

British Moves Against U.S.-Russia Cooperation

Pre-Clinton

Oct. 12, 1988: Lyndon LaRouche gave a press conference at West Berlin's Kempinski Bristol Hotel, on "U.S. Policy Toward the Reunification of Germany." He forecast the collapse of the Comecon economies, and elaborated a "Food for Peace" policy for transforming East-West relations, centered on cooperation in rebuilding the economy of Poland.

Nov. 9, 1989: Berlin Wall began to come down.

December 1989: LaRouche commissioned a group of specialists from the Schiller Institute to work out an economic program for Europe, known as the "Productive Triangle."

January 1990: "The Productive Triangle, Paris-Berlin-Vienna: Locomotive for the World Economy" was published, in German. This geographical area was envisioned to serve as a locomotive to restart the collapsing world economy, with spiral arms extending the economic development into Warsaw and Moscow. It aimed at stimulating the economy of eastern and western Europe by means of large projects for the modernization of infrastructure in transportation, energy, water, and communications. It was soon translated into many other languages, including Russian.

Along with spreading the publication, the Schiller Institute, and its founder, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, held hundreds of meetings throughout Eastern and Western Europe to discuss the Productive Triangle proposal.

Late January 1990: British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher escalated a campaign against a reunified Germany, which had begun even before the fall of the Wall, calling Germany a "Fourth Reich." The explicit British charge against Germany was that it would become an economic superpower in aiding in the development of Eastern Europe.

June-August 1990: Under British-U.S. manipulation, Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, and Thatcher "stiffened [George H.W.] Bush's spine" to threaten war, which was launched in January 1991. British agent Sen. Al Gore cast a decisive vote to approve the

President Bush 41's war.

June 1991: With encouragement from the Bush Administration and its British buddies, Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic launched attacks on Slovenia and Croatia, which set off the first phase of a new Balkans war.

August 1991: Disintegration of the Soviet government and Communist Party, in an aborted coup.

Dec. 8, 1991: Official disbanding of the U.S.S.R. by its member states.

1992: The Balkans war expanded into Bosnia, with constant propaganda attacks by Serbia and Britain against Germany—which had recognized Croatia, Slovenia, and Bosnia-Herzegovina—for being a "Fourth Reich." The prospects for a peaceful and prosperous Eurasia were being drowned in blood.

Clinton's Presidency

January 1993: As Bill Clinton was inaugurated, he sought to stop the bloody war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, but faced open European opposition, mostly from Great Britain and France, even to the dropping of food packages.

April 23-29, 1994: LaRouche, just released from prison that January, visited Moscow, on the invitation of several Russian scientific organizations. His discussions on science and economy were supplemented by his promotion of his economic development plan, now expanded from the Productive Triangle to the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

June 5-9, 1995: LaRouche in Russia, spoke at the State Duma on "The World Financial System and Problems of Economic Growth"; spoke at the Institute of Economics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Methodological University, and Moscow State University.

Nov. 21, 1995: Dayton Accords to end the war in Bosnia. The agreements, negotiated by Richard Holbrooke (H.G. Wells adherent Madeleine Albright being Ambassador to the United Nations), included insistence that devastated Bosnia pay its foreign debts, and implement International Monetary Fund austerity conditionalities. The problem of Kosovo was reserved for "further discussions."

April 3, 1996: Clinton Administration Commerce Secretary Ron Brown was killed in a plane crash in Croatia, on a mission to work out Clinton's policy of economic assistance for the Balkans. With Brown's demise, efforts at economic development of that region



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

Partners in crime: Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and U.S. Vice President Al Gore in 1994. By 1999 they were working together to sabotage the possibility of cooperation between President Clinton and Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov. The success of their mission led to the NATO bombing of Serbia, the ouster of Primakov, and a further descent into hell for the Balkans.

essentially ended.

April 24, 1996: LaRouche returned to Moscow, to address an event sponsored by the Institute for Social and Political Studies of the Russian Academy of Sciences, the Free Economic Society of Russia, and the Schiller Institute for Science and Culture.

1997: The global financial crisis erupted, spearheaded by George Soros's speculative assault on Asian currencies.

Jan. 4, 1997: LaRouche addressed a forum of the FDR-PAC in Washington, D.C., devoted to rebuilding of Bosnia-Herzegovina. He emphasized the need for a New Bretton Woods financial system, and the project for a Eurasian land-bridge, to stimulate the world economy. Bosnia, with the aid of the Central European machine-tool capability, could become part of a Balkan bridge to the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

January 1997: Madeleine Albright confirmed as U.S. Secretary of State. She played a crucial role in setting off the NATO war against Yugoslavia (she served until the end of the Clinton Administration).

February 1997: Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Ukrainian member of parliament Natalya Vitrenko issued an "Urgent Appeal to President Clinton to Convoke a

New Bretton Woods Conference."

December 1997: At the Peace Implementation Council meeting on Bosnia, in Bonn, pursuant to the Dayton Accords, Western diplomats insisted that Kosovo be discussed. The Serbian delegation left in protest.

Jan. 30, 1998: Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin told a hearing of the House Banking Committee that the world needs a new financial architecture, especially to restore financial stability in Asia.

1998: Monica Lewinsky scandal against President Clinton intensified throughout the year.

August-September 1998: Vice President Al Gore and Sen. Joe Lieberman (D-Conn.) pressed Clinton to resign over the Lewinsky scandal, in a blatant move to make Gore President.

Aug. 17, 1998: Russian GKO (state bonds) crisis; Russian government declared a moratorium on some of its debt payments, and announced that its bond settlements would have to be renegotiated.

Gore maintained his separate relations with former prime minister Viktor Chernomyrdin, a business crony, in hopes of placing Chernomyrdin back in power in Moscow.

Sept. 14, 1998: Speaking to the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, President Bill Clinton called for a new international financial architecture. "Today, I have asked Treasury Secretary [Robert] Rubin and Federal Reserve Board Chairman [Alan] Greenspan to convene a major meeting of their counterparts within the next 30 days to recommend ways to adapt the international financial architecture to the 21st century," the President said.

"...The World War II generation did it for us 50 years ago. Now it is time for us to rise to our responsibility as America has been called upon to do so often, so many times in the past. We can, if we do that, redeem the promise of the global economy and strengthen our own nation for a new century."

Sept. 23, 1998: The New York Federal Reserve pulled together an emergency meeting to save LTCM, a hedge fund whose imminent collapse threatened the world financial system, as IMF managing director Michel Camdessus admitted almost a year later.

Dec. 19, 1998: After an escalation of the Lewinsky scandal, President Clinton was impeached in the House of Representatives. He was acquitted in the Senate on Feb. 12, 1999.

Dec. 21, 1998: Russian Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov, during a trip to India, advanced the concept of a strategic triangle among Moscow, Beijing, and New Delhi.

Feb. 12, 1999: *EIR* featured “Plundering Russia: Time To Open the Gore Impeachment File,” a report on Gore’s collusion with former Russian prime minister Chernomyrdin, against both current Russia Prime Minister Primakov and U.S. President Clinton. The story involved looting of Russia through a San Francisco-based firm called Golden ADA.

Early March 1999: Chernomyrdin and “oligarch” Boris Berezovsky arrived in Washington. Chernomyrdin met with Al Gore and others, complaining about current Prime Minister Yevgeni Primakov.

March 19, 1999: President Clinton, in a press conference on the eve of a visit by Prime Minister Primakov, stressed his commitment to good relations with Russia. Referring to Russia’s financial difficulties, he said, “I think it is important, if we are going to help Russia—and we should; we should do everything we can—that we do things that are actually likely to make a difference....”

March 23, 1999: Prime Minister Primakov, en route to the United States, received a telephone call from Vice President Gore, reportedly behind the back of the President, informing him that the situation in Kosovo had taken a turn for the worse, and that NATO bombing of Serbia was imminent. Primakov ordered his plane to return to Moscow. He later reported his reply to Gore: “I told him, think again, Mr. Vice President, you are not analyzing all the consequences.”

March 24, 1999: NATO bombing campaign against Yugoslavia began. It lasted until June 10, when KFOR, a NATO force, took over. Russian peacekeepers were also deployed, leading to tensions on the ground. Eventually, Russian forces operated as a unit of KFOR, but not under the NATO command. Kosovo was administered by the United Nations under Resolution 1244 until its unilateral declaration of independence on Feb. 17, 2008.

March 26, 1999: The *New York Times* reported on a fight within the Clinton Cabinet over the Primakov visit. “The Primakov trip was important because initially the White House had thought it would delay mil-

itary action against ... Milosevic, until after the Russian leader’s trip,” Jane Perlez wrote. “But ... Gore, who was to be Mr. Primakov’s host, argued forcefully that the credibility of NATO was more important than ministering to the sensitivities of the Russians.”

April 21, 1999: *EIR* seminar in Bonn, “The Way Out of the Crisis: Europe, the World Financial Crisis, and the ‘New Cold War,’” was addressed by Lyndon and Helga LaRouche, discussing with leading representatives from Russia, China, India, and Western Europe, on how to avert world war and to establish cooperation among a “survivors’ club of nations,” along the concept of the Eurasian Land-Bridge.

April 28, 1999: Helga Zepp-LaRouche and Faris Nanic, the former chief of cabinet of Bosnian President Alija Izetbegovic, issued a call against the war for “Peace Through Development for the Balkans.” Political, religious, labor, and other leaders the world over sign the resolution.

April 1999: NATO 50th Anniversary meeting in Washington. Although President Clinton rejected British Prime Minister Tony Blair’s public demands for a ground invasion of Yugoslavia, NATO shifted to a new war doctrine, allowing its powers to intervene militarily outside its Western European area, and potentially anywhere in the world. NATO’s bombing campaigns, first in Iraq and then in Yugoslavia, were moving toward Russia. British spokesmen called for NATO to expand rapidly to include nearly all of the countries once part of the Warsaw Pact, and even of the Soviet Union.

May 12, 1999: Russian President Boris Yeltsin fired Prime Minister Primakov. *EIR* (May 21) called the move “A Step Toward World War III.”

June 18, 1999: LaRouche issued a policy document in *EIR*, “Balkan Peace and World Economy: The Case for a ‘New Marshall Plan.’”

Aug. 11, 1999: LaRouche issued a statement, “Is World War III Coming?” “For maniacs such as Blair, Brzezinski, and Albright, the orchestration of the recent war against Yugoslavia was only the prelude to a nuclear confrontation with Russia,” he wrote.

March 26, 2000: Vladimir Putin was elected President of Russia.

The Post-Clinton Era

June 2001: LaRouche visited Russia, addressing a committee of the State Duma on “Measures to Ensure the Development of the Russian Economy Under Con-

ditions of a Destabilization of the World Financial System”; and speaking before scientists at the Lebedev Institute of Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences. This was only one of numerous additional visits by LaRouche to Russia over coming years, when he met with leading academicians and others, and promoted collaboration with the United States, Western Europe, China, and India for economic development.

March 11, 2006: Serbian leader Milosevic died in his prison cell, under suspicious circumstances, during his international trial as a war criminal. Russia expressed dissatisfaction with the way Milosevic had been treated, and that he had not been allowed to visit doctors in Russia.

March 24, 2006: *EIR* cover story by LaRouche, “Milosevic Murder To Trigger East-West Conflict.” Not only does the Milosevic murder threaten to trigger a new Balkan crisis, he wrote, but it comes at a moment when Russia is playing a pivotal role in seeking a solution to the “Iran affair,” i.e. Iran’s nuclear energy program.

April 24, 2007: Conference in Moscow on “Mega-projects of Russia’s East: A Transcontinental Eurasia-America Transport Link via the Bering Strait,” marked an extraordinary vision coming from agencies associated with the Putin government, for collaboration with the United States. A paper by LaRouche, “The World’s Political Map Changes: Mendeleyev Would Have Agreed,” was read to the gathering.

During the same period, leading Russian officials and press began open discussion of the positive legacy of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

May 15, 2007: LaRouche visited Moscow for a celebration of the 80th birthday of Prof. Stanislav Menshikov, the prominent Russian economist, promoting the Land-Bridge idea.

May 16, 2007: LaRouche in Moscow, in an interview with economist Mikhail Khazin, noted the recent mentions of FDR, in speeches by Russian President Putin and in the Russian press. “You need a response from the United States for what President Putin, and other people in Russia today, have said about the Roosevelt tradition,” he said. LaRouche called for “a dialogue between Russia and the United States, involving other countries, like China, India, and so on, who understand that we believe the same thing about the present world crisis, and can understand what we must do for the next 50 years.”

LaRouche explicitly identified the British as the

chief opponents of such collaboration. His remarks received strong support, and prominent coverage, among some Russian media.

June 10, 2007: Putin at the St. Petersburg Forum called for a “new architecture of international economic relations.” He said that globalization had caused serious problems, particularly in Russia and Asia, and was forcing the issue of “adapting the international financial architecture to the 21st Century.”

July 1-2, 2007: Presidents Bush and Putin met in Kennebunkport, Maine, as guests of ex-President George H.W. Bush, at the family Summer estate. Putin proposed sharing the Russian Gabala radar base in Azerbaijan, as a way to avoid a showdown over U.S. anti-missile installations planned for Poland and the Czech Republic.

July 25-Aug. 9, 2007: In the wake of LaRouche’s July 25 webcast, during which he declared the financial system finished, the global banking crisis broke out, threatening worldwide disintegration, and calling the question of putting together LaRouche’s proposed Four Power agreement for a new financial system.

Feb. 18, 2008: Kosovo declared its independence from Serbia.

May 14, 2008: At a foreign ministers meeting in Yekaterinburg, Russia, China, and India formed a Eurasian alliance, whose stated objectives included repudiation of the independence of Kosovo.

July 18, 2008: Former Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic was arrested on war crimes charges, with the intent of being sent to The Hague, as Milosevic had been.

July 30, 2008: A Russian Foreign Ministry official gave a background briefing to reporters in Moscow, raising the prospect of a complete breakdown of U.S.-Russian relations.

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LaRouche and EIR Staff
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916-233-0630, Box 595