A Sobering Report from a Russian Economist

In a comment on the March 26 Russian Presidential elections, made right before they occurred, Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., characterized the rallying around Vladimir Putin as a reaction by the Russian population to a perceived threat to their nation’s very existence. Concerned citizens and policymakers who want to understand why that reaction has occurred, would do well to read this book.

Dr. Sergei Glazyev is a doctor of Economic Sciences, a specialist in “the theory of long-term technological development,” and a graduate of the prestigious Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He is a young man, and was part of the grouping of “reformers” in Boris Yeltsin’s first cabinet. But Dr. Glazyev broke with Yeltsin after the President’s Oct. 3-4, 1993, storming of the Parliament. Having served in various other advisory capacities in the meantime, he is now a Member of the State Duma (parliament) and chairman of its Committee on Economic Policy.

Such a professional economist would not be expected to use such an emotionally charged word as “genocide,” in describing the effects of the draconian economic reforms imposed on the former Soviet Union by the International Monetary Fund. But Dr. Glazyev is not sloganeering. Having defined genocide scientifically, from the standpoint of the 1954 United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, he documents, with horrifying detail, the way in which the “reforms” of October 1993 to August 1998 have resulted in genocidal effects in Russia, by the UN definition. Chart after chart shows the decline in life expectancy, the increase in disease and crime, and the literal depopulation of Russia. He then describes how the “reform” policies—the ones which drastically reduced production and social supports in this population, while raising prices and looting—systematically created these results. Even the reformers don’t deny the causal relationship, Dr. Glazyev asserts.

The Picture of Genocide

The first third of the book is devoted to the picture of the genocide which was carried out in Russia over nearly five years, from 1993 to 1998. The fact that this process has greatly shocked the Russian population is clear from the following quote:

“The rate of annual population loss during the mid-1990’s was more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930’s.

“According to demographic forecasts, ‘the population of Russia will decline by another 8.6 million people, or 6%, during 1998-2015. The rate of decline will be virtually constant for the entire forecast period—an average 0.3% per annum.…’

“A long-term forecast of the tendencies of degeneration that have gripped Russia indicate a ‘half-life’ for the nation (i.e., the period within which there occurs a reduction of the country’s population by a factor of two) of 60-80 years. Russia now has an extremely constricted population reproduction profile, whereby each generation of newborns is quantitatively smaller than its parents’ generation and does not compensate for the population lost.

“This type of population reproduction pattern is now characteristic of Russia alone, and is quite persistent. In 1996 the net population reproduction rate had fallen to the level of 0.603, which has catastrophic demographic consequences, while for the urban population it was even lower—0.544. Such a low level of reproduction is unprecedented, and has not been observed before now, neither in our country, nor in others, even during wartime.”

Dr. Glazyev provides a thorough picture of how the shock therapy measures created this disaster. Any human being should be shocked by what has been done to Russia, especially to its children.

Genocide: Russia and the New World Order

The second part of the three-part book is entitled “Russia and the New World Order.” The reference is to the doctrine put forward by former President George Bush following the collapse of communism, and to the way in which the “world oligarchy” has moved to seize control over the world, and specifically to colonize Russia.

Dr. Glazyev does not equate the world oligarchy with the United States, per se, or capitalism in general. Unfortunately, he also provides no specific identification of the leading British ideological and political role in directing the looting operations. But he is right on the mark in identifying the role and outlook of American geopoliticalist Zbigniew Brzezinski, in promoting the strategy of dismantling Russia, and turning it into an impotent supplier of raw materials. Dr. Glazyev reviews the chief arguments of Brzezinski’s The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives, a book which
proposes outright that Russia be dismembered into three parts. And he notes that there is rarely a divergence between the ravings of Brzezinski and the actions of the U.S. government.

Many Americans might be surprised to know that books by prominent members of the American policy establishment circulate widely in Russia. In the case of the Brzezinski book, which was published in 1997, it became a virtual scandal in Russia from the moment it was published. And clearly, the fact that the United States, from its leading position in NATO, proceeded to carry out the kinds of policies which Brzezinski put forward, could only arouse deep suspicion in the minds of serious Russian patriots.

**Strategy for Economic Growth**

Dr. Glazyev is confident that Russia can recover, but only if the “reform” policies of the 1990s are identified for the disaster they were, and reversed. He notes that the bankruptcy of the “reform” policy, which was reached on Aug. 17, 1998, opened up the possibilities for a change in economic policy.

In the third part of his book, the economist presents a set of proposals geared toward exploiting Russia’s surviving assets, such as skilled manpower and areas of scientific innovation, as the basis for an economic growth strategy in the coming century.

All the measures which Dr. Glazyev puts forward are the very antithesis of what was done under the “reform.” He captions his recommendations as a “transition to a mobilization economic policy,” which includes increasing central government control over currency and the banking system, orienting credit toward support for production, and fighting organized crime. These by no means represent a return to the Soviet system—as detractors will undoubtedly insist.

**Ramifications**

*Genocide* became available in English in December 1999, when *EIR* first released it. Several thousand copies are currently in circulation, many of them among policymakers in the United States and elsewhere.

The fact that the book carries a preface by U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche, undoubtedly raised eyebrows in these circles. LaRouche’s essay examines the systemic failures of economic policy worldwide, since the introduction of the floating-exchange-rate monetary system in August 1971. He suggests that Dr. Glazyev’s book will be useful in preparing the groundwork for the necessary worldwide reorganization of the monetary system, of which both Russia and the United States must be a part.

With the election of Putin as President, as a reflex action for the defense of the Russian state, LaRouche’s point is all the more urgent to be taken up by leading circles in the United States. Dr. Glazyev’s analysis provides an indispensable education in how the best of Russian economists are thinking, and thus is a necessary guide to shaping U.S. policy for cooperation, not confrontation, in the months of financial crisis ahead.

—Nancy B. Spannaus

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**Behind the ‘New Violence’: Understanding How the Media Kill**

On February 28, a six-year-old first-grade student at an elementary school near Flint, Michigan shot and killed a classmate in the schoolyard. The boy who did the shooting came from a broken home. His father was in jail, and his mother, a drug addict, had left the boy with an uncle who, according to news reports, ran a crack house, where there were always plenty of handguns. But, when the Genesee County Sheriff and District Attorney interviewed the boy, he cited a number of violent television shows, and expressed no understanding that he had done anything wrong. He had merely copied the actions of numerous “characters” he had seen on the TV screen. Three days later, a 16-year-old girl fatally stabbed a fellow student on a school bus in another part of the Midwest.

These latest incidents underscore that the Littleton, Colorado massacre on April 20, 1999, and the half-dozen other nationally reported instances of mass killings of children by children, have now become everyday occurrences in America.

Despite this, the degree of disassociation displayed by parents, educators, and policymakers regarding this grave national crisis, is a scandal of untoward proportions. Following two weeks of intensive media coverage of the Littleton school massacres last spring, there was absolutely no action taken. Congress did not hold a single day of hearings. The President, after making some initial, sound statements—castigating Hollywood for providing “dependable daily doses of violence” that “desensitize our children to violence, and to its consequences”—fell back on the tired mantra that the solution to the epidemic of youth violence is gun control. In less than a month, the nation, for the most part, went back to sleep, only to be once again shocked by another surge in “the new violence.”

**Through the Fog**

Fortunately, there are a handful of experts who see clearly through the fog of Holly-