

Is Europe Sincere?

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

This commentary by the U.S. Presidential candidate was written for the October issue of the Turkish magazine of political economy, Yarin.

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On the surface of things, Europe appears to be dropping its earlier reluctance to accept Turkey's entry into the European Common Market on conditions acceptable to Turkey. For good reasons, Turkey must wonder: is this real, this time? Presently, I have no inside knowledge of the specific present calculations of European leaders on this. Yet, if we take into account European governments' intervention into UNO proceedings on the continued military occupation of Iraq, we may begin our reflections on this subject by noting, that Turkey has becoming an increasingly important partner for those in Europe seeking a way out of the ominous failures of the United States' blundering occupation.

For me, the crucial immediate importance of Turkey is logistics. Although I believe that Turkey has strong reasons to avoid being drawn into military operations south of its Iraq border, any European deployment in aid of reconstruction of a sovereign, unified Iraq would require logistical support from positions in Turkey for European forces deployed into relevant portions of Iraq. However, I think that the more important consideration is the value of Turkey as a partner for continental Europe's increasing inclination for those kinds of reforms, of the present rules of the European Community, which are required by the presently accelerating world economic depression.

A New Political-Economic Geography

Western continental Europe, led by France, Germany, and Italy, is moving toward recovery programs which depend for success upon a system of long-term economic partnerships in Eurasia. This means such wishes as the desire for an economic and mutual security partnership with the nations, such as Turkey and Iran, which flank the area of southwest Asia around the area of the presently escalating Israeli-Arab conflict.

As Turkey's political class has come to understand through recent painful experience, the world has changed radically since the Autumn 2002 launching of the then yet-undeclared new U.S. war against Iraq. Arrangements between the U.S.A. and Turkey which could have been taken more or less for granted prior to that time, were ended dramatically by current U.S. Bush Administration's neo-conservative repre-



LaRouche interviewed on CNN Turkey on June 13, during his recent visit to the country for speeches to business and political groups. Here, for Yarin magazine, he tackles the broader issues underlying the question of Turkey's potential membership in the European Union.

sentatives Perle and Wolfowitz. From that point on, Western continental Europe generally received similarly rude treatment from U.S. Vice-President Dick Cheney's Washington.

These developments moved the more silent among the thinking class of strategists in key nations of continental Europe from an initially fearful reaction, to a grim state of mind beyond that. More and more Eurasian leaders reconciled themselves to the state of mind corresponding to, "If the seemingly inevitable new world war comes somewhere down the line, we may hope still to avoid it; but, nonetheless, we must begin to prepare for the worst." Behind the scenes, from Moscow and Beijing and elsewhere throughout Eurasia, there is the sound of furniture being moved in places behind the scenes, in preparation for a major, asymmetric form of nuclear-armed warfare some time during the medium term ahead, if not earlier.

Under these kinds of changed strategic perspectives, a new political-economic geometry begins to change the way in which many key areas of policy-making, and foreign relations, are defined. Relevant statesmen react as their predecessors did, in the foreground of the approach to two world wars of the Twentieth Century. The thinking of the unthinkable is being rehearsed; sides are being chosen, prospective partnerships are being reassessed.

Whatever the exact intention of Europe toward its relations with Turkey at this moment, the thinking of Europe, and much of Eurasia, too, is changing, fundamentally. New answers to old questions mirror the change in strategic and related assumptions ongoing in long-term policy-planner circles behind the scenes.

I know how I am thinking. I find that relevant key circles from many parts of the world are now thinking in similar terms about the near to middle term of world history. All other doubts aside, we may be certain that this change in policy-thinking is already under way around more and more of the world as a whole.