
Anniversary of 1988 Berlin Speech

LaRouche's design for U.S. policy could still save Russia from disaster

by EIR Staff

The precipitous collapse in the value of the Russian ruble in recent weeks—a 25% fall on Oct. 11 alone, and a 50% fall in the previous six weeks—has brought that country's financial and economic crisis to the point of explosion, underscoring the urgent need for a change in policy. Asked about this in a radio interview with "EIR Talks" on Oct. 12, Lyndon LaRouche replied, "No Russian change in policy will work, if it does not overturn, resist, demolish the present International Monetary Fund conditionalities for Russia." Without such a change, "all kinds of bloody and other political explosions" are to be expected.

Will the Clinton administration draw the necessary conclusions? Six years ago, on Oct. 12, 1988, LaRouche gave a press conference at the Bristol Kempinski Hotel in Berlin, outlining the essential features of a proposed U.S. policy toward what was then still the Soviet Union, and forecast the early reunification of Germany. That forecast, which some greeted skeptically at the time, proved prophetic, as less than a year later, on the night of Nov. 9-10, the Berlin Wall came down, leading to the reunification of Germany on Oct. 3, 1991.

The recommendations LaRouche made in that 1988 speech are as timely now as they were then.

Food for Peace

LaRouche emphasized that the Soviet bloc had entered into a worsening economic crisis in every respect, including especially a growing food shortage, as a result of foolish economic policies which had cut food production worldwide. He reported that no amount of restructuring or western credits, by themselves, could reverse the downside of the Soviet and eastern European economies over the coming period. LaRouche emphasized that as soon as Moscow recognized this economic fact, it would be forced to consider new options, and might consider seriously the new U.S. policy which LaRouche was submitting to the next U.S. administration.

In order to avoid general war between the powers, LaRouche said, we must maintain our military strength and political will in the face of continuing threats of Soviet adventures, while also following the advice of Nicolò Machiavelli:

"We must always provide an adversary with a safe route of escape. . . . We must rebuild our economies to the level at which we can provide the nations of the Soviet bloc an escape from the terrible effects of their economic suffering."

As an example of such economic diplomacy, LaRouche proposed that nations act to ensure that at least 2.4 billion tons of grain be made available worldwide for each of the coming two years. This would require "scrapping the present agricultural policies of many governments and supranational institutions, but it could be accomplished. If we are serious about avoiding the danger of war during the coming two years, we will do just that."

"I shall propose the following concrete perspective to my government," LaRouche continued. "We say to Moscow: 'We will help you. We shall act to establish Food for Peace agreements among the international community, with the included goal that neither the people of the Soviet bloc nor the developing nations shall go hungry. In response to our good faith in doing that for you, let us do something which will set an example of what can be done to help solve the economic crisis throughout the Soviet bloc generally.'

"Let us say that the United States and western Europe will cooperate to accomplish the successful rebuilding of the economy of Poland. There will be no interference in the political system of government; but only a kind of 'Marshall Plan' aid to rebuild Poland's industry and agriculture. If Germany agrees to this, let a process aimed at the reunification of the economies of Germany begin, and let this be the *punctum saliens* for western cooperation in assisting the rebuilding of the economy of Poland."

Russia has always admired German science and industry, if sometimes with bitter envy and resentment, LaRouche pointed out. "If western Europe and the United States work together on this, we could do the job for Poland's economy. It could be a step toward winning Moscow over, perhaps over two generations or so, but what of it? Building the foundations of future peace is worth working to achieve over time. . . .

"That was Machiavelli's wisdom: Always give an adversary a safe route of escape to survival. If the adversary accepts that as our real intention, and is not utterly evil, it is possible

to win those conflicts which are the cause of wars.”

Those were LaRouche's recommendations. But the following month, George Bush was elected President of the United States; far from accepting LaRouche's offer, he jailed LaRouche in January 1989 (LaRouche had been convicted in a political railroad trial on Dec. 16, 1988), then teamed up with Britain's Margaret Thatcher to try to block German reunification and to impose International Monetary Fund (IMF) conditionalities and free-market looting on eastern Europe and Russia. Bush, who had sneered that he would not be “dancing on the Berlin Wall,” refused to attend the ceremonies celebrating German unification.

In the chronology that follows, we document some highlights of the 20-year fight for the LaRouche policy perspective, including LaRouche's program which became known as the Strategic Defense Initiative. We show how the Berlin program emerged, and how LaRouche's enemies responded.

Chronology of Events

1975: The Defense Intelligence Agency's Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham mobilizes to stall adoption of Air Force Intelligence chief Gen. George Keegan's report of Soviet technological developments pointing toward work on use of new physical principles in ballistic missile defense.

Fall 1977: In a published article, LaRouche, writing from Wiesbaden, Germany, endorses General Keegan's study on failure of the Pugwash Conference's policy of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD).

August 1979: Democratic U.S. presidential precandidate LaRouche releases a campaign statement outlining a proposed policy later to become known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI).

February 1982: LaRouche is featured in a two-day Washington, D.C. seminar outlining need for a new doctrine of relations between superpowers to replace MAD. This conference is attended by officials from the U.S., Soviet, and other governments, as well as other specialists. Unknown then to all but a handful of U.S. and Soviet figures, this seminar launched the LaRouche back-channel negotiations with Moscow leading into President Reagan's adoption and promulgation of what was to become known as SDI.

Summer-Fall 1982: General Graham campaigns, actively denouncing LaRouche's proposal for what later becomes known as SDI. From October-November on, Graham expands attacks against Dr. Edward Teller who had made public proposals paralleling LaRouche's earlier public statements on ballistic-missile defense.

August 1982: Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger writes “Dear Bill” letter to FBI Director William Webster, demanding special operations against Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

Oliver North and cronies such as Kenneth DeGraffenreid inside the National Security Council and Roy Godson, campaign against LaRouche's work on what is to become known as SDI.

January 1983: Kissinger crony and Oliver North patron Edward Bennett Williams joins other Kissinger “favorites” inside the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), issuing a finding, on Kissinger's instigation, which launches a covert operation against LaRouche under terms of Executive Order 12333.

February 1983: The Soviet representative to the back-channel negotiations, Yevgeny Shershnev, reports back to LaRouche from Moscow. Moscow agrees with the soundness of LaRouche's strategic analysis and on economic benefits to be derived from cooperation in developing ballistic-missile defense based upon “new physical principles,” but will reject cooperation with the United States on the grounds that the U.S.A. would come out on top in any cooperation on a “crash program” to develop such “new physical principles.” Also reported: Moscow's Andropov government has been assured by high-level U.S. Democratic Party circles, that these Democrats have a fix inside the White House, ensuring that LaRouche's proposals never come off President Reagan's desk. LaRouche requests that Shershnev advise Moscow, that should Moscow reject such a Reagan offer, and try a “go-it-alone” approach to ballistic-missile defense, the Soviet bloc economy would begin to crumble within “about five years.”

March 23, 1983: In the concluding portion of that night's nationwide TV address, President Reagan publicly confirms LaRouche's back-channel proposal under the rubric of “Strategic Defense Initiative.”

Late March 1983: Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham does about-face, claiming that SDI was his idea all along. However, Graham insists that modern technology not be used for this purpose. He insists upon his “High Frontier” version of ballistic-missile defense, a version which relies entirely upon technologically obsolete 1962 interceptor rocket (“kinetic energy weapons”) technologies.

April 1983: Under the terms of the E.O. 12333 operation against LaRouche authorized by PFIAB in January, London-controlled New York banker John Train convenes the first of a series of meetings in that city for the purpose of directing and coordinating a “Goebbels-style” national news-media “black operation” against LaRouche, in order to seek his prosecution and conviction on concocted charges of some yet-undetermined kind. Included are representatives of NBC-TV, *Reader's Digest*, the official U.S. intelligence community (e.g., Roy Godson), the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), and others.

Summer 1983: Under heavy pressure from Washington, the Heritage Foundation-linked Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham and Dr. Edward Teller “bury the hatchet” and “smoke the peace-pipe.”

Fall 1983: Lt. Gen. Daniel “Forked-Tongue” Graham

induces Dr. Edward Teller to write a letter attacking LaRouche for LaRouche's attacks upon Graham. Graham fraudulently gives national circulation to a cropped version of this Teller letter, attached to a cover-letter by Graham himself. The cropped version of Teller's letter eliminates the paragraph in which Teller disassociates himself from Graham's policies on missile defense. LaRouche exposes Graham's fraud against Teller; Graham slinks out of public limelight on SDI issue.

January 1984: NBC News launches the first volley of the John Train salon's "black propaganda" assault on LaRouche. Soviet propaganda machine coordinates closely with Train salon, NBC-TV, and the ADL in these January-March 1984 "black propaganda" operations.

Aided by flagrant perjury by NBC-TV's Pat Lynch, a libel suit against the ADL and NBC-TV is fixed for defendants NBC and ADL through pressures upon Fourth Circuit trial judge. Fixing of federal libel trial is followed immediately, with NBC-TV key involvement in setting up criminal targeting of LaRouche et al. by Bush-linked Boston U.S. Attorney (later, Massachusetts governor) William Weld.

July 1985: *EIR* publishes a Special Report, titled "Global Showdown," warning of implications of a Soviet "go-it-alone" policy on strategic defense, and including a re-statement of the earlier, 1983 warning of a probable collapse of Soviet system economy about 1988.

February-October 1986: Coordinated, E.O. 12333-linked attacks on LaRouche et al. by Train news-media salon, Soviet intelligence services, ADL, U.S. and Virginia prosecutors, and Soviet press. (a) February: Weld assembles multi-jurisdictional, state-federal concert of action, linked to Train salon operations, in Boston. (b) East German intelligence services, working closely with the ADL, prearrange use of assassination of Sweden's Prime Minister Olof Palme to set up LaRouche as diversionary target of blame, serving also to divert attention away from Oliver North-linked circles in international drugs and weapons-trafficking, who otherwise would be seen as prime suspects. (c) March 18, 1986: NBC-TV and *Washington Post*, in close collaboration with ADL, publish East German intelligence service "black propaganda" story against LaRouche, using this story as a leading part of a financial warfare operation against LaRouche-linked operations throughout the spring and summer of 1986. (d) July-October 1986: Soviet leading press conducts the most massive, continuing press attack that government had ever launched against any private non-Soviet personality in Soviet history, demanding that the Reagan administration prove its good faith on upcoming summit negotiations by proceeding to imprison LaRouche on "financial charges." (e) Oct. 6, 1986: On eve of Reykjavik summit, William Weld, in concert with Commonwealth of Virginia, launches 400-plus-man assault on headquarters of LaRouche-related organizations in Leesburg, Virginia. (f) LaRouche representatives at Reykjavik say that SDI will be key issue of

Reagan-Gorbachov summit. Press generally rejects that, until close of summit, when Secretary of State George Shultz announces breakup of negotiations over Reagan refusal to scrap SDI.

Oct. 12, 1988: LaRouche delivers address on coming reunification of Germany in Berlin press conference, proposes that United States and others launch a massive reconstruction program eastward as soon as expected early economic collapse of Soviet bloc erupts. Video-recorded LaRouche Berlin address is presented within nationwide TV broadcast that same month.

Oct. 14: LaRouche is indicted by Weld concert of action in Alexandria, Virginia, almost 94 years to the day, following the indictment in the comparable Dreyfus case in France.

Autumn 1989: Approximately a year after LaRouche's prophetic "Berlin Wall" address of Oct. 12, 1988, the Soviet system is in the process of crumbling. However, as LaRouche had warned the National Security Council in an August report, and as restated in the July 1985 *EIR* "Global Showdown" report, the evidence collected in East Germany after the fall of the communist regime there showed that the Soviets were prepared up to the time the Wall fell, to launch a blitzkrieg assault taking over all of western Europe!

December 1989: From prison, LaRouche details the actions which must be taken to deal with the fall of the Soviet system in eastern Europe. This proposal, on which LaRouche worked by telephone, was widely circulated by his colleagues throughout Europe, and exerted significant influence on the thinking of many in relevant strata on both sides of the former East-West strategic divide. This proposal is known as the "Productive Triangle" report.

November-December 1989: Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, and her virtual ventriloquist's dummy, U.S. President George Bush, take a geopolitical tack directly opposite to LaRouche's 1982-89 proposals. Mrs. Thatcher's crew shrieks hysterically, that the fall of the East German communist regime (which Thatcher and the ADL attempt to prop up even then) means that Germany, prospectively reunified, will become an economic superpower, a "Fourth Reich." Leading German officials pushing in directions opposite to Mrs. Thatcher's desires are soon either assassinated or eliminated from key positions in other ways. Thatcher and Bush unleash a policy of "conditionalities" and "shock therapy," intended to ensure that the economies of both Central Europe and the former Soviet bloc collapse, and stay collapsed forever.

As the threatened early collapse of the City of London and the coming fall of the royal House of Windsor suggest, the world that the Thatchers and Bushes would have built is about to vanish from this planet. The choice today is the policies for which LaRouche has been an embattled leading spokesman these past two decades, or, in the alternative, the chaos of a collapsed global monetary and financial system carrying the economy into the ditch with it.