

# Will Russia and America Again Recognize a Common Enemy?

by Jonathan Tennenbaum

Despite the decades-long adversarial relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, during the Churchill-orchestrated “Cold War,” any informed U.S. patriot should know that Russia and America have been close allies at practically every crucial point of history. The positive relationship goes back to before the U.S. republic was born, to the great Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, the father of the principles of the American Declaration of Independence and the U.S. Constitution, who at the same time advised Czar Peter the Great on building up Russia’s scientific and technological capabilities, through the creation of the Russian Academy of Sciences.

It continued with Russia’s decisive role in the League of Armed Neutrality, which made possible the victory of the American colonies against the British Empire. Later, when the British had orchestrated the U.S. Civil War, President Lincoln was closely allied to Russian Czar Alexander II, who deployed the Russian fleet to block British intervention on the side of the Confederacy.

In the second half of the 19th Century, coming out of the alliance between Lincoln and Czar Alexander II, the organizers of Russia’s economic development, including Dmitri Mendeleyev and Sergei Witte, had extensive ties with the

circles of American System economist Henry C. Carey, and shared a fundamental outlook with the organizers of America’s rise to industrial power. Finally, the U.S.-Soviet alliance, forged by Franklin Roosevelt, was decisive for preventing a worldwide synarchist-fascist dictatorship in World War II.

Had it not been for the untimely death of Roosevelt, his replacement by a Harry S Truman who was devoted to reversing all of Roosevelt’s policies, and the subsequent orchestration of the Cold War by Churchill and the very same synarchist circles that had sponsored the fascist movements of the 1930s, the United States and Russia would almost certainly have remained close allies until this very day.

Ironically, the powerful pro-American sentiments in the Russian population and institutions continued even during the tense days of the Cold War, as this author witnessed during a trip to the Soviet Union in 1981. To the extent that significant anti-American feeling exists in Russia today, it has been fed by the savage destruction of the Russian economy under the so-called Western-style liberal reforms of the post 1990-period—a destruction many Russians have come to perceive as a deliberate policy on the part of the United States to annihilate the Russian nation. The concentration of wealth in the hands of a tiny group of Russian “oligarchs,” mostly linked to Western financial groups, the wholesale shutdown of productive industry, and the collapse of Russian living standards began under U.S. President Bush, Sr., and continued under the notorious Gore-Chernomyrdin Commission of the Clinton Administration.

Needless to say, pressure on Russia has escalated under the regime of George Bush, Jr., especially in the form of an attempted geostrategic encirclement, which has included the expansion of NATO into Eastern Europe and the Caucasus, and sponsorship of the anti-Russian government in Georgia, the Orange Revolution in Ukraine, and analogous operations in Central Asia. It should not be forgotten, that after the bloody terrorist attacks in Beslan and at a theater in Moscow, President Putin publicly suggested that terrorism was being used by a foreign power to destroy Russia. Only the limited, but significant, consolidation of state power and of the financial situation of Russia under Putin, exploiting the strategic role of Russia’s natural resources, has temporarily pulled the country back from the edge of the abyss, and opened up a possible road to recovery.



Courtesy of Rosbalt News Agency

*The author, right front, participating in a July 13 round-table press conference, featuring a number of prominent industrialists and heads of industrial associations in Russia. It was held at the Rosbalt News Agency, on the occasion of the first meeting of the newly formed “Coalition for Industrial Development.”*

## The LaRouche Factor

In this situation, the personal role of Lyndon LaRouche as the only American public figure, who is both famous in Russia and seen there as a true friend and embodiment of the “good America,” can hardly be overestimated. In perhaps no other country, is LaRouche held in such high esteem, as both a great thinker and a political figure. Enter LaRouche’s name in any search engine for the Russian-language sector of the Internet, and you will find not only countless articles by and about LaRouche, but also ongoing, intense discussion of his ideas. Open up a newspaper or magazine, or turn on the radio, and you may very likely find LaRouche’s name mentioned.

In a country where many illustrious scientists and others

spent time in the Gulag prison camps, the fact that LaRouche served out five years in prison under the first Bush Administration, is very much to his credit. By representing the best of America, while ruthlessly criticizing its mistakes, and by demonstrating that a real political fight is going on in the United States, LaRouche and his political movement have provided a much-needed element of optimism, while at the same time posing a very important paradox to the Russian mind: If America *per se* is not the enemy, then who is?

Exactly this question came up again and again during my most recent visit to Moscow, where I had occasion to present and discuss LaRouche’s views on the world situation in a variety of meetings, and in two public media appearances. One of the main points I emphasized, was that the United

## Defending Russia’s Industrial Development

On July 13, Jonathan Tennenbaum participated in a roundtable press conference at the Rosbalt news agency in Moscow, together with Yuri Krupnov, leader of the political Movement for Development; Georgi Samodurov, president of the Russian Association of Machine Tool Instrumentation; and Nikolai Panichev, head of its board of directors; Alexander Lebed, vice-chairman of the State Duma Committee on CIS Cooperation; the general directors of the industrial companies Ryazansky Konnyj Zavod, Stroyexport, Mosenergoemont, and Spektr; and Igor Nikolayev, director of the Department of Strategic Analysis of the prominent business news and consulting agency RossBusinessKonsult (RBC).

The discussion, which took place before an audience of Russian press representatives, constitutes the first meeting of a newly formed Coalition for Industrial Development, devoted to “examining the barriers and perspectives for technological breakthroughs in the real sector of the Russian economy.” The immediate topic of the discussion was the threat to Russia’s economy from so-called “raiders”—organized groups operating in the gray zone between legal and illegal operations, using mafia methods and connections with corrupt government officials to take control over industrial corporations. This phenomenon has grown to such gigantic proportions, that it threatens to crush the limited, but significant revival of industrial investment in the country. No doubt, the “raiders” are no spontaneous phenomenon, but are connected with international financial groups.

A striking example was presented at the meeting by

machine tool industry expert Samodurov, who recalled that the liberal economic reforms in Russia in the 1990s had already led to the demise of 40 major machine-tool producers, based mainly in Moscow and St. Petersburg. Among the important survivors—until last year—was a specialized factory in St. Petersburg, producing ultra-high-precision grinding machines. This plant was one of only two such factories in the entire world. But last year, it was bought up by a “raider” group, and within half a year nearly all of its equipment had been sold off. Today a shopping mall and a hotel complex occupy the area where the factory used to stand. (See “Globalization Devastated Machine-Tool Industry in Russia,” *EIR*, June 23, 2006.)

Other participants in the panel demanded that the government take decisive measures, before the process of destruction becomes irreversible. They noted that not only the Russian economy, but the nation’s political stability is at stake.

Yuri Krupnov, leader of the Movement for Development, emphasized that the problem of “raiding” could only be fully overcome on the basis of a principled commitment to large-scale industrial development of the entire nation. As opposed to a speculator who operates on the principle of “buying cheap and selling dear,” a worker employed in industrial production sees himself as a creator of useful wealth and a builder of the nation. Industrial development is thus inseparably linked with the development of the human individual, Krupnov said, and deindustrialization means degrading the population to the level of mere animals.

The complete minutes of the discussion, including Tennenbaum’s remarks on the global dimension of deindustrialization and the threat posed by the Synarchist international, were circulated by the news agency AKS-Real Sector, and reported by numerous press agencies and Russian web sites.

States itself, together with Germany and other Western countries, is now becoming the victim of exactly the same sort of looting and destruction of national sovereignty that Russia has suffered in the post-1991 period.

On July 13, I took part in a round-table press conference in the offices of the Rosbalt news agency, held on the occasion of the first meeting of a newly formed Coalition for Industrial Development, and featuring a number of prominent industrialists and heads of industrial associations in Russia. In my remarks, which were quoted in a Rosbalt dispatch, I pointed to the dismantling of the U.S. auto industry, and how Germany's famous *Mittelstand* companies were falling victim en masse to hedge funds and private equity companies, appropriately called "locusts" by Germany Social Democratic Party politician Müntefering.

This process constitutes a threat to civilization itself, I said, but it is not accidental. I said that LaRouche and his collaborators in the U.S.A. had done research, using official documents from the 1930s and 1940s, showing the continuity between the synarchist financial circles that had sponsored the fascist projects of the 1920s and 1930s, and those that are destroying the economies of entire nations today.

Later, I had the opportunity to develop this point in much more depth, during a 45-minute talk show on the popular Moscow radio station Govorit Moskva (Moscow Speaking), where I appeared together with Yuri Krupnov, head of the Movement for Development, initiator of the Coalition for Industrial Development, and a figure of growing prominence in Russian politics. I emphasized LaRouche's warning, that the escalation in the Near East, the bombings in India, and the aggravation of the situations in Iraq, Afghanistan, etc., are all part of a single, orchestrated destabilization operation; that this is linked to the blowout of the financial system; that asking *cui bono* leads obviously to Cheney, the neo-cons, and their backers, who absolutely need a huge crisis. But, I said, the deeper level is the Synarchist international, the financial networks that sponsored the fascist projects of the 1920s and 1930s, and never ceased to exist; and, that the present world situation can only be understood if we realize that these forces are again at work today.

Later, I emphasized that Russia, the U.S.A., and other nations "face a common enemy" in the form of this Synarchist-Nazi force, elaborating on the role of Felix Rohatyn, Lazard Frères, and the Nazi connection of Rohatyn via André Meyer. I also recommended that the Russian President should put the necessity of junking the present doomed system, in favor of reviving the Franklin Roosevelt policy, squarely on the table at the G-8.

The Roosevelt-LaRouche idea of a worldwide New Deal, featuring transcontinental corridor development and other Great Projects, drew very positive comments from Krupnov and the talk-show host, Serafim Melentyev, who thanked LaRouche and his collaborators for their work in developing these ideas, and bringing them to Russia.