

LaRouche: Stop Brzezinski's Meddling in Ukraine

Lyndon LaRouche issued a statement on Nov. 29, warning President George Bush that, unless he wants to see the current crisis in Ukraine trigger the final collapse of the dollar system, he had better use his position to keep Zbigniew Brzezinski, Madeleine Albright, and Richard Holbrooke as far out of the picture as possible. The gang that made a mess out of the Balkan situation during the 1990s—Brzezinski and his protégés—is now meddling in Ukraine.

LaRouche emphasized that the U.S. government is going to have to work with European nations and with Russian President Putin, to avert the total destabilization of Ukraine or, even worse, its break-up. From the standpoint of Western Europe, Ukraine's descent into chaos would disrupt nearly one-third of its natural gas and oil supply, which is delivered from Russia through pipelines that cross Ukraine. From the standpoint of U.S. interests, it doesn't take a genius, LaRouche emphasized, to realize that an eruption of chaos in Ukraine at the moment that the global, dollar-denominated financial system is disintegrating, must be avoided at all costs. This, LaRouche added, means reining in Brzezinski.

Ultimately, LaRouche continued, Ukrainians must come up with their own solution to the unfolding crisis. Their primary allies in this effort are going to have to be the European Union and Russia. But the real decisions have to be made by internal forces within Ukraine.

LaRouche said that, as a leading world figure, with

many friends in Ukraine, in Russia, and in Europe, he sees it as his responsibility to speak out now, to address President Bush and call on him to make sure that the Brzezinski menace factor is removed from the equation. American-Russian relations have already suffered from Brzezinski's interference in the North Caucasus, notably Chechnya. The United States and the countries of the European Union have a shared vital interest in the stability of the entire territory of the former Soviet Union, in which Ukraine is of particular significance, as the energy crossroads between Russia and Europe.

LaRouche reminded the world about Madeleine Albright's now infamous boasting, at a New York City conference of the Institute of International Education, where she described herself, proudly, as a "Wellsian democrat," a reference to H.G. Wells' *Open Conspiracy*, promoting an Anglo-American-led one-world government. Albright's "Wellsian democracy," and Brzezinski's obsessive-compulsive behavior against Russia typifies the Democratic Party side of a problem that has infected the American political scene since Samuel Huntington's 1975 *Crisis of Democracy* launched Project Democracy. This crowd poses a major danger to the vital security interests of the United States and Europe, as the dollar is nose-diving, LaRouche said.

LaRouche emphasized that Ukrainians must, ultimately, sort out their own problems on the basis of their national interest and national purpose. They must create a national mission, which aims to establish a durable nation, which seeks to benefit all of its people and all of its regions. They must create an environment of opportunity, and we must aid them in whatever way we can, he said.

but even Matthew Brzezinski (son of Zbigniew) reports in his 2001 book, *Casino Moscow*, that Tymoshenko made billions of dollars from the patronage of Pavlo Lazarenko, the mid-1990s Ukrainian Prime Minister, who has been convicted of money-laundering in Swiss and U.S. courts, and is currently serving time in the United States.

So far, Yushchenko's "Our Ukraine" movement promises "the rule of law" and "civilized" standards of official behavior, but has offered no fundamental shift in its commitment to the very economic policies that ruined Ukraine. Yushchenko has done nothing to unearn the *Wall Street Journal's* endorsement of his campaign.

In Friedrich Schiller's last (unfinished) play, *Demetrius*, set in Russia during the early-1600s "Time of Troubles," the boyar Boris Godunov and Grigori Otrepyev, a young monk who has accepted Polish money to seize Moscow and proclaim himself the true son of the late Tsar Ivan the Terrible, contend for the Russian throne. In his notes on the play, Schil-

ler writes that either one, the usurper or the pretender, could have become the legitimate ruler of Russia, *had he exerted true leadership*. Neither did. Nor did the population rise to the challenge, as Alexander Pushkin, in his play on the same subject, said with the famous, tragic stage direction, "The people are silent."

In Ukraine today, a compromised background does not preclude one of the country's political figures stepping forward to provide real leadership. The country still has the industrial and intellectual resources, to play a great role in reconstruction of the national economies of Eurasia. On the basis of mobilization for projects in the common interest, the tension along Ukraine's complex religious, linguistic, and cultural fault lines could ease. For that, it needs a fundamental shift in the axioms of economic policymaking—by Europe, by the United States, and by Russia. And the last thing Ukraine needs, is instruction from Zbigniew Brzezinski on its assigned function in his geopolitics.