

EIR publishes book by Russia's Glazyev

Russia in the 1990s: "The rate of annual population loss has been more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s. . . . There has been nothing like this in the thousand-year history of Russia."

—Sergei Glazyev

EIR News Service on Nov. 29 announced the publication of the English edition of *Genocide: Russia and the New World Order*, by Russian economist Dr. Sergei Glazyev. This book is must reading for an understanding of what went wrong, and what was wrong from the outset, after the Soviet Union broke up.

Genocide analyzes the catastrophic decline of the Russian economy and the deformation of society from August 1991 through Aug. 17, 1998, from the author's unique vantage-point as a member of the government, Deputy of the State Duma, and then economist at the Security Council and the Federation Council staff. In documenting the devastation of Russian industry and living standards, Sergei Glazyev's account makes intelligible the anger of many Russian patriots at Western leaders who still preach staying the destructive course that was packaged as "free trade and democracy."

Doctor of Economic Sciences, specialist in "the theory of long-term technological development," and graduate of the prestigious Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Glazyev was one of the economists destined for a post as a "young reformer" in post-Soviet Russia. He became Minister of Foreign Economic Relations in independent Russia's first cabinet under President Boris Yeltsin, and was the only member of the government to resign in protest of Yeltsin's abolition of the Parliament and the Constitution in 1993. Dr. Glazyev went on to win election to the State Duma in December 1993, serving as chairman of the Duma's Committee on Economic Policy (1994-96). In December 1994, he became leader of the Democratic Party of Russia. He worked as an economist at the Security Council of the Russian Federation (1996). Since late 1996, Glazyev has headed the Information and Analysis Directorate of the Federation Council staff.

Genocide was first published in Russian in 1997. The English version has been translated by Rachel Douglas from the second Russian edition (1998), which incorporates the author's analysis of the Aug. 17, 1998 financial collapse in

Russia. The book is in three parts: I. Genocide (October 1993-August 1998); II. Russia and the New World Order; III. A Strategy for Economic Growth on the Threshold of the 21st Century.

Dr. Glazyev reckons the genocide policy in Russia from the shelling of the Parliament in October 1993, "when the revolutionaries usurped power and assumed full responsibility for the formulation and conduct of social and economic policy. . . . They carried out, under cover of market reforms, a policy of appropriating the national wealth and colonizing the country for the benefit of international capital, the consequences of which have been catastrophic for the Russian people."

Part I of *Genocide* documents these consequences for the Russian population as a whole, for children, and for the country's regions, with respect to demographic collapse, nutrition, disease, narcotics addiction, crime, employment, education, culture, and morale.

Part II explores the ideological justifications for Western leaders to treat Russia as merely a source of loot. Glazyev analyzes Zbigniew Brzezinski's book *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and Its Geostrategic Imperatives*, as representative of a geopolitical outlook, coherent with the economic ravaging of Russia. Part II also features the author's evaluation of the Kiriyenko government's Summer 1998 program, the August 1998 "Chernomyrdin Plan" promoted by George Soros and Domingo Cavallo, and how the replenishment of Russian Central Bank currency reserves by the International Monetary Fund in July 1998 bought time for preferred, insider speculators to escape from the Russian government bond pyramid before its collapse.

Glazyev is confident that Russia can recover, but only if the "reform" policies of the 1990s are rejected as the instrument of national catastrophe that they have been. "The bankruptcy of that policy of destruction of the country's productive forces, which transpired on Aug. 17, 1998," he writes, "opened up possibilities for a change in economic policy, . . . and the creation of conditions for economic growth."

Part III outlines an approach to exploiting Russia's surviving assets, such as skilled manpower and areas of scientific innovation, as the basis for an economic growth strategy in the next century.

The preface to the English edition, written by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., examines the failed axioms of economic policy worldwide, since the introduction of the floating exchange-rate monetary system in August 1971. As Western leaders continue to adhere to these flawed axioms, he suggests, Russia might well outlive the "Thatcherism" that was so aggressively imported into Russia in the 1990s.

The book, scheduled for release on Dec. 7, is priced at \$20 and can be ordered (item number EIB 99-002) from EIR News Service, Inc.; P.O. Box 17390; Washington, D.C. 20041-0390; or, on the web, from www.larouchepub.com; or, call toll-free, 1-888-347-3258.