

LaRouche Hosts *EIR* Video

‘Storm Over Asia’: U.S. Needs New Foreign Policy

On November 27, *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine announced the release of “Storm Over Asia,” a vital policy report by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. The two-and-a-half-hour video explores, in depth, the current drift into a new global conflagration, and proposes a new American foreign policy—based on the best traditions of our Founding Fathers—to reverse that otherwise inevitable course towards war and economic ruin.

LaRouche reviews the ongoing crises in the Caucasus region along the southern tier of Russia; in the Indian subcontinent; in Africa; and in Ibero-America; exposing the hideous incompetence—and worse—of the U.S. State Department under Madeleine Albright, and the outright geopolitical treachery of the Blair government in Britain. He develops the relationship between the ongoing collapse of the world financial and monetary system and the impulse towards regional, and eventually global, confrontation, drawing on the experiences of the two world wars of the Twentieth century.

LaRouche reviews his own role, during the period from 1977 to 1984, in pro-



Video image, “Storm Over Asia.”

moting what President Ronald Reagan labelled the Strategic Defense Initiative. The videotape describes how LaRouche came to the conclusion, by the autumn of 1988, that the Soviet empire was about to collapse, and that the prospects for German reunification were immediately on the table. Instead of adopting LaRouche’s proposals for a “Marshall Plan”- and “Food for Peace”-approach towards the nations of the collapsing Soviet bloc, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, U.S. President George Bush, and French President François Mitterrand adopted an

anti-German, anti-Russian geopolitical agenda, which led to the collapse of German industrial potential and the wholesale looting of Russia. This folly has led us to the brink of a new strategic confrontation.

To set the proper framework for understanding the current policy crisis and its appropriate solutions, LaRouche reviews the issues that shaped the American Revolution and the development of the

idea of a “community of principle” among perfectly sovereign nation-states—the basis for John Quincy Adams’ development of American foreign policy. Later, LaRouche delves into the founding principles of Western civilization, dating back to the period of Classical Greece and then to the early Fathers of the Church, tracing that tradition through the European Renaissance, and into the founding of the colonies in North America.

“Storm Over Asia” is available from *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine for \$50.00 plus shipping and handling.

Sergei Glazyev’s *Genocide* Released in English

Russia in the 1990’s: “The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930’s. . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia.”
—Sergei Glazyev

Dr. Sergei Glazyev’s *Genocide*, released by *Executive Intelligence Review* in December, analyzes the catastrophic decline of the Russian economy and the deformation of society from August 1991 through August 17, 1998, from the author’s unique vantage-point as a member of the government, Deputy of the State Duma, and then economist at

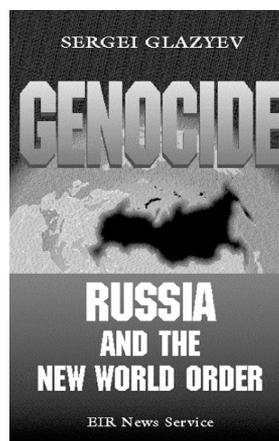
the Security Council and the Federation Council staff. In documenting the devastation of Russian industry and living standards, Sergei Glazyev’s account makes intelligible the anger of many Russian patriots at Western leaders who still preach staying the destructive course that was packaged as “free trade and democracy.”

Doctor of Economic Sciences at age 29, specialist in “the theory of long-term technological development” and graduate of the prestigious Central Mathematical Economics

Institute (CEMI) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Sergei Glazyev was one of the economists destined for a post as a “young

reformer” in post-Soviet Russia. He became Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in independent Russia’s first cabinet under President Boris Yeltsin, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of Yeltsin’s abolition of the Parliament and the Constitution in 1993.

Dr. Glazyev went on to win election to the State Duma in December



1993, serving as chairman of the Duma's Committee on Economic Policy (1994-96). In December 1994, he became leader of the Democratic Party of Russia. He worked as an economist at the Security Council of the Russian Federation (1996). Since late 1996, Dr. Glazyev has headed the Information and Analysis Directorate of the Federation Council staff.

Genocide was first published in Russian in 1997. The English version has been translated by Rachel Douglas from the second Russian edition (1998), which incorporates the author's analysis of the Aug. 17, 1998 financial collapse in Russia. The book is in three parts: I. Genocide (October 1993—August 1998); II. Russia and the New World Order; III. A Strategy for Economic Growth on the Threshold of the 21st Century.

Market Reforms Cover for Colonization

"It is important to give a precise definition of the policy that was implemented," writes Glazyev—one that "subsumes the objective, factual domain and the value and idea content. . . . The precise definition . . . is the concept of 'genocide,' used in international law." The author measures the design and implementation of radical monetarist policies in Russia, by the standard of the 1948 Genocide Convention, which names among the methods of genocide, "deliberately inflicting on [a] group conditions of life, calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part," including "measures intended to prevent births within the group."

Dr. Glazyev reckons the genocide policy in Russia from the shelling of the Parliament in October 1993, "when the revolutionaries usurped power and assumed full responsibility for the formulation and conduct of social and economic policy. . . . [T]hey carried out, under cover of market reforms, a policy of appropriating the national wealth and colonizing the country for the benefit of international capital, the consequences of which have been catastrophic for the Russian people."

Part I of *Genocide* documents these consequences for the Russian population as a whole, for children, and for the



Courtesy of Sergei Glazyev

Russian economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev

country's regions, with respect to demographic collapse, nutrition, disease, narcotics addiction, crime, employment, education, culture, and morale.

Part II, "Russia and the New World Order," explores the ideological justifications for Western leaders to treat Russia as a mere source of loot. Glazyev analyzes Zbigniew Brzezinski's book, *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostategic Imperatives*, as representative of a geopolitical outlook coherent with the economic ravaging of Russia.

Glazyev is confident that Russia can recover, but only if the "reform" policies of the 1990's are rejected as the instrument of national catastrophe they have been. Part III outlines an approach to exploiting Russia's surviving assets, such as skilled manpower and areas of scientific innovation, as the basis for an economic growth strategy in the next century.

The preface to the English edition, written by Lyndon LaRouche, examines the failed axioms of economic policy worldwide, since the introduction of the floating-exchange-rate monetary system in August 1971. As Western leaders continue to adhere to these flawed axioms, he suggests, Russia might well outlive the "Thatcherism" that was so aggressively imported into Russia in the 1990's.

Genocide: Russia and the New World Order, is available from *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine for \$20.00 plus shipping and handling.

New Silk Road

A conference of the General Federation of Iraqi Women (G.F.I.W.), held in Baghdad November 8-10, heard the Call of the Women's Commission for the New Silk Road presented and endorsed by several delegations. Muriel Mirak Weissbach of the Schiller Institute and the Committee to Save the Children in Iraq, presented the call, in the context of a speech to the conference November 9.

The Women's Commission Call for the New Silk Road was issued in November 1998, right after the aborted British-American bombing threat against Iraq. Initiated by Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche and prominent scholars and Civil Rights leaders, both male and female, from Egypt, Ukraine, Russia, and Croatia, the Commission presented the Great Project of the New Silk Road, sometimes called the Eurasian Land-Bridge, as the perfect alternative to war—an approach to bringing Iraq, and the Middle East as a whole, into the process of world reconstruction.

Call for a New Silk Road

The Call reads in part:

"Obviously, Iraq is one of the central countries in the New Silk Road. If one wishes to change the dynamic of the entire Gulf, Middle and Near East region, and eliminate for good the looming danger to the world, there is no better way than to build the southern-tier extension of the New Silk Road, from China through Central Asia, to Iran, Iraq, to the Near East, and, from there, branching out to Africa on one side, and the Balkans, on the other side. In the other direction, the southern tier of the New Silk Road must go from Iran to India and, from there, integrate all of Southeast Asia.

"We, the working committee of the Women's Committee for the New Silk Road, pledge that we will, by working to bring the plans of the New Silk Road to fruition as quickly as possible, make our governments the instru-