

LaRouche: Ukraine's Decision Averts World War for Now

by an EIR Research Team

Dec. 28—In a series of policy papers released during the Christmas to New Year's week, Lyndon LaRouche reviewed the Nov. 21, 2013 decision by the government of Ukraine not to finalize a free-trade agreement with the European Union, and its earlier decision to drop its bid to join NATO; he warned that, while Ukraine's moves to ally with Eurasia have for now averted an otherwise inevitable plunge into global war, the danger will persist as long as Barack Obama occupies the U.S. Presidency, and the Anglo-Dutch financial oligarchy retains its control over global finance. While the trans-Atlantic region, including Europe and the United States, continues to plunge into physical economic and financial ruin, the nations of Eurasia, from Russia to China and India, continue to forge economic cooperation plans for genuine growth. This factor is driving the Anglo-Dutch imperial faction to pursue policies provoking regional conflict, genocidal wars, and mass starvation.

LaRouche's "The Strategy for the New Year" is the *Feature* in this issue. His other strategic studies of the past week include "Science and Christmastime" and "The Science of the Human Mind," which are available at www.larouchepac.com. Taken together, they represent an important advance in the comprehension of what is unique about the human mind and, by extension, about human society, which is uniquely capable of conceptualizing and organizing the future. These docu-

ments are critical to a positive outcome to the global struggle today.

In Eurasia, leading nations are conspiring to secure a future of scientific advancement, sovereign cooperation, and economic progress. This was highlighted by the successful landing of a Chinese Moon rover, which is transmitting data back to Earth that will provide potential breakthroughs for the Strategic Defense of the Earth against asteroid and comet threats.

At the same time, economic cooperation agreements have been struck among Russia, Ukraine, China, India, Japan, and South Korea, which hold out the prospect of a bright future for the population of Eurasia, which represents that vast majority of the 7 billion people now living on this planet (see *Documentation*). Asian nations are also in the forefront of advances towards a commercial thermonuclear fusion reactor, which will provide almost infinite access to cheap power, vital minerals, and water. As LaRouche has emphasized repeatedly in the past year, a thermonuclear fusion breakthrough, combined with a nested series of trans-Pacific development projects, including the North American Water and Power Alliance, the Bering Strait Tunnel, the New Silk Road, and the Kra Canal, can secure a century of progress and prosperity for all mankind.

Such an agreement, involving the leading nations of the trans-Pacific region—including the United States—

is the only alternative to the population reduction plans of the Anglo-Dutch oligarchy, including its Wall Street and Obama assets in the United States.

The Anglo-Dutch Strategy

Ever since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 and the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the Anglo-Dutch strategy has centered on encircling both Russia and China with hostile powers, to prevent Eurasian development plans that would mean the end of centuries of oligarchical power. The plans of the Anglo-Dutch, most directly spelled out by Prince Philip, the British royal consort, and the late Prince Bernhard, the Dutch royal consort, involve the reduction of the human population to below 1 billion people, through various methods of mass killing.

To accomplish this objective, the Anglo-Dutch first concentrated on the trans-Atlantic region, particularly the United States. Through outsourcing vital high-technology and machine-tool capability, cuts in scientific research and education, speculative looting, and other means, the United States has been virtually destroyed as an industrial and technological power. Under the European Union system, Europe has been even more destroyed, with Germany the last breathing element of economic potential in continental Europe.

Within this overall scheme, Ukraine was a particular target. By forcing Ukraine to capitulate to membership in the European Union and NATO, the Anglo-Dutch forces aimed to destroy Russia and to break the developing Eurasian bridge. Ukraine's capture by the Western imperial bloc would represent a deadly threat to Russia's ability to defend itself.

Indeed, the current policy, which has now been severely set back by Ukraine's sovereign decision to reject the EU blackmail and maintain its economic ties to Russia and points east, is a replay of the late-19th-Century program that led to the two world wars and the Cold War of the 20th Century. As LaRouche has written in his recent papers, the ouster of German Chancellor Otto von Bismarck in 1890 marked the beginning of a century of world war.

What is different about the current situation is that Russia and China both possess overkill second-strike nuclear weapons capabilities. This means that any attempt by the Anglo-Americans to launch a nuclear first strike to wipe out any future challenge from Russia or China means human extinction. Top Russian officials

have made clear in recent weeks that the U.S. new strategic doctrine of Prompt Global Strike will be met by massive Russian nuclear second strikes. Russian military officials have also repeatedly warned their Pentagon counterparts that they are vastly underestimating the size of China's second-strike capabilities. Taken in combination, Russia and China can counter any U.S. nuclear first strike.

Nonetheless, there is every indication that the British imperial faction is intent upon pursuing its confrontation strategy, as recent developments in East and Southwest Asia indicate (see *Documentation*).

The Obama Factor

While the renewed emphasis on this Russian-Chinese second-strike capability has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of those contemplating world war, the danger will persist so long as Anglo-Dutch pawn Barack Obama remains in the White House, and Wall Street (an appendage of London) maintains control of U.S. policy.

The collapse of the Obama Presidency, under the weight of the failed Obamacare and Dodd-Frank policies, Edward Snowden's revelations of NSA spying, and other impeachable crimes too numerous to itemize here, does hold open the possibility of Obama's near-term removal from office. The biggest obstacle in the way of this happy prospect is the political bankruptcy of the two political parties and the overall lack of genuine patriotic political leadership. Under the U.S. Constitution, the case for Obama's impeachment is open and shut. And his remaining in office all but certainly dooms the United States to collapse, with grave global implications.

An early impeachment or forced resignation of Obama, combined with the restoration of the Glass-Steagall law to break the power of Wall Street, is the urgent solution to the war danger. Only by such actions, in the early weeks of January when Congress returns to Washington, can there be a secure guarantee that thermonuclear war can be averted. Under a Joseph Biden Presidency, the United States could return to the basic principles of Constitutional government and launch the kind of recovery and genuine economic growth that can only be achieved by Glass-Steagall cancellation of the cancerous gambling debt of Wall Street and London. Glass-Steagall in the United States is the most powerful

blow that can be delivered to the Anglo-Dutch system of oligarchical, monetarist rule.

This is the New Year's mandate for 2014.

For more, see Lyndon LaRouche's Dec. 27 webcast, at <http://larouchepac.com/node/29341>.

Documentation

Plans for Eurasian Integration Advance

Dec. 29—The Heads of State of Russia, Kazakstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan, as well as the Prime Minister of Ukraine, met in Moscow on Dec. 24 under the auspices of the Eurasian Supreme Economic Council, to debate plans for the Jan. 1, 2015 launch of the Eurasian Economic Union. “We are creating the Eurasian Union in order to strengthen our economies and ensure their harmonious development and a closer rapprochement,” Russian President Vladimir Putin said in his opening remarks to the Economic Council meeting.

The Eurasian Supreme Economic Council is the governing body of the Customs Union and Common Economic Space of Russia, Belarus, and Kazakstan. At the meeting, Putin announced that he, President Nursultan Nazarbayev of Kazakstan, and President Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus had approved the institutional section of the draft agreement on the Eurasian Economic Union, which defines its key goals as “mutually advantageous cooperation for converging our economies, for their harmonious development and for enhancing competitiveness. The implementation of these principles is aimed primarily at improving the well-being of our citizens.”

Putin extended a warm welcome to Ukrainian Prime Minister Mykola Azarov, Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan, and Kyrgyzstan President Almazbek Atambayev. The latter two governments have filed applications to join the Customs Union and Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEC), “Voice of Russia” reported today. Putin expressed optimism that the roadmap for Armenia's and Kyrgyzstan's accession to the Customs Union could be readily approved, with only a few remaining details to be worked out.

In his opening remarks to the larger group, Putin

stressed that there is a tight timetable for consolidating these cooperative arrangements. The treaty for the Economic Union must be signed by May 2014, at the latest, and then submitted to national parliaments of the founding states for ratification, so that the Union can become fully operational by Jan. 1, 2015.

Eurasian integration “creates conditions for the dynamic development of our countries,” he explained. Despite adverse global economic conditions, the common market of the three member states is expanding, he said, with trade among the Customs Union countries expanding threefold between 2010 and 2012. He added that “the share of raw materials in export-import operations is going down.... I would like to stress that this is a very important part of our joint work. *We are reducing mutual trade in raw materials and increasing trade in high-tech goods.*” In concluding, Putin stressed that “the future of our large-scale integration project depends largely on the alignment of our actions in all areas of our cooperation. Russia is firmly committed to such joint work.”

Russia's ‘Asian Pivot’

Putin's remarks reflect a long-term orientation of his administrations, and a grouping within the Russian intelligentsia, some of whom have worked closely with the LaRouche international movement, which has conducted a campaign for the Eurasian Land-Bridge perspective since the late 1980s. The Russian President devoted a section of his annual Message to the Federal Assembly, on Dec. 12, to what he called “Russia's pivot toward the Pacific Ocean.”

Nodal points in this process include the founding of the Eurasian Economic Community (1996), then-Prime Minister Putin's proclamation of the plan for a Eurasian Union in October 2011, the start-up of the Customs Union (2010), and the Single Economic Space (2003).

Putin said: “I am certain that Russia's pivot toward the Pacific Ocean and the dynamic growth of all of our eastern territories will not only open up new economic possibilities for us, new horizons, but will provide additional instruments for conducting an active foreign policy.”

He added that the “real achievements of Eurasian integration” will likely interest additional neighboring countries besides Belarus and Kazakstan, including Ukraine. Elaborating on the crisis around Ukraine, Putin said, “Even before the events we are now witnessing in Kiev—and I do hope that all the political

forces in that country will manage to reach agreement and resolve their problems—since May of this year, Ukraine had asked to attend all meetings of our core ‘troika,’ with observer status, and has been taking part in the discussions, while repeatedly expressing its interest in joining certain of the Customs Union agreements. We are not forcing anything on anybody. But if our friends want to work together, we are prepared to continue this work at the expert level.”

These integration agreements are supplemented by additional sovereign arrangements between Russia and the Pacific powers, specifically China, South Korea, and North Korea—which we will review in a future issue.

Germany Next?

As the government of Ukrainian President Viktor Yanukovych has stressed, the preferred outcome to the current crisis around whether Ukraine is going East or West, is the achievement of a tripartite arrangement, in which agreements on natural gas and, more importantly, high-technology projects in areas like aerospace and air transport, are worked out in talks among Russia, Ukraine, and the European Union. So far, the EU has rejected such talks.

In the meantime, Russia has pledged \$15 billion from its National Welfare Fund reserves to purchase Ukrainian securities to help with Ukraine’s immediate debt crisis. In making the announcement, which came after the Dec. 17 meeting of the Ukraine-Russia Interstate Commission at the Kremlin, President Putin stressed that there were no conditionalities, in contrast to the demands by the EU for increased austerity as part of its package of aid.

Russia’s Gazprom also cut Ukraine’s price for natural gas by 33%—a cut larger than expected. Discussion at the Commission meeting also included resumption of mass production of the An-124 aircraft, and cooperation in shipbuilding and the aerospace industry.

As for larger deals in the works, Itar-Tass reported that Ukraine Energy Minister Eduard Stavitsky said on Dec. 25, that talks will begin in January on the creation of a consortium to manage the Ukraine gas transportation system, through which Russian gas flows not only to Ukraine, but in much greater volume through Ukraine to the EU countries. He said that suggestions had been made by both the European Commission and by Russia, and Ukraine is considering its options, including a bilateral consortium with Russia or a trilateral one with

Russia and the EU.

As Lyndon LaRouche anticipated early on, there have been several indications that there is interest in Germany in joining such an arrangement. This reflects not only the desire of leading forces in that nation to avoid what could become a thermonuclear confrontation, but the economic interests of the country, which is heavily dependent upon energy supplies from or through Ukraine, and would greatly benefit from the markets to the East, which is still committed to physical economic development.

The first such positive sign came from Alexander Rahr, Russia expert at the German Foreign Policy Association, who said in an interview Dec. 26 with Tonis TV, that a positive development of relations between Europe and Russia were possible, if the EU would return to a constructive dialogue based on viewing the Russians as real partners rather than as providers of raw materials only. The policy which the EU has pursued in the past five years, Rahr argued, has been wrong, because all countries that did not copy the “European” values have been punished, with the EU bureaucracy in Brussels distancing itself from them—Russia and Ukraine under their present governments being among these.

The solution to these policy conflicts lies in “traditional three-way approaches,” Rahr said, which implies a return to policies that have worked constructively in the past. For example, the so-called “Weimar Triangle” which was set up by France, Germany, and Poland for coordination of policies, but which also explicitly invited Russia to take part in aspects of security and defense. Had Russia the feeling today, that Europe had more interest in it as a real partner for dialogue than as a supplier of crude oil and natural gas, a constructive dialogue like that in the period 2000-03 would be possible, Rahr said. That would involve foreign and defense policies as well as economics.

From the Russian side, Ruslan Grinberg, director of the Institute of the Economy of the Russian Academy of Sciences, told a conference in Moscow on the Ukraine situation on Dec. 26 that a three-party dialogue among Russia-Ukraine-EU on trade and economic development was “not only possible but necessary,” according to Itar-Tass.

“From the bone of contention, Ukraine should become a bridge of cooperation,” said Grinberg. “Our ultimate goal is to create a common space from Lisbon to Vladivostok, isn’t it?”