

A leading Russian economist details genocide against nation

by Nancy Spannaus

Genocide: Russia and the New World Order

by Sergei Glazyev

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In a comment on the March 26 Russian Presidential elections, made right before they occurred, Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. characterized the rallying around Vladimir Putin as a reaction by the Russian population to a perceived threat to their nation's very existence. Concerned citizens and policymakers who want to understand why that reaction has occurred, would do well to read this book.

Dr. Sergei Glazyev is a doctor of Economic Sciences, a specialist in "the theory of long-term technological development," and a graduate of the prestigious Central Mathematical Economics Institute (CEMI) of the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He is a young man, and was part of the grouping of "reformers" in Boris Yeltsin's first cabinet. But Dr. Glazyev broke with Yeltsin after the President's Oct. 3-4, 1993 storming of the Parliament. Having served in various other advisory capacities in the meantime, he is now a Member of the State Duma (parliament) and chairman of its Committee on Economic Policy.

Such a professional economist would not be expected to use such an emotionally charged word as "genocide," in describing the effects of the draconian economic reforms imposed on the former Soviet Union by the International Monetary Fund. But Dr. Glazyev is not sloganeering. He defines genocide scientifically, from the standpoint of the 1954

United Nations Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. Specifically, he cites Article II, which says:

"In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national ethnical, racial or religious group, such as: a) Killing members of the group; b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group; c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part; d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group. . . ."

Then, Dr. Glazyev documents, with horrifying detail, the way in which the "reforms" of October 1993 to August 1998 have resulted in genocidal effects in Russia, by the UN definition. Chart after chart shows the decline in life expectancy, the increase in disease and crime, and the literal depopulation of Russia. He then describes how the "reform" policies—the ones which drastically reduced production and social supports in this population, while raising prices and looting—systematically created these results. Even the reformers don't deny the causal relationship, Dr. Glazyev asserts.

The picture of genocide

The first third of the book is devoted to the picture of the genocide which was carried out in Russia over nearly five years, from 1993 to 1998. The fact that this process has greatly shocked the Russian population is clear from the following quote:

"The rate of annual population loss during the mid-1990s was more than double the rate of loss during the period of Stalinist repression and mass famine in the first half of the 1930s.

"According to demographic forecasts, 'the population of

Russia will decline by another 8.6 million people, or 6%, during 1998-2015. The rate of decline will be virtually constant for the entire forecast period—an average 0.3% per annum. . . .’

“A long-term forecast of the tendencies of degeneration that have gripped Russia indicate a ‘half-life’ for the nation (i.e., the period within which there occurs a reduction of the country’s population by a factor of two) of 60-80 years. Russia now has an extremely constricted population reproduction profile, whereby each generation of newborns is quantitatively smaller than its parents’ generation and does not compensate for the population lost. This type of population reproduction pattern is now characteristic of Russia alone, and is quite persistent. In 1996 the net population reproduction rate had fallen to the level of 0.603, which has catastrophic demographic consequences, while for the urban population it was even lower—0.544. Such a low level of reproduction is unprecedented, and has not been observed before now, neither in our country, nor in others, even during wartime.”

Dr. Glazyev provides a thorough picture of how the shock therapy measures created this disaster. Any human being should be shocked by what has been done to Russia, especially to its children. The sticking point will be Dr. Glazyev’s discussion of *who* carried out the genocide, and *why*.

The ‘New World Order’

The second part of the three-part book is entitled “Russia and the New World Order.” The reference is to the doctrine put forward by former President George Bush following the collapse of communism, and to the way in which the “world oligarchy” has moved to seize control over the world, and specifically to colonize Russia.

Dr. Glazyev does *not* equate the world oligarchy with the United States, per se, or capitalism in general. Unfortunately, he also provides no specific identification of the leading British ideological and political role in directing the looting operations. For that, our readers will still, for the time being, have to rely on *EIR*.

But the author is right on the mark in identifying the role and outlook of American geopolitician Zbigniew Brzezinski, in promoting the strategy of dismantling Russia, and turning it into an impotent supplier of raw materials. Dr. Glazyev reviews the chief arguments of Brzezinski’s *The Grand Chessboard: American Primacy and its Geostrategic Imperatives*, a book which proposes outright that Russia be dismembered into three parts. And he notes that there is rarely a divergence between the ravings of Brzezinski and the actions of the U.S. government.

Many Americans might be surprised to know that books by prominent members of the American policy establishment circulate widely in Russia. In the case of the Brzezinski book, which was published in 1997, it became a virtual scandal in Russia from the moment it was published. And clearly, the fact that the United States, from its leading position in NATO,

proceeded to carry out the kinds of policies which Brzezinski put forward, could only arouse deep suspicion in the minds of serious Russian patriots.

A strategy for economic growth

Dr. Glazyev is confident that Russia can recover, but only if the “reform” policies of the 1990s are identified for the disaster they were, and reversed. He notes that the bankruptcy of the “reform” policy, which was reached on Aug. 17, 1998, opened up the possibilities for a change in economic policy.

In the third part of his book, the economist presents a set of proposals geared toward exploiting Russia’s surviving assets, such as skilled manpower and areas of scientific innovation, as the basis for an economic growth strategy in the coming century.

All the measures which Dr. Glazyev puts forward are the very antithesis of what was done under the “reform.” He captions his recommendations as a “transition to a mobilization economic policy,” which includes increasing central government control over currency and the banking system, orienting credit toward support for production, and fighting organized crime. These by no means represent a return to the Soviet system—as detractors will undoubtedly insist.

Ramifications

Genocide became available in English in December 1999, when *EIR* first released it. Several thousand copies are currently in circulation, many of them among policymaking circles in the United States and elsewhere.

The fact that the book carries a Preface by noted and controversial U.S. economist Lyndon LaRouche, undoubtedly raised eyebrows in these circles. LaRouche’s essay examines the systemic failures of economic policy worldwide, since the introduction of the floating exchange rate monetary system in August 1971. He suggests that Dr. Glazyev’s book will be useful in preparing the groundwork for the necessary worldwide reorganization of the monetary system, of which both Russia and the United States must be a part.

Now, with the election of Putin as President, as a reflex action for the defense of the Russian state, LaRouche’s point is all the more urgent to be taken up by leading circles in the United States. Dr. Glazyev’s analysis provides an indispensable education in how the best of Russian economists are thinking, and thus is a necessary guide to shaping U.S. policy for cooperation, not confrontation, in the months of financial crisis ahead.



Dr. Sergei Glazyev