

EIR Strategic Studies

The British monarchy rapes Transcaucasus, again

by Linda de Hoyos

Since the 1989 fall of the Berlin Wall and the implosion of the Soviet Union, the British monarchy has roused its long-standing “sleeper” and other regional intelligence assets throughout the Islamic world and Transcaucasia, for the incitement of the bloodiest conflict ongoing in the world today. This geopolitical revival of what Rudyard Kipling named Britain’s “Great Game” against the old Ottoman and Russian empires, has been set into motion to ensure that this region of the world is plunged into a bloody crisis from which it would never arise again as a power capable of shaping world politics.

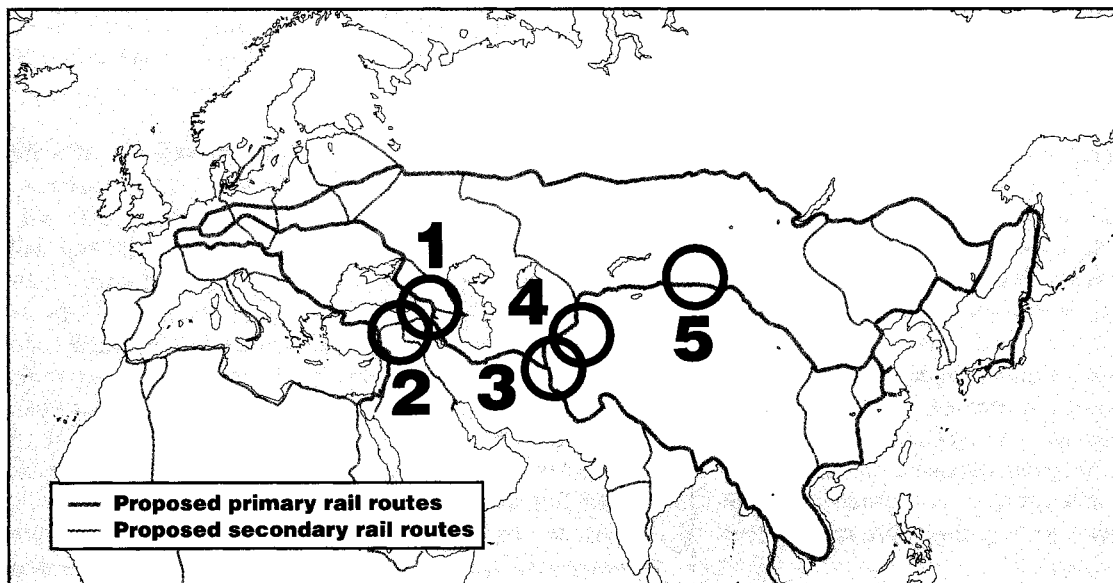
As this *EIR* report shows, this is the actual cause for the rise of fierce and ruthless ethnic and religious battles being fought—resulting in the deaths and dislocation of thousands of people—from the Caucasus all the way to Afghanistan.

Were it not for British geopolitical nihilism, the year 1989 would have seen the opening up of the entire vast area of Central Asia, bringing the sealed-off and depressed republics of the former Soviet Union, into communication with the rest of the world. The opportunity had emerged to revive the economies and cities of Central Asia, which, before Genghis Khan ripped through it, had been the cross-roads of civilization, the locus of fabulous cities whose leaders had accumulated vast libraries of the knowledge known to mankind.

A strategy of *winning the peace* of the Cold War would have seized upon this opportunity, as the American statesman and current Presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche did. As LaRouche proposed, the development of Central Asia would hinge on: the construction of the Eurasian land-bridge—railroad and industrial development corridor lines—that would link Beijing and the Far East to Europe and the Middle East (see **Map 16**). This program would be carried out in concert

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Caucasus, Central Asian conflict zones



Instigated conflicts, or potential conflicts, have so far blocked Central Asia's development as the crossroads for Asia and Europe, as conceived in LaRouche's proposal for a new "Silk Route." Conflicts in the Caucasus (1) block the needed rail lines from Europe and European Russia to the Mideast. The Kurdish conflict (2) blocks another European route to the Mideast and Asia. The continuing war in Afghanistan (3), ongoing and threatened civil war in Tajikistan and elsewhere in Central Asia (4), and potential insurgency in Xinjiang province, China (5) block the main required rail-development corridors linking China to the Mideast and Europe through Central Asia.

with the high-technology infrastructural construction of what LaRouche called the "European Productive Triangle," formed by the vertices of Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. The Productive Triangle, in turn, would be the fulcrum for development of Russia and China, in alliance with the United States—as Franklin Delano Roosevelt had envisioned a postwar world in 1944.

Secondly, the determination to carry out such a policy would have called into being the combination of national governments that could force through the creation of a new monetary system dedicated to serving this development endeavor, replacing the bankrupt Bretton Woods system, which threatens to explode in the biggest financial blowout in history.

This potential, however, poses a mortal strategic danger to the British monarchy, as the *primus inter pares* of the globe's financial oligarchy. This is why British intelligence, which has accrued many assets from its long historical presence in this region (see **Maps 3, 7, 8, 9, 12**), has stirred up every potential conflict in Central Asia, turning the area into a cockpit of destabilization that threatens to spill over into Russia, China, and India.

London's strategic concept is identical to that which produced the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the Balkan war, as the most efficient means to prevent the integration of the

western and eastern European economies for reindustrialization.

It is useful to visualize British intelligence's current operations in Central Asia as a series of map overlays.

The first overlay shows that British-instigated ethnic conflicts have virtually closed off Central Asia as effectively as if the Iron Curtain were still standing (**Map 1**):

- The widening wars in the Caucasus on the western side of the Caspian Sea have bolted the gateway from Central Asia into the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.
- The continuing war in Afghanistan, which has generated a brutal war in Tajikistan, has shut the gateway from Central Asia and Asia into the Indian Ocean and Middle East.
- In the midst of this turmoil, Britain is luring Turkey into an "imperial mode," its capabilities to be used as a support structure for Turkic insurgencies. Thus, instead of being the natural trade and economic crossroads between Central Asia and Europe, Turkey is to become the ideological and logistical supply base for insurgencies aimed at Russia and China, in particular.

Another map overlay would show that in each case, British intelligence is employing its roving band of incendiaries, the *afghansi*—a creation of London from the outset. This pool of excess but ideologically motivated labor is being deployed as either fighting forces, as in the Caucasus and Tajikistan; or

Case file: Chechen rebel leader Dudayev

The highest-ranking Chechen in the history of the Soviet military, Gen. Jokhar Dudayev is a veteran of the Afghan war, where he led the Soviet Air Force and introduced the tactic of carpet bombing against the Afghan population. He is now a leader of the Chechen secessionist armed insurrection against Russia, with recruits of veteran Afghan mujahideen.

Since 1992, when General Dudayev seized power in Chechnya, Grozny has become a central depot for drugs from Afghanistan and Central Asia. Dudayev's brother Bek-Murzy is reputedly one of the ringleaders of the Chechen mafia. Dudayev is reportedly a weapons-for-drugs partner with leading afghansi drug lord Gulbuddin Hekmatyar.

Former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher supports the Chechen secessionist cause "100%," according to Dudayev's representative in the United States. "George Bush and the Republicans were certainly more sympathetic to Chechen independence than Clinton," he added.

as terrorists to blackmail potentially restive allies, such as France; or to target allies of the United States, such as Pakistan and the Philippines; or to create potential nuclear strategic crises, as in Kashmir.

The last overlay shows the most insidious feature of the "Great Game" now in play. From the North West Frontier Province of Pakistan, through Central Asia, up through the Caucasus, the region has been inundated with drug production and hot money (see **Maps 18, 19, 20, 21**). The routes traveled by the drugs from their point of production to their markets, are identical to the passage of the afghansi terrorists. The drug trade brings in tow the proliferation of local mafiosi and drug lords who have no loyalties to nation or government, and threaten to overwhelm any national political institution. The drug trade is the real cause of the gang wars in Karachi, Pakistan, and Afghanistan-Tajikistan; it supplies the war in the Caucasus; it threatens to crush any government that might attempt to resist Thatcherite "globalization."

Or, as Bernard Lewis, the British intelligence godfather of the "arc of crisis" policy against the Soviet Union, forecast in his 1992 article for *Foreign Affairs* magazine, "Lebanonization" will soon threaten Central Asia, fueled by religious and ethnic civil strife: "If the central power is sufficiently weakened, there is no real civil society to hold the polity

together, no real sense of common national identity or overriding allegiance to the nation-state. The state then disintegrates—as happened in Lebanon—into a chaos of squabbling, feuding, fighting sects, tribes, regions, and parties."

The strategic boomerang

The ultimate goal of such planned disintegration is not only the "denial of territory" of Central Asia for any constructive purpose, but to use the centrifugal forces of instability and corruption to knock at the doors of Beijing and Moscow. Viewing the escalating encroachment against their political and territorial sovereignty, the leaderships in Beijing and Moscow are expected by British intelligence to revert to a "Cold War" stance. The eastern bloc, again, is to be driven against London's primary enemy, the United States. It is the unique power of the United States to give leadership to nation-building, that poses the gravest threat to the British monarchy.

Hence, the specter that the United States would emerge from World War II's victory to sponsor decolonization and industrialization using the enormous potential of the United States to lead the way for global industrialization was "put back in the bottle," with Bertrand Russell's operation for the U.S. atom-bombing of Japan, followed by the 1946 "Iron Curtain" speech of Margaret Thatcher's inspirational predecessor, Winston Churchill. British intelligence, acting on behalf of the Malthusian oligarchy, cannot function in a universe dominated by a "community of principle" among sovereign nation-states, dedicated to mutual development. The world, as London views things from its strange perch, must be divided into imperial blocs. Then London is afforded the opportunity to operate "between the cracks," to act as the whispering go-between manipulating all sides—the Venetian model.

Or, as David Urquhart, one of Britain's champion players of the Great Game, accurately remarked in 1848 to Daniel Manin, president of the Venetian Republic: "Venice made Diplomacy the very foundation of her State, and therefore, small as she was, she obtained ascendancy over modern potentates. In Modern Europe, Diplomacy is in truth unknown, yet the whispers of diplomatists are all powerful. Secret enclaves rule the world, and the nations neither know why or how."

Today, under conditions of global financial and economic collapse, it is all the more urgent that London's geopolitics become the fundamental axiom of "diplomacy," or else the instability caused by the crisis itself could force the emergence of alternative solutions based on nation-states, as LaRouche has described today's strategic *opportunity* for humanity.

Therefore, British intelligence has gone back into its history libraries, dusted off the census index-card profiles of tribes, clans, families, and individuals that its officers so

assiduously collected during the Empire days, and called into play again the “Great Game.”

British intelligence doesn’t simply hand down orders to underling-agents for its operations; it rather relies on the method of Thomas Hobbes and John Locke—pulling the string of passion and ideology of the subject-victim. This was the method used with great success, for example, by the Colonial India Bureau, the model for Wilfred Blunt’s Arab Bureau later. In India, the British managed to create animosities among peoples—Hindu versus Muslim versus Sikh—that had never existed before the “Raj.” The idea is to set people against each other by inculcating ideologies based on the most narrowly defined religious, ethnic, or territorial imperatives. Where such ideologies do not exist, create them from whole cloth; where they already exist, cultivate and exacerbate them. Use provocateurs and whisper campaigns to provoke the requisite reactions of violent paranoia.

This method was used to great effect also by Lord Palmerston, British foreign and prime minister for 35 years.

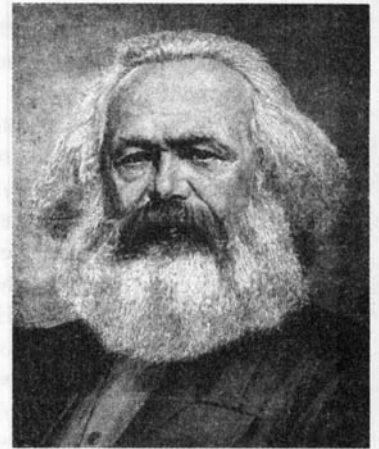
Through his agents such as Giuseppe Mazzini and David Urquhart, Palmerston created a virtual zoo of ethnic identities, forging them into well-oiled populist organizations such as “Young Hungary,” “Young Poland,” “Young Italy,” and “Young Germany,” that unleashed the 1848 revolution across Europe. His targets were the Russian, Ottoman, and Austrian empires. Urquhart’s organizing of the Circassian tribes in uprisings against Russia—still recalled with fondness today in Chechnya—is a case in point. Palmerston’s goal to “trim back” the Russian Empire was also the motivation for Urquhart’s intellectual and financial nurturing of Karl Marx, who targeted the Russian monarchy that would support Abraham Lincoln against Britain during the American Civil War (see Case File Karl Marx).

Later in the nineteenth century, the Great Game passed from Urquhart’s hands to those of British intelligence game-master Wilfred Scawen Blunt, who formed the Arab Bureau with the stated purpose “to organize an Islamic revolutionary alliance with the British Empire”—aimed at both the Russian and Ottoman empires. As his hiring al-Afghani argued the

MAP 2

Countries of the former Soviet Union





In the nineteenth century, Britain's Lord Palmerston (left) employed such agents as Giuseppe Mazzini (above left) to create a veritable zoo of ethnic and other insurgencies. One of his principal operatives, David Urquhart, was the controller of Karl Marx (above right).

strategic case, "Then the Mollahs would preach a jihad to join you [London] against the Russians."

Decades of work came to fruition with World War I. The famed socialist grain speculator Alexander Helphand (Parvus) followed in Urquhart's footsteps, to instigate revolt against Russia, this time under Marx's ideological mantle; and against Turkey, under a revival of Urquhart's Young Ottomans. The Caucasus, which came under direct British military occupation, was detonated yet again. The chaotic disintegration of the empires of the east, in conjunction with the revenge policy of Versailles, set the world on the path to World War II.

The 'Great Game' today

Now, London has hauled out the Great Game again—under a new name, the "Arc of Crisis." The choice of this strategic option was signaled by the 1979 overthrow of the Shah of Iran, by British intelligence with the complicity of the Carter administration in the United States, and the orchestrated rise of Ayatollah Khomeini, a latter-day rendition of Wilfred Blunt's al-Afghani. The policy, whose intellectual promoter was Bernard Lewis of London University and then Princeton University, was incorporated as U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. "Islamic fundamentalism is a bulwark against communism," enthused Carter's National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

The dual funding of both sides in the Iran-Iraq war further extended the Arc of Crisis.

The 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan afforded the British their next opportunity to foment the Islamic revolt against Russia. This time, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Lord Nicholas Bethell roped the Reagan-Bush administration into shelling out billions of dollars—officially and covertly—to fund the creation of the afghansi—the drug-production-fueled warlords of Afghanistan.

In October 1984, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a personal friend of Lyndon LaRouche, was murdered by British-backed Sikh terrorists, thus removing a major impediment to British designs in the region.

Under Lewis's Arc of Crisis plan, not only would the Soviet Union fall to pieces, but all the countries of the region—from the Mideast to Central Asia to the Indian subcontinent—would crack up into their "constituent" parts: Push-tunistan out of Afghanistan and Pakistan; Azerbaijan out of the Soviet Union and Iran; Kurdistan out of Iraq, Turkey, and Iran; Baluchistan out of Pakistan and Iran; Arabistan out of Iran; Persia out of Central Asia; Turkmenistan out of Iran, Russia, and China; Khalistan out of Pakistan and India; independent Kashmir out of India and Pakistan; and the Sindh out of Pakistan.

In this way, the nation-states of the region would be destroyed, replaced by powerless satraps of British intelligence and finance.

In pursuit of this plan, the entire region stretching from Bangladesh to Grozny has become a tinderbox, its conflagration spreading in wider circles. After the fall of the Soviet

Union, U.S. President George Bush and British Prime Minister Thatcher, squandering the greatest opportunity for world peace in this century, launched the looting blitzkrieg against Russia and eastern Europe under the authority of the International Monetary Fund, disastrously continued so far by the Clinton administration. Between the IMF and British incitements against Russia and China, the eventual hostile reaction of Moscow and Beijing is virtually guaranteed, and with it, the emergence of a new Cold War. This is why Chechen rebel General Dudayev gleefully predicts that his uprising will bring about World War III. The purpose of this report is to put some light on the current Great Game now in action, in hopes that those who are able, can change its disastrous course.

'Great Game' case files

The following case files are subsumed within London's "Great Game," and should be reopened for investigation.

Anglo-American support of Afghan war versus Soviet Union

Soviet tanks rolled into Afghanistan and took control of Kabul on Christmas eve in 1979. Intelligence operatives located in the inner circle around the British monarchy seized the opportunity to create the Anglo-American command and support structure for the mujahideen, especially in the United States.

From Britain, two organizations sprang into being to serve as the command center for foreign support for an Afghan guerrilla and mercenary war against Moscow. The first was AfghanAid U.K., which was established in Peshawar, Pakistan, near the Afghan border. The primary sponsor and funder of this organization, which funneled millions to the Afghan mujahideen, was Viscount Cranborne, the Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords.

The second was Radio Kabul, founded in the early weeks of 1980 by Lord Nicholas Bethell, a former lord-in-waiting to Queen Elizabeth II. Radio Kabul was run out of Coutts and Co., the queen's private banker.

Stateside, in 1980, John Train, a Wall Street investment banker for the fortunes of such families as the Mellons, became founder and president of the Afghanistan Relief Committee (ARC), and, according to the *Washington Post*, the Committee's "financial whiz." The ARC particularly directed funds to drug lord Gulbuddin Hekmatyar in Afghanistan. Personnel of ARC overlapped with Freedom House

Case file: Karl Marx

Karl Marx, the founder of the communist movement that seized hold of Russia in April 1917, was an anti-Russian asset of Lord Palmerston's "Great Game" to bust up the alliance of the Russian, Prussian, and Austrian empires, and to dismember the Ottoman Empire. Marx played his role as an anti-Russian crusader on behalf of Palmerston through the mediation of David Urquhart, who had instigated the first uprisings of the Circassian tribes against Russia during the 1830s.

After the 1848 revolution in Germany, Marx fled to Britain, where he remained until his death in 1883. He came under the tutelage of Urquhart. Marx in part earned his living writing for Urquhart's *Portfolio*.

Urquhart was a protégé of the founder of British intelligence, Jeremy Bentham, who directed British subversion of the American Revolution. In his letters, Bentham fondly referred to Urquhart as "our David."

Urquhart steered Marx into an anti-Russian crusade, which targeted Lord Palmerston himself, as a cover for Urquhart's interest in "working-class organizing" and for Palmerston's own war against Russia. Urquhart was the mentor behind Marx's own *Life of Lord Palmerston*.

Urquhart also steered the direction of Marx's *Capital*, and the notion that technological progress causes a falling rate of profit. Urquhart's own ideas on economics were premised on aristocratic nostalgia for feudalism. He wrote that "the people of England were better clothed and fed when there was no commerce and when there were no factories."

As Marx's contemporary and biographer, John Spargo, emphasized:

"Marx gladly cooperated with David Urquhart and his followers in their anti-Russian campaign, for he regarded Russia as the leading reactionary Power in the world, and never lost an opportunity of expressing his hatred of it. In David Urquhart he found a kindred soul to whom he became greatly attached. . . . The influence which David Urquhart obtained over Marx was remarkable. Marx probably never relied upon the judgment of another man as he did upon that of Urquhart."

Marx and Urquhart's extensive correspondence has never been released to the public.

See "Lord Palmerston's Multicultural Human Zoo," *EIR*, April 15, 1994.