

# LaRouche forecast the trend toward war, proposed development for peace

by Carol White and Jeffrey Steinberg

As early as 1982, Lyndon H. LaRouche warned of the occurrence of precisely the highly dangerous political conjuncture which we now face. He pointed out that, whichever party was in power, whether Democrat or Republican, the policy line was being set by Henry Kissinger. This was a malthusian plan to reconstitute the British Empire as an Anglo-American political force, to be modeled upon the Roman Empire. At the same time, such imperial aims would necessarily have to take into account parallel Russian imperial aims.

Even before the Soviet Union launched its glasnost and perestroika policies, LaRouche was able to forecast just such a turn: That communism had proven bankrupt as a system did not mean that the Soviets would turn toward a Western republican model, although they might appear to be moving in that direction. Instead, said LaRouche, the West must watch for the consolidation of the military, the Russian Orthodox Church hierarchy, and other nationalist forces, which would seek to replace the present political system there with a police state regime modeled directly upon czarist power. The Soviets, he warned, would not be prepared to give up their ambition of becoming a Third Roman Empire, nor would they willingly share power with the Anglo-Americans.

From at least 1976, when Jimmy Carter became President, it was clear that without a sharp reversal of policy, the United States was headed into an economic disaster, which would also bring down developing sector economies, and conceivably the economies of Europe and Japan as well. Today, the bankruptcy of the United States is widely admitted, although much of the burden of the collapse has been forced upon the nations of Ibero-America, Asia, and Africa. They have been forced to pay the price of American policy blunders, by the usurious demands for debt service, by artificially inflated, and then deflated, oil prices, and by outright political and military intervention into their governments—witness the 1982 Malvinas War and the 1989 invasion of Panama.

The following excerpts, taken from published speeches and writings of LaRouche beginning in 1982, show that the presently developing crisis, which is creating all of the conditions for the eruption of a Third World War, could have been

averted had LaRouche's warnings been heeded and had his policy initiatives been implemented.

## **'The real issue shaping the present U.S. military policy debate'**

On May 16, 1982, about a month after the onset of the Malvinas War, LaRouche delivered a speech titled, "The Harrimanite 'Peace Movement' Pushes U. S. Military Policy toward 'Population Wars' against Latin America, Asia, and Africa," at an *EIR* seminar in Washington. The speech, later printed as an *EIR* Special Report, identified the shift in policy from an East-West conflict to one between North and South, and the consequent policy of NATO out-of-area deployment.

"Most important changes in U.S. strategic commitments sneak in as official policy by means of foot-in-the-door tricks such as the notorious Senate 'Gulf of Tonkin' resolution. In such matters, the Congress discovers what it really voted for long after the true intent of the adopted law has gradually come to the surface. This is being repeated now, with Secretary of State Alexander Haig and a group around Governor Harriman leading the charge in support of a fundamental change for the worse in U.S. strategic commitments and military support.

"The proposed new policy, manufactured in Britain, is being promoted through mobilization of the so-called transatlantic peace movement against President Reagan's proposed defense budget. . . . The new policy, sometimes called a 'population war' policy, is to gear U.S.A. and NATO forces for 'conventional warfare' against populations of developing-sector nations, the policy openly proposed by Gen. Maxwell Taylor, the policy-objective defined by two Carter administration documents, the *Global 2000* and *Global Futures* reports. . . .

"The policy is this. While continuing to hold the Soviet forces with our thermonuclear deterrent, the United States and NATO must redirect the development and deployment of their conventional military capabilities for 'population wars' below the Tropic of Cancer. Out of fear of our thermonuclear deterrent, Moscow will be prevented from interfering directly in NATO's 'population wars' in the developing sector.

So, they argue, the United States and NATO must back off from those kind of 'forward nuclear defense' and 'first strike use' policies which tend to bring the NATO-Soviet conflict and tension so close to the Soviet threshold of war-fighting disposition that local wars in the Third World might actually trigger a thermonuclear conflict. By lowering the level of forward nuclear posture in the Central European 'firebreak' region, the Harrimanites propose to create a condition in which Moscow will not risk interfering in the genocide of populations of developing nations."

### **SDI as an anti-malthusian weapon**

LaRouche's policy, which was initially incorporated into President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), countered the malthusians, by proposing that the Soviets and the United States cooperate in areas of high technology. His SDI proposal called for joint deployment by both countries of an anti-ballistic missile defense based upon the most advanced physical principles such as the use of X-ray and radio-frequency laser devices. This would have significantly lowered the threshold for East-West confrontation, not only because neither side could expect a decisive military advantage from launching a first strike, but also because the productivity spinoffs from such a military-oriented investment would have created a climate suitable for long-range cooperation on peaceful projects, such as space colonization and the development of nuclear power.

In February 1982, he put forward this policy in a Washington seminar. In discussing the Soviet rejection of President Reagan's SDI, including their virulent attacks on him as its author, LaRouche wrote in the Nov. 29, 1983 issue of *EIR*:

"To build the commitments upon which a durable peace can be established, we must adopt goals and tasks which reach deep into the coming century. First, we must establish universal justice on earth for all nations and peoples, a work which must include the establishment of economic justice for all nations. . . ."

The Soviets recognized the correctness of LaRouche's assessment of the SDI, with one major difference. In the same article, he continued his analysis of the Soviet attacks upon President Reagan and himself: "The great fear in Moscow is that the United States might resume the relative economic strength it enjoyed in the middle of the 1960s. It is implied that under those conditions, the United States could afford to outrun the Soviet Union in military spending—whereas, at present, the Soviet economy is outspending the United States on military accounts. The Soviet leadership is fearful of the United States' potential to pull off an economic miracle of recovery through aid of a high-technology crash-program like the early NASA effort."

### **The 'Global Showdown' thesis**

At the time, LaRouche feared that there might be a nuclear showdown as early as 1983 or 1984, unless the United

States moved on a crash basis to implement the SDI and took various military measures such as adopting a launch-on-warning policy. In 1985, *EIR* released a booklength report entitled *Global Showdown*, which presented LaRouche's updated analysis and also presented a detailed military assessment of the balance of forces between the two superpowers.

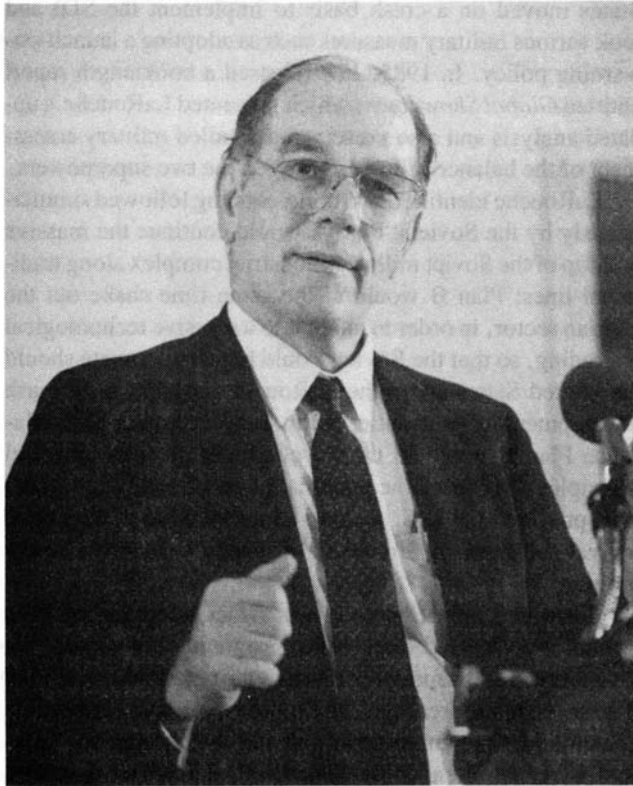
LaRouche identified two policies being followed simultaneously by the Soviets: Plan A would continue the massive buildup of the Soviet military-industrial complex along traditional lines; Plan B would at the same time shake out the civilian sector, in order to adapt it to a massive technological upgrading, so that the Soviets could hope to compete should the United States adopt the LaRouche program for a crash development of a frontier-technology-vectored SDI. Because Plan B involved the development of "new physical principles," it carried the potential of an alternative to global war, provided the U.S. were to adopt the kind of economic revival inherent in John F. Kennedy's manned space program.

Since the United States did not, in fact, adopt LaRouche's technology-vectored economic program, but opted for Thatcherism and depression instead, the potentialities of Plan B never became a reality. The Soviet policies which became known under the combined rubrics of perestroika and glasnost were not intended to "liberalize" the Soviet machine, but merely to streamline its war-fighting capabilities, by getting rid of some of the dead weight in the civilian side of their economy.

LaRouche reflected upon and analyzed this analysis in a new, abridged version of *Global Showdown* which appeared in 1987. By this time, it was clear that the Soviet economy was in serious trouble due to the pressure on it from the perestroika war plan. While Western analysts were foolishly concluding that the world was entering into the age of the *one* superpower, in which the Soviet Union would no longer be a threat, LaRouche proved that the situation was exactly the reverse. Backed into a corner, the Soviets would be impelled to strike out rather than accept the disintegration of their political system.

In a Sept. 24, 1987 memorandum, cited in the report, LaRouche wrote: "In the July 1985, first edition of *EIR*'s *Global Showdown* report, I emphasized that the Soviets' Ogarkov Plan of pre-war economic mobilization of new military potential, which had begun during 1983, would run its course after approximately five years. I forecast that if Moscow continued to follow the mobilization policy then in progress, which I identified by the label 'Plan A,' the Soviet economy would reach the threshold of a worsening physical-economic crisis about 1988-89. . . ."

"So, during the recent five years, Moscow has savagely intensified this looting of the captive nations of Eastern Europe, has cut back on essential projects in Soviet basic economic infrastructure, has depressed the physical income and conditions of life of most of the Soviet population, and has



Philip Ulanovsky

Lyndon LaRouche: 1992 presidential candidate, lifelong opponent of one-worldist fascism—and political prisoner of the George Bush crowd.

even allowed its vital Soviet machine-tool industry to fall out of repair. . . .

“Essentially, Moscow is caught, increasingly, in a choice between extraordinary military adventures, during 1989-90, and dismantling the Plan’s implementation, to a large degree, at least, to redirect political and economic resources to the food crisis and related economic disasters within the bloc. At the moment, one of the more likely prospects for a Soviet military adventure is the chain-reaction effects of a Balkan crisis akin to that which set off World War I. As I warned back during 1986, the prospect of the now-erupting crisis in Yugoslavia could be the trigger which embarks us all along the road in the direction of a threatened general war.”

In fact, two elements have intervened to complicate the general picture that LaRouche laid out then. On the one side, the Soviets bought some time by freeing the impoverished nations of Eastern Europe from Soviet control, and at the same time cutting them loose economically. This provided a wonderful opportunity for positive economic intervention by the West, along the lines indicated by LaRouche—which would have entailed major investment from the West for infrastructure development. Instead, with the prominent exception of Germany, which has made some efforts in the direction of LaRouche’s program, the Anglo-Americans have done everything possible to impose a bankers’ dictator-

ship over Poland, Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and even the Soviet Union itself.

The second major shift has occurred with the Persian Gulf war. This has been the occasion for the Soviets to reintroduce elements of military dictatorship internally, most notably in the case of the Baltic republics; but it is also occasioning an international shift in which the U.S.S.R. is positioned to represent the interests of the victims of Anglo-American military and economic aggression.

How and when the Soviets move into the vacuum which the West has created remains to be seen, but not least of the opportunities which the Thatcher-Bush policy has opened for them, is the increasingly vulnerable situation not only of Germany, where there are still hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops, but all of Europe. The brutal squandering of NATO resources in the Gulf has left Europe almost entirely unprotected.

### The revival of Moscow ‘the Third Rome’

Another crucial element in LaRouche’s analysis and identification of the phase shift in the Soviet Union toward a new form of czarism centered around the cult of Holy Mother Russia. The crucial issue in analyzing the Russians, he pointed out, is the question of culture. East-West conflict predates seventy-odd years of communist rule in Russia by more than 1500 years. The most profound statement of the difference between the two cultures is to be found in the view of each, respectively, on the role of man in God’s creation. While Western Christianity asserts that Christ, like God, is Creator, and man—created in the living image of God—is joined to his Creator precisely insofar as he makes creative contributions to his fellow men, Russian Orthodox Christianity violently rejects this notion of the unity of man with God—expressed in theological terms by the *Filioque*, the belief that the Holy Spirit proceeds from God the Father *and from the Son*.

In June 1983, LaRouche wrote in *EIR* (“Yuri Andropov: ‘Czar of Holy Mother Russia’?”):

“Soviet foreign policy is presently shaped by a dominant influence of the 500-year-old mystical prophecy, that the Czar of Holy Rus shall become the ruler of the Third, and Final, Roman Empire. . . .

“Early Russia was a group of Slavic subjects under rule of marauding Normans, and a persisting, endemic military nuisance to Byzantium. One of the countermeasures Constantinople deployed in the effort to bring these tribes under control was the manufacture of synthetic forms of nominal Christianity. According to a more or less credible account, the nominal conversion of a ruler of Kiev, Vladimir, in 988 A.D. brought Kiev Rus under more or less efficient control of Byzantium. The culture of Russia is ‘genetically’ Byzantine to the present day. . . . The cult is an ‘earth-goddess’ cult of worship of the Holy Soil of Mother Russia, and the collective will of the Russian people as an expression of a

population sprung from this Holy Soil. . . .

“The main line of development shaping the Soviet leadership from outside Russia, was set into motion publicly by an article of Bertrand Russell’s published in October 1946 *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*. Russell’s proposal, in that and other locations of the period, was to dissolve existing governments, and to create a world-government with a monopoly over nuclear weapons. To accomplish this, Russell, Winston Churchill, and others proposed, it was necessary to launch ‘a preventive nuclear war’ against the Soviet Union. . . .

“Leo Szilard, the model for the movie character Dr. Strangelove, set the stage for what was to come by his address at the Second, 1958 Pugwash Conference: 1) Mutual Deterrence as a way to manage universal peace; 2) Limited nuclear wars to promote continued general peace by relieving tensions periodically; 3) The United States should prepare, occasionally, to surrender one U. S. city to Soviet thermonuclear attack as compensation to Soviet ‘hurt feelings’ arising from limited warfare; 4) General petroleum crisis, and the eventual general destruction of the Middle East. . . .

“Even the dumbest KGB operative participating in one or two such conferences would consult a few textbook references in world history back in Moscow. He would discover rather easily that the system of world-government being proposed by Szilard et al. was a faithful copy of such well-known paragons of political enlightenment as the Babylonian Empire, the Persian Empire, the Roman Empire, the Byzantine Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, and the order Hitler’s occupation began to develop throughout Europe. It would therefore occur even to a junior KGB officer, that what Russell et al., were proposing was a new worldwide Roman Empire, constituted of two principal parts, a Western and Eastern Division. . . .”

Such a two-empire plan was formulated as early as the fourth century B.C., by Philip of Macedonia. The idea was to divide the Persian Empire in two parts, between east and west. Such a division, however, is inherently unstable and, LaRouche warned in 1983, the Russians would anticipate Anglo-American efforts to cheat on the agreement by fomenting religious and ethnic revolts within the Russian Empire.

LaRouche’s forecast has been proven absolutely precise, with the proviso, that centrifugal tendencies within the U.S.S.R. and the East bloc as a whole included genuine victories by republican resistance fighters—in Czechoslovakia, Germany, Poland, and so on—and an ongoing resistance fight by the republican forces confined within the U. S. S. R., as in the case of Ukraine and the Baltic nations. Unfortunately, LaRouche was not heeded, nor was his program to transform the Soviet empire by transforming the United States at the same time, heeded.

He concluded: “There is a very elementary, but not neces-

sarily simple strategy for defeating the Third Rome thrust. The crux of the matter is a 1939-43 style mobilization of the economy of the United States, emphasizing the explosion of the civilian economy resulting from spill-over of directed-beam and similar technologies from military to civilian applications. . . . The emergence of such a thrust ‘from the West,’ would force upon the Soviet leadership a reversal of the Third Rome paradigm-shift. The only self-interested policy available to the Soviet Union would be compacting to accept the terms of being another sovereign nation-state, enjoying the benefits of growing world trade such a thrust portends.

“This paradigm-shift would not by itself uproot the Mother Russia syndrome from Russian culture, but it would create the conditions under which the Russian people would gradually accomplish that themselves.”

### **Kissinger: Bring back the Congress of Vienna**

It is ironic that in a Jan. 22, 1991 opinion column written for the *Washington Post*, Henry Kissinger picked up an aspect of LaRouche’s Third Rome analysis. The title of the article was, “No Illusions About the U. S. S. R.” It marked a dramatic reversal of his earlier pontifications about Mikhail Gorbachov’s personal crusade to democratize the Soviet Union and the importance of American assistance in his efforts, borrowed liberally from Kissinger’s avowed enemy Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who has been warning since 1983 about the dangers of a Soviet revival of the Third Rome doctrine and the return to czarist institutions.

While adopting LaRouche’s historical characterization of the Russian cultural matrix, Kissinger’s commentary draws radically different conclusions and urges that the United States model its relations with Moscow on the nineteenth-century Congress of Vienna. Pointedly, Kissinger argued that internal police-state repression inside the Soviet Empire should not have any bearing on Western relations with the emerging czarist revivalist regime.

The transition to free market forms of economic activity, Kissinger reasoned, would bring about severe economic hardships, would trigger social upheavals necessitating draconian crackdowns. Better to skip the effort to force the Soviet Union to democratize and settle for the gradual infusion of Adam Smith forms of monetary and economic poison. The Soviet Union should be judged solely on the basis of its foreign policy and willingness to play balance-of-power politics within the international arena.

Thus, unlike his enemy LaRouche, Kissinger is unwilling to integrate Russia into Western Europe, and insists instead on maintaining the hegemony of the Anglo-Americans by imposing Schachtian austerity and a bankers’ dictatorship on the former East bloc nations and the U. S. S. R., under the deceitful rubric of *free market* economics. It is this difference, more than any other, which characterizes the difference between LaRouche and his enemies, and explains why they are keeping him a captive in a Minnesota jail.