

There is also, month by month, an increasing outflow of scientific and technical cadres from Ukraine to work in Russia.

On Jan. 19, the leader of the Crimean Tatars, the number three ethnic group in the region, Iskender Mehmetov, was badly wounded in an assassination attempt in the Crimean capital of Simferopol, which killed both his driver and his bodyguard. Mehmetov was the economic adviser to Bagrov, the candidate who opposed Crimea's secession. This was the second hit against a Crimean Tatar leader in less than three months. In November, a prominent Crimean Tatar, Yuri Osmanov, was shot and killed.

A Russian 'sphere of influence'

As to the Baltic countries, on Jan. 14, at the peak of Clinton's stay in Moscow, the Russian military command issued an order authorizing Russian forces in the Baltic republics of Estonia and Latvia to "shoot to kill" if "attacked" or "provoked" by local authorities or troops. They referred to a Jan. 10 incident in Riga, where Latvian officials detained two Russian generals for several hours.

Three days later came the strongest imperial statements to date by Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev. Addressing a Moscow conference on Russian policy toward the Community of Independent States and the Baltic republics, Kozyrev declared on Jan. 18 that Russian troops have no intention of leaving the CIS and the Baltics: "We should not withdraw from these regions which have been in the sphere of Russian interests for centuries, and we should not fear these words." He called the "protection" of the "Russian-speaking population" in the former Soviet Union "one of Moscow's main strategic interests." The Russian news agencies Tass and Interfax stressed that Kozyrev had specifically included Estonia and Latvia in his definition of regions from which Russia will not withdraw. Again, citing both the CIS and these two Baltic republics, Kozyrev added that "though military domination is not in Moscow's interests, it would be dangerous to create a vacuum because it might be filled by unfriendly forces."

On Jan. 18, Deputy Prime Minister Aleksandr Shokhin reported that he had been offered the post of economics minister, or, as an alternative possibility, the newly created post of "Minister for the CIS," a new position consistent with Russia's imperial emphasis on the "Near Abroad"—the new designation for the countries which were formerly part of the Soviet Union.

The Kozyrev declarations have created a profound shock in European capitals, above all in Germany, and in all the states of central and eastern Europe. It remains to be seen whether European and American leaders will wake up in time to the fact that a drastic change in western policy, breaking with the policies of the International Monetary Fund, is the only way to preempt Russia from becoming a superpower adversary once again.

Moscow paper prints LaRouche open letter to Russian leaders

The Moscow weekly Opozitsiya (circulation 20,000) the week of Jan. 10 published a letter from Lyndon LaRouche "To Russian Leaders," dated Dec. 5, 1993. The headline included the return address: "Federal Prison, Rochester, Minnesota, U.S.A." Preceding the letter was a short introduction signed by Viktor Kuzin, head of the Bureau for Human Rights Defense without Borders, whom the editors also identified as a deputy of the Moscow City Council (abolished in October). We publish here the text of the newspaper's introduction and the letter itself (subheads have been added by EIR):

The name of the American economist and political figure Lyndon LaRouche (b. 1922, Rochester, New Hampshire) is not widely known in Russia. The movement founded by him in the early 1970s, which actively exposes international financial centers' looting policy of global expansion against underdeveloped countries and regions, not so long ago might not have attracted favorable interest here, insofar as any criticism of the institutions of so-called western democracy was considered in bad taste among our liberally inclined fellow citizens. Today, however, after "Gaidar and his team" have run roughshod across Russia with their "shock therapy," and consolidated their gains with the October bloodbath, L. LaRouche, with his persistent warnings against the consequences of the IMF's monetarist chimeras—which inevitably and universally lead only to the destruction of the national economy rather than its reform, to social catastrophe, and to the demolition of the state in the form of its rebirth as a mafia entity and loss of independence in domestic and foreign policy—has become closer to us and more readily understood. It is difficult to refute the arguments of L. LaRouche, a convinced anticommunist and a person "from over there," who knows from the inside what he is writing about. Not to listen to them, knowing that their author paid for his convictions with years in prison, is impossible.

Text of LaRouche's open letter:

A time of troubles for Russia

Dear Friends,

My thoughts are very much with you during this time of troubles for Russia, which is also a time of troubles for this entire planet. I wish to share with you at this time a few thoughts, chiefly in my capacity as an economist, which may be useful for your consideration at this time.

I ask you to look around the world with the eyes of an

objective scientist; to take the map of this planet and spin it, look at South America, Central America, sub-Saharan Africa, Arab Africa, the Middle East, South Asia, Southeast Asia, China, and of course the areas of Russia, western Europe, and so forth.

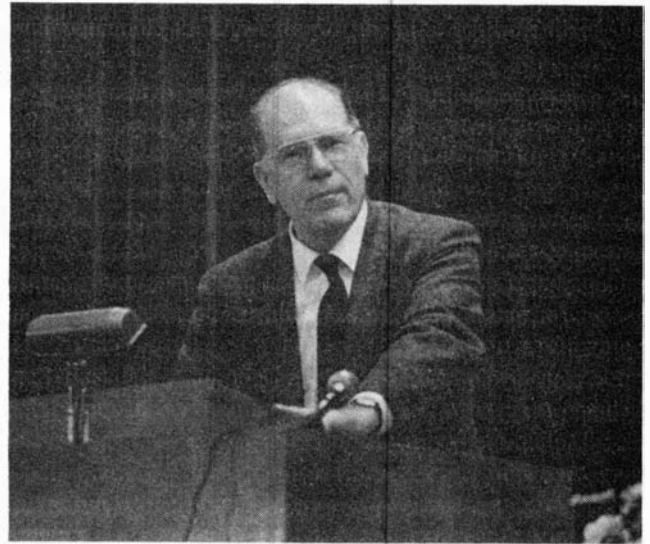
I ask you to look at the statistics, especially the following figures. Measure this planet in terms of per capita and per square kilometer economic characteristics. By that I mean physical economic characteristics, not money. Ask yourselves in terms of nutrition, clothing, shelter, education, and health care of the average member of the family; ask yourself in terms of quality of machine tools, durability conditions, capacity in terms of agriculture, in terms of manufacturing; ask yourself in terms of liters of usable water; kilowatts of power; ton-mile-hour capacity of freight transportation and so forth; and ask yourself what the planet looks like today, as compared to 30 years ago. See how many parts of the world, including my own United States, are much worse off today than they were 30 years ago. Western Europe: much worse off than it was 30 years ago. Africa: vastly worse off than it was 30 years ago. Look at the threats in China, economic threats; the threats of collapse of sufficient food supplies to maintain the population per capita and per square kilometer.

Now look at the former Soviet Union and eastern Europe. We see that the condition of life in the former Warsaw Pact sectors of eastern Europe, is today vastly worse than it was in 1989. In point of fact, in physical parameters—per capita, per square kilometer—the eastern European economy is below 30% of its actual rate of output of 1989.

It can't go on like this. Our planet cannot go on like this. There are madmen who publish books, or who are the subject of books published by others in ever-wider circulation, which speak of the division of this planet between 80%, toward the South of the planet, in a new barbarism, a new dark ages, from which something might emerge 100 years or so from now; and that during the 100 years or so between, in about 20% of the planet, the population might live in some civilized form of life. Such utopian models, I think, are insane. They cannot work. And we cannot go in this direction we're now going.

For example: We know, as you know better than I, that in the former Soviet Union and in Russia today, the danger of disintegration threatens chaos and mass death. Disintegration must be avoided *urgently* or else horrible consequences—the plunge into a Dark Age—were almost inevitable.

In the United States itself, if you look at the parameters which I've indicated, you'll see that we're rapidly approaching a point in the process of ongoing, now-accelerating collapse of income and tax revenue per capita in the states of the United States, at which, two or three years from now at the present rate, the United States, as a political entity, will begin to collapse because the tax revenue base and the income base per capita are no longer sufficient to maintain



Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

essential functions of state, local, and federal government. A change must come.

The axiomatics of policymaking

Now I turn your attention also to a related subject. Let's look at this problem on a global scale, from the standpoint of geometry. I speak first of all of a simple classroom schoolboy Euclidean geometry, based largely on the *Thirteen Books of Euclid*. In such a geometry we learn, as we assimilate it, that no theorem in that geometry can exist as a part of the geometry, unless it can be **proven** consistent with a set of axioms and postulates upon which that geometry as a whole is premised.

What we are seeing around the world today is not bad policies, but something much worse. Let's think of policies as theorems. What we see is a set of policies in which every improvement is worse. Why? Because the root of our problem is a set of axiomatic or postulational assumptions about policymaking, which means that every theorem that is consistent with the existing assumptions about policy, will probably be a worse policy than the policy which it replaces as a reform.

The problem lies with the axioms; the problem lies with the underlying assumptions. And we see that no nation on this planet is likely to survive, unless the presently prevailing assumptions, the axiomatic and postulational assumptions, are somehow, appropriately changed.

We see that in the past 30 years approximately, not exactly coincidentally since the successful assassination of President Kennedy by certain forces in the West (the same forces which attempted to kill President Charles de Gaulle of France), the direction has been downhill.

The United States, which is this mighty fortress of industrial potential, the agricultural potential at the end of the

Second World War, is now disintegrating, and a process of disintegration has been in place essentially since the middle of the 1960s, especially since 1970. Since 1970, by using physical parameters, not these deceptive monetary figures, we see that the United States has been in an accelerating process of internal decay over the past 20-25 years.

We see a similar process in Europe, beginning with Britain, which is the worst case. Britain is now a formerly industrialized nation, a garbage heap, in which large parts of the populations of England's cities are reduced almost to the gibbering level of culture of baboons, no longer having man-like features. We see the spread of the same disease, the collapse of industry and agriculture willfully, by mad policies, on the continent of Europe.

We must rebuild this planet

And thus, my friends in Russia, I ask you to turn your attention to the world as a whole as well as the time of troubles which confronts you, and perhaps perplexes you, inside Russia itself. Those of us around this world who are concerned with such matters, must devise and put forth a clear policy of reconstruction not merely for one nation or another, but for the planet. And as to the nations in each case, each nation must find its place, its indispensable role, its historical role in rebuilding this planet and pulling human civilization back from the abyss toward which it is veering—like a mudslide heading toward the edge of a cliff.

I think the solutions exist. I have indicated in various of my writings, what those solutions are. I think we can say, that the policy, under which the nations of North Eurasia are played against one another in conflict, must come to an end. The past 200 and more years of that kind of game must come to an end. The nations of continental Europe such as France and Germany and others, together with the people of the former Soviet Union, must work together to establish a zone of economic development based on application of scientific and technological progress to improve the habitability of this planet, and to improve also the yields of physical-consumption needs and productive potential per capita and per square kilometer.

From Brest in France to Vladivostok, we must create such an order involving Japan, China, and other nations, to spread this new direction upward in our planet's affairs from that center, the heartland of North Eurasia. We must do this not as some kind of utopian global system, but we must do this as a set of nations based on the principles of a sovereign nation-state republic managing its own affairs, but in cooperation with other nations to the common benefit of all.

I hope that during the coming period, my wishes for the well-being of a nation in its time of troubles may come true, and I would hope that I should be able to contribute some thoughts and ideas which will be useful to you, in your efforts to make those wishes of mine come true.

Thank you.

Historical dilemma institutional crisis

by Mark Burdman

London *Financial Times* senior commentator Joe Rogaly put his finger on what is essential in the current political crisis erupting in Britain. Rogaly warned on Jan. 18 that 15 years of Thatcherite free trade have effectively wrecked the "civic infrastructure" of the United Kingdom, destroying all morality, undermining all sense of the laws of political economy, and shaking all institutions to their knees, including the monarchy, the Church of England, the government, and the Parliament.

Rogaly thereby identified the underlying dynamic in the wave of scandals erupting in Britain. Implicitly, he also identified the political and historical dilemma now facing the British establishment, whose upper echelons, including individuals closely linked to the House of Windsor, have determined that it is impossible to have Prime Minister John Major remain in power, at a time of profound institutional crisis in the United Kingdom. However, it is precisely the process involved in removing Major, by a systematic multiplication of damaging scandals, that has the simultaneous effect of drawing more attention to the moral bankruptcy of the House of Windsor and the Church of England. This is a downward vicious spiral, made worse by the fact, underscored by London sources to *EIR*, that the British elites, in their present mode of thinking, have really *no alternative* to Major, including the thought of having Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd act as a transitional Conservative prime minister for some months.

Sources close to Royal Consort Prince Philip confess privately that the monarchy is now in its worst crisis in at least 100 years. One London source reported to *EIR* on Jan. 18 that the entire institutional structure dating from the 1688 "Glorious Revolution," involving delicate power arrangements among Parliament, church, monarchy, and the City of London, is disintegrating. This structure includes the 1701 Act of Settlement, by which arrangement it was mandated that no Roman Catholic could ever become monarch of Great Britain. It is a sign of the times, that the Jan. 14 conversion of the Duchess of Kent to Roman Catholicism, has catalyzed a number of calls, published in the *London Times*, *Daily Mail*, and elsewhere, for the Act of Settlement to be set aside.

But this push to abrogate the Act of Settlement brings up the same dilemma. The values of the "Glorious Revolution" embody a philosophical rejection of the values of the 15th-