

Interview: Lyndon LaRouche



Russia's catastrophes orchestrated from London

Lyndon LaRouche was interviewed on Oct. 2 by Haik Babookhanian, for publication in the Armenian newspaper Irvunk (Justice). Mr. Babookhanian is a member of the Yerevan, Armenia City Council and a leader of the Union for Constitutional Rights. His report on Armenia's recent elections appeared in EIR on Aug. 5. We excerpt this interview with his permission.

Babookhanian: How do you view the conflicts around the Transcaucasus today?

LaRouche: One of the crucial policies of the British has been, for 150 years, a Turkic policy against Russia, which goes from the Crimean War period. This extended, of course, into the Caucasus. Look at Chechnya. The Chechnya question is a Turkey question. Now, what was tied to this? Two things. First of all, it is an Anglo-American game against Russia, among the Turkic-speaking populations of Eurasia, which is also against China, by the way; that's another aspect of this. If you look in Central Asia, you'll see this policy in full bloom, as in the question of the Persian and Turkic population of Tajikistan.

The Turkish foreign intelligence service was, for years, the major penetration of the Turkic populations of the Soviet Union. The basic British policy involves primary commodities, raw materials, from Central Asia. And the central feature of the raw materials, is petroleum and natural gas.

Thus, the Chechnya policy is key to what? It's the question of whether a pipeline is going to go around to the north of the Caucasus Mountains. Baku [in Azerbaijan] is significant, not mainly for the petroleum but for the petroleum support facilities.

Then you have a war between the Anglo-Americans and the Russians in Iran. And you have a China policy also involved with the Silk Route through Iran into Turkey. And that's the key to the politics right there.

In the meantime, it all makes great fun for the British, because it creates problems for a lot of people. One has to understand the degree and the nature of the British control of Turkey.

Go back to the Young Turk government in 1908: The Young Turk government was completely a creation of the

British Scottish Rite Freemasonic Lodge in Saloniki, which promised the Kurds the land of the Armenians, if they would expel the Armenians.

And you have in Turkey two policies: You have the Atatürk policy, and you have the motherland policy. The British are playing this game for all it's worth. And certain corrupt and stupid sections of the U.S. intelligence services play with the British on this game, all of which really enrages Moscow.

The British run an operation against Moscow or against Beijing. Then they go to Moscow or Beijing, and say: "See what these crazy Americans are doing to you?" The usual game.

Babookhanian: So Russia sees this growth of Turkish influence, which is certainly undeniable, with this element in the Chechnya crisis. Seeing that influence, Russia has to think in terms of some solution for the Caucasus knot. The question is, how do you see Russia approaching the Caucasus knot, and then how do you see a solution for the problem?

LaRouche: Very simply. *As long as the Russians continue to believe that the British are not their major problem, they're in trouble.* Every catastrophe that's happened to Russia in the past 200 years, has been actually orchestrated from London. But the Russians stubbornly insist that that's not the case. If I could get the Russians to stop being stupid on this question, we'd have a great improvement in the world situation. The Russians tend to think of things in very simplistic, peasant-like terms. *And they don't understand how they're manipulating themselves.*

I'm astonished sometimes at what the Russians refuse to understand, which should be perfectly obvious. They just don't understand. They *refuse* to understand. They become very secretive, they put their hands over their eyes, and they say, "We understand all this." They don't understand *anything!* They're being totally manipulated. Any powerful people, cannot be manipulated, except by their own stupidity.

Take the following case. You had two idiots at the beginning of the 20th century. One idiot was named Emperor Wilhelm of Germany, Kaiser Wilhelm. The other one was the crazy Czar Nicholas II of Russia. And in 1905, they met on a yacht in the Baltic. And the two decided that their

personal family uncle, King Edward VII, was manipulating them. And yet, Germany and Russia went to war for the greater glory of Britain.

I know the history of this whole business. But you cannot get even a Bolshevik today, to admit the mistakes of the Russian czar. Nation-states, or powerful States, are manipulated by their own delusions. And that's the great problem.

When you come from a small State, you don't see it that way, because you see the manipulation by pressure. You see the powerful forces of the outside coming in and giving no alternative.

Take the case of Russia today. You have [Prime Minister Viktor] Chernomyrdin. Chernomyrdin can change horses very easily. Chernomyrdin, if he's not stupid, would change sides now, and become a Russian patriot. Otherwise, his future might be changed by bullets. He's walking a very dangerous road now.

But the point is, that the Russians have been so manipulated. Most of what they've suffered is their own fault. They should've understood what was being done to them, by whom, all along.

They had Gorbachov. How did Gorbachov become general secretary? He went to London, and the queen approved of him, to become Russian general secretary. Then he went to the United States, he went to Minnesota, and organized crime in Minnesota gave him a great fund of money, for the Gorbachov Foundation.

People "don't understand" what happened to Russia? You can trace every step. I watched it and I wrote about it all the time it was happening.

The Russians know something's been done to them. That they see. But they don't see how they walked into the trap. And they're walking into the same trap all over again. Because they fail to look at themselves, and find the weakness in themselves, that makes them suggestible for these kinds of manipulation. It's understandable. I understand it quite well; it's very frustrating, nonetheless.

The only thing that will save Russia, is the fact that the whole system is going down now. Therefore, they will learn something. There are many good people there, but they just don't see—it's a real problem.

Babookhanian: Do you think that the only potential for a solution in the Caucasus, is for the Russians to have this breakthrough in consciousness of what's being done? Or is there some other factor?

LaRouche: I don't think it's necessarily the *only* solution; I think it's the *likely* one.

For example, the Middle East is part of the same problem. Everything that happens in the general region can be useful. But realistically, the easiest way to solve the problem, is if the Russian situation changes. All the other options, are being destroyed by that Turkic game.

Obviously, the best solution would come from the United

States, which would mean that an agreement between the United States and Moscow would be the basis for solving many of the problems.

In one respect, President Clinton is the man who is most likely to go for something like that, because Clinton is the President who is most likely to think in terms of precedents by President Kennedy and President Roosevelt. So, if Clinton could reach a rapprochement with Moscow on this question, that would be the easiest way to get it resolved. And in any case, that's the best way to approach it, from the standpoint of realities of power. If Middle East peace works, that helps too, because of the traditional relationship between Armenia and the Middle East, which is another opening, another dimension.

The unfortunate thing, is that the situation in Iraq is an impediment to that now. Because between Armenia and Baghdad, there was always a traditional relationship. There's a religious-cultural [relationship], because of the church there. The Middle East would be useful; but the main chance lies with President Clinton. Though, to get concrete results from him at this time, is very difficult. But nonetheless, it's very important to try.

Babookhanian: In the introduction to your book *So, You Wish to Learn All About Economics?*, which we've just published [in Armenian], you discussed the onrushing global crisis. Do you believe this crisis will be upon us, *before* the U.S. Presidential elections?

LaRouche: It's already here.

Babookhanian: But the majority of the world's population is not conscious of its having come.

LaRouche: In most events that occur, the world's population is usually conscious *after* the event, not before.

Babookhanian: Does the crushing of these banking circles before the U.S. election imply the creation of a new monetary system before then?

LaRouche: It has to; otherwise, the whole system will just disintegrate. The international monetary and financial system is hopelessly bankrupt. Nothing can save it. And it could go before the election. No politician yet wants to face that reality. They're aware of it, they just don't want to face it.

Babookhanian: But if the politicians refuse to face the imminent crushing of the financial system, who's going to create the new financial system?

LaRouche: They'll be swept aside, like a great storm that hits a beach. It tends to force things.

Take the case of Russia. In Russia, the people have nothing to do with politics. The political parties don't mean a thing in Russia. The political figures of the Parliament, as leaders of political parties, don't mean anything. They mean something as part of political institutions *outside* the parties.

For example, some of them have connections to local centers of power throughout Russia. You have the military apparatus here, this apparatus there. What the politicians represent, is their connection to these centers of power.

For example. If I go into Russia tomorrow and say, "The International Monetary Fund (IMF) just went bankrupt and collapsed," I could meet with 50 people and we could change the policy in Russia. Because there's a power game. It's also true in the United States, in a different degree. There are certain people who represent power. The people don't know what's going on. But if one morning, the banks and insurance companies close their doors, the people will panic. Then the people who represent power, will have to act. My problem is to make sure that those who have to react, *know* what they have to do. Today, they won't do it. But when the crisis comes, they must know. Then they'll do it.

The United States talks about democracy, and the State Department talks about democracy. It doesn't mean anything. When people are not able to eat, when they can't get work, when their industries are gone, what kind of democracy is there? They want to eat! And they want a policy that will solve the problem. It's like democracy of the concentration camps: Have a vote and decide who starves to death today. That's the democracy in the world today.

The *moral* government belongs to those who *care* for the people, who say that *everyone* has a right to live. The power today in government, is institutional: Which institutions will act for the nation? Which act for the nation; which act for a foreign nation?

So it's a matter of the morality of leadership. And there are many people in government, who are more moral than people outside of government. They care about the country, they care about the people, and they know something about government. If they have the opportunity to do something for the people and know what to do, they'll do it. That's also true, in the United States, of the Congress. It's true in every country. We have people who do terrible things now; but they would do better if they had the opportunity.

So, those of us who know what to do, have a greater responsibility, that's all.

Babookhanian: In many of the former republics of the Soviet Union, you have a vicious circle, where the worse things are with the economy, the worse things go with democracy; the worse things go with democracy, the worse people come to power, and further aggravate the economic crisis. Where's the exit from this vicious circle?

LaRouche: First of all, this is very simple. If you want to get people to commit murder, you hire thugs. Remember: The policy that was introduced by Thatcher and supported by Bush, was to destroy Russia. So therefore, what is the policy of someone in Russia who supports that policy? This has to be the lowest of the low. These are people who are virtual traitors.

Whom do they hire for this? People from security services or similar institutions, who are capable of doing things, and who will do anything they're told to do.

When the Nazis went in to organize an occupation administration, whom did they hire? Local people who would *kill* their own people. Whom is the IMF hiring? It's simple. It's not a matter of "mistaken policy," it's evil.

Babookhanian: But where is the way out?

LaRouche: The exit? We have to destroy the evil people. How? By destroying the origin of their power. What happens when the IMF system goes under? They're gone. They're finished. They have nothing.

They're all powerful today, and tomorrow? Without the IMF, they don't exist. Who would respect them, if they didn't have a big power behind them?

The key is typified by Moscow. In Moscow, the game is power. You have two powers. You have Chernomyrdin, whom the British represent, and you have the nationalists. With the nationalists, the scales of power go this way; with Chernomyrdin, the scales go that way.

It's getting very close in Moscow to bullets. Because it's power. It's power.

Babookhanian: I think the nationalists are somewhat dangerous, because of their imperial aspirations.

LaRouche: This is what will happen, under certain conditions. No question about it. *The longer the problem goes on, the cruder the level of national patriotism in Russia.*

Take the Russian naval people and some of the other military, and some of the security forces. They will say, "If we have enough *power*, we can *do* something." They will tend to think in terms of *imperial* power. They will think in terms of the former borders of the Soviet Union. And they'll say, "the fist."

Babookhanian: This is what we're afraid of.

LaRouche: Exactly. And if it waits too long, that's exactly where the danger is. You see this in the Chechnya crisis, you see a reflection of this. The activation of the smell of this business. Great Russia policies, Imperial Russia policies, which are the simple—"Oh, we don't want to think about economy. We want to think about power." And that's always a danger. In a pure power struggle, that's the danger.

Babookhanian: The difficulty of our situation is that, on the one hand, we have the threat of the *total* disintegration of our economy, if the IMF forces continue to take the upper hand in Russia. And on top of the economic disintegration, you have the danger of a new carving-up of Armenia, surrendering of Karabakh again. But on the other hand, if the so-to-speak patriotic forces prevail in Russia, this might lead to a certain degree of economic recovery, but the loss of our independence.

LaRouche: Right. Absolutely true. Those are the things I think about.

Babookhanian: So the whole question for our nation is this: How can we preserve our independence, without letting the IMF influence dissolve the existence of our nation as such?

LaRouche: We have to fight this on an international level, not just a national level. We have to outflank the enemy. I'm doing everything I can in that direction, as you know. Make the enemy's head spin, is the name of the game. Keep hitting him in different directions.

Babookhanian: The United Nations has really turned into a kind of horrible weapon.

LaRouche: It was no good from the beginning. You just had to understand it. It was supposed to lull the babies of the small nations to sleep, so they wouldn't organize against the danger.

Roosevelt knew what the problem was. But he died in April 1945; and his successor, President Truman, was a stupid fool, who was totally controlled by Winston Churchill. And for over 50 years, we've lived through idiocy, because President Roosevelt died too soon. We've lived through a thermonuclear conflict for almost 50 years, all because of this.

In 1945, Stalin wanted to start a war!? No! No, not Stalin. But Stalin was pushed into a corner. And when you push a man like Stalin into a corner, he fights. It's the Russian mentality. They haven't been conquered since the Tatars. Ukrainians have been conquered; not the Russians. And that determines their mentality. When they're pushed into a corner, they fight. And Churchill pushed Stalin to fight, which had *devastating* implications for the interior of the Soviet Union.

Stalin created the most brutal war economy ever imagined. For war; to be prepared to fight another war. Not because he wanted a war, but because he was pushed into a corner. So, for 50 years, we had a thermonuclear war threat. All because of bad policy. We've lived through *hell*. Most of my adult life, we've lived through hell. And all of *your* adult life. For no good reason. And if we understand that, it makes it easier to cope with the present situation. Let's use our heads. We have to use our brains. We have to maneuver; we have to maneuver according to principle. You have to understand the dangers. But our enemy is about to die.

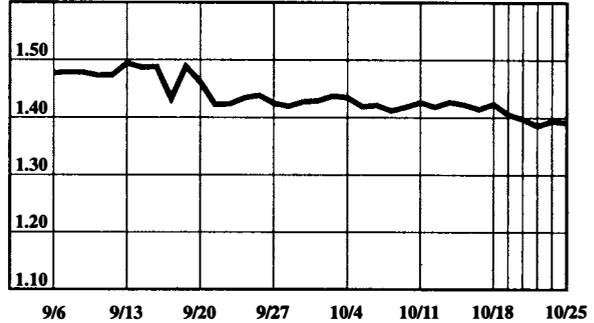
Babookhanian: I think that somewhere, subconsciously, the population *is* aware of this. And, as we discuss ideas, as we've been doing for the last two or three years, we're finding, that even in our own circles, people seem more capable of grasping them than they did two or three years ago.

LaRouche: Sure. Absolutely.

Currency Rates

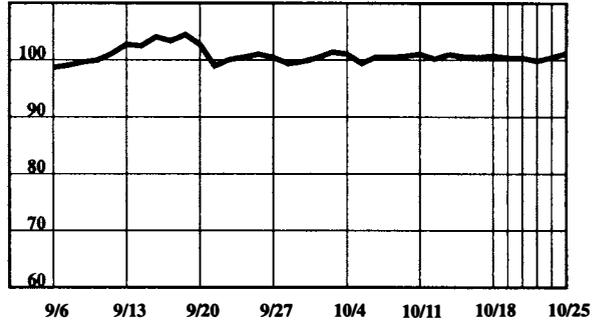
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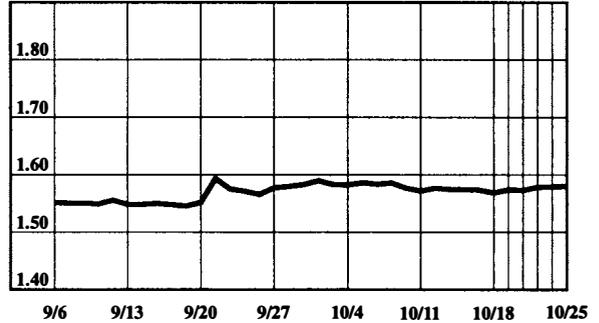
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The British pound in dollars

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