

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 Geopolitical 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-

Perspective Presented to Baghdad Conference

ments to end the misery of so many people in the world. Perhaps, we had to go to the verge of the abyss, in the case of the threat of the war against Iraq, to realize that we cannot go on like this any more. We appeal to governments throughout the world to join us. We issue this appeal with burning hearts, speaking for the billions of poor and the innocent children of the world.”

Focus on Sanctions

The central focus of the three-day conference was the fight to lift the U.N. sanctions against Iraq. At the conclusion of the conference, delegates held a demonstration in front of U.N. headquarters in Baghdad, and presented their final resolution, which demanded the “immediate and unconditional lifting of all sanctions against Iraq; the immediate cancellation of the so-called no-fly zones in the north and south of Iraq; the cessation of American and British air strikes; full respect for Iraq’s sovereignty and territorial integrity; immediate United Nations action to establish an international commitment to prevent any further unilateral military action against Iraq.”

Dr. Manal Younis Abdul Razzaq, president of the G.F.I.W., announced at the conclusion of the Mirak Weiss-



Schiller Institute representatives Muriel Mirak Weissbach (back center, with glasses) and Intisar Pierce (right), pose with delegates during conference break. The Institute presented the Call of the Women’s Commission for the New Silk Road.

bach speech, that the G.F.I.W. would join the Women’s Commission for the New Silk Road. Among the other organizations thereafter signing the Call were Azerbaijan Women’s Association; Women’s Liberal Association of the Republic of Belarus; National Federation of Indian Women; The Ceylon Moor Ladies Union (Sri Lanka); Lebanese Women’s Council; General Federation of Jordanian Women; Jordanian Women’s Union; and a journalist from Malaysia.

The Strategic Context

In her speech, Mirak Weissbach developed the idea that the war against Iraq had been decided in the context of the collapse of communism, when the West had two policy alternatives: to join with China *et al.* to rebuild the Silk Road and integrate East and West, or to pursue the destruction of these economies and sovereign nations, in a new One-Worldist dictatorship. She said the aggression against Iraq in 1990-91 signalled that the British-led financial oligarchy had prevailed. It has continued its destructive rampage, in the Balkans, and now in the Caucasus and Central Asia. She outlined the strategic aims of this faction, to consolidate control over raw materials resources, and smash nation-states.

She referenced the emergence of opposition to this, after the bombings of Iraq in December 1998 and the war against Yugoslavia (including the Chinese Embassy bombing), in the form of former Russian Prime Minister Primakov’s strategic triangle, and she said that the impending financial collapse, although fraught with dangers, represents a great opportunity to reverse the entire “new world order” inaugurated with Operation Desert Storm.



Conference delegates tour Iraq museum of antiquities.

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