

mantle the Ukrainian nation, can be documented in the lead editorial in the May 24 issue of the Hollinger-owned London *Daily Telegraph*:

"It may be that the Ukrainian state—which finds itself divided by one of the great cultural fault lines between western and eastern Orthodox Christianity—is not viable in the long term. If so, partition should be responsibly negotiated on the basis of mutual respect. Any attempt to carry out partition on another basis, such as Russia's present Serbia-style strategy of fanning inter-communal tensions and stimulating economic warfare, is fraught with the most incalculable consequences."

A further commentary embedded in a *Daily Telegraph* article on the Russia-Ukraine crisis made a similar point:

"Moscow appears to be trying not to provoke Kiev, believing that the economic and political crisis afflicting Ukraine will sooner or later force the country to rejoin the Russian orbit."

The late-May visit by British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd to both Moscow and Kiev, should be seen in the light of this British policy, which Moscow agrees with, of no war, just a "peaceful" partition of the Ukrainian nation. Hurd met with Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Kozyrev on May 23. Both have the talent of being able to speak out of both sides of their mouths at once. Said Hurd: "We believe, as the Russian government believes, that Crimea is part of Ukraine. Sovereignty is not in question, so any dispute is up to the government of Ukraine to settle with the people of Crimea." This statement was made with the full knowledge that given the situation in the Ukrainian Parliament, and what could happen after the elections on June 26, the next Ukrainian government could make the Crimea issue superfluous by moving to have Ukraine rejoin the Russian orbit. Kozyrev supported Ukrainian sovereignty over Crimea, but stressed that the "wishes of the Crimean people must be respected."

The Crimean crisis will thus be kept alive to maintain the lever for future Ukrainian partition. Thus, predictably, the two days of talks in Moscow over May 24-25 between Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin and Ukrainian Acting Prime Minister Yefim Zviagilsky (who is in any case powerless) got nowhere, as did Kiev talks between Ukraine and a Crimean delegation.

On May 24, Hurd arrived in Kiev, to continue his informal mediation mission, or, more precisely, to pursue his hidden agenda of destroying Ukraine as a viable nation. Taking at face value Hurd's statement that Crimea is part of Ukraine, Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk hailed Britain's role: "I want to thank Britain for its support in the Crimean problem. I hope to have the same support in Britain and other parts of the world." The words of a man in complete desperation, or the words of a fool? History will provide that answer. For now, one can say, the words of a blind man.

British gameplan could fail, says LaRouche

Lyndon LaRouche, interviewed by the weekly "*EIR Talks*" radio show on May 25, was asked by interviewer Mel Klenetsky about the NATO Partnership for Peace, and Russian Defense Minister Pavel Grachov's request for a special status for Russia. "I don't think it's worth a hill of beans, this so-called Partnership for Peace," he answered. "The Russians will play it for every bit of lemon juice they can get out of that particular lemon; but even if they like the lemon juice, they're not going to marry the lemon. I'm not sure the Russians will even accept the Partnership for Peace at this point; though, being Russians, and being in their present circumstances, they're likely to play the situation to the full. It was a very bad idea, probably a British idea that somebody pushed around through the U.S. and elsewhere.

"It's the British game. The British have always tried to play the game with Russia, particularly in the 20th century, by setting up a kind of condominium with Russia."

He elaborated: "For example, the British orchestrated the Russian [Revolution], playing a German side and a British side, to bring to power either the Mensheviks or the Bolsheviks. So their little German game—a British intelligence operation run through German military intelligence, which really didn't quite fully realize what was going on—brought the Bolsheviks to power. Then Captain Hill of British intelligence went over there to work with Dzerzhinsky and Lenin and Trotsky, all of whom were quite witting of what was going on. So British intelligence set up the famous Russian secret police with Dzerzhinsky, the Cheka.

"Since that time, we've seen the British operation with the Communists, as with the Trust operation of the early to middle 1920s; with the postwar efforts to get a condominium at Yalta with Stalin; then getting a nuclear condominium with Khrushchov, beginning about 1955, and then going through various ebbs; then the attempt to get the perestroika agreements with Gorbachov.

"All the way through, the British side and people who are tied to the British way of thinking in the United States, have always tried to push this kind of a condominium, with the idea that if the major superpowers, both manipulated by Britain, could come to some kind of a working agreement, this kind of condominium could be a way of running the world."

But, LaRouche cautioned, "the Russians so far have not indicated that they're going to do what the British want, to have a civil war with Ukraine or with Transcaucasus. China is very well aware that the British are planning a civil war in China, to occur shortly after the breakup of the Deng dynasty. But the Chinese say, 'We're not going to do that.'"