United States are persons of a republican disposition, persons counseled by knowledge of the republican classics. Four of the great classical writers are of the greatest relevance for defining what must be understood by the stipulation, 'republics each equal to one another in respect of their sovereignty in political and economic affairs.' These four are, Dante Alighieri, Nicolaus of Cusa, Gottfried Leibniz, and Friedrich Schiller."

[We omit here Mr. LaRouche's detailed discussion of the contribution of each of these figures, and turn to the concluding section of his speech—ed.]

"In closing, I turn your attention to the central thesis of that great tragedian and historian, Aeschylus of Athens. It was the thesis of Aeschylus's tragedies, that the Gods of Olympus, through their success in imposing wicked caprices on mortal men and women, had become conceited to the point that those Olympians thought they could also challenge directly the fundamental laws which the Creator has embedded into the design of our universe. Out of this insolent conceit, the Gods of Olympus were destroyed by their own hand.

"Today, the Olympians are the forces of the Anglo-American Liberal Establishment and the old feudal oligarchs of continental Europe. They have great power, a power which they often describe as 'the system.' They repeat over and over, their favorite self-delusion: No man can challenge our system and survive. They have forgotten the principle of Aeschylean tragedy; their system is about to collapse in a self-imposed catastrophe, and unless we have the will to free our nations from the grip of that 'system,' we too shall not survive.

"Yet, I am optimistic. There have been ominous periods in the history of civilization before this, and men and women of good will have arisen to launch a renaissance in time to save civilization from obliteration. In this conference, and the events leading into it, there is a promising sign, that such men and women are appearing on the scene of history once again. I hope we shall succeed in such a degree as to make Dante Alighieri, Nicolaus of Cusa, and Benjamin Franklin pleased with our work.

"In his concluding remarks, on a nationwide television broadcast of this recent October 21st, the President of the United States discussed what might be written in a letter to be read by people living a hundred years from now. That President, whatever his personal limitations, has within him a spark of higher morality such as we have not seen in that office for at least 20 years. Perhaps if we do our work well enough, our efforts will succeed in igniting that spark within him. At the moment, that is the only chance our poor civilization has in sight."