

## Statecraft in Eurasia Can Defeat ‘Strategy of Tension’

*At the conference of the Schiller Institute near Wiesbaden, Germany on Sept. 26, analysts from Russia, Turkey, and Armenia, speaking at a panel titled “Strategy of Tension,” presented their perspectives on the history of their nations, the conflicts which are currently rending Eurasia, and their hopes for a better future. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. then addressed the meeting to underline the importance of looking at these issues from the standpoint of universal history and statecraft, to avoid the trap of being drawn into a “who hit whom” theory of strategy. He returned to one of the principal themes of his keynote to the conference (published in EIR, Oct. 8), on the 1648 Treaty of Westphalia, which brought to an end the Thirty Years’ War in Europe, relying on the concept that each sovereign nation-state would seek to enhance “the advantage of the other.”*

*The moderator was Michael Liebig, of EIR’s Wiesbaden bureau. We publish all the speeches here.*

---

### Michael Liebig

---

Before we start, let me just say a few words on the subject area this morning: strategy of tension/irregular warfare.

I think, first of all, it’s important to understand that strategy of tension and irregular warfare are to be seen in the context of the systemic crisis. It is a significant symptom of that crisis. And if you look into what happened this year, with the deepening of the systemic crisis, we had non-linear discontinuities: On the one side typified what has happened with the Monday demonstrations [in Germany], the beginning of a mass strike process which we are going to see, for sure, in the rest of Europe as well; but at the same time, you had in the context of the systemic crises, irregular warfare assaults, strategy of tension actions, which already have changed, visibly, the course of history this year.

March 11, Madrid: It eliminated one of the key components of the “coalition of the willing,” the Hispanic mule,

the “Trojan Mule” was eliminated. And already the Spanish development indicates, that for those launching irregular warfare/strategy of tension, this is a very risky enterprise. It backfired in Spain. And I venture to say, it will backfire in Russia as well, Because what we have seen with Beslan and what we have seen as the *reaction* to Beslan, in terms of the Russian state leadership, is an indication of this.

Now irregular warfare/strategy of tension always occurs in a specific sociopolitical context. But, what this panel surely will clearly establish, is that any mechanistic causalities, pseudo-causalities, between acts of irregular warfare and certain sociopolitical conditions, are not just misleading, but are part of the game, a game which in reality, is a covert operation, a clandestine operation, an act of surrogate warfare, utilizing or trying to exploit or establish causalities in terms of sociopolitical contexts.

Now acts of irregular warfare are usually connected to elements within intelligence agencies, or special services as



*Michael Liebig: The financier oligarchy’s “strategy of tension” and irregular warfare have to be seen in the context of the systemic financial/economic crisis.*

the Russians say. But, again, it is very important, that no simplistic, mechanistic interpretations are being made, in terms of this or that intelligence agency, or not even factions within this and that intelligence agency: Because the ultimate control over such operations *doesn't* come from these intelligence services as such. They *do* come from oligarchical, financial, and synarchist financial interests, which are operating through elements within intelligence services, in order to facilitate acts of irregular warfare and implementing a strategy of tension.

Lastly let me say, because of the subject-area, the speakers on this podium—and I say this also in looking back to the very excellent seminar which we had with Lyn [Lyndon LaRouche] on Thursday—that the subject-area is sometimes in the background of those speaking about it, meaning that not necessarily everything is being said in a “megaphone” fashion. So I would advise you to listen very carefully, to what is said in what way. And I am quite sure, we all can learn a lot, then, this morning.

So thank you, and I want to ask Konstantin to begin.

---

Dr. Konstantin Chermnykh

---

## What's Behind Russia's Geopolitical Thinking?

I will first introduce myself a little. The specific and maybe unique opportunity of mine is, that at the same time I work as a physician, as a psychiatrist in a medical institution—I have been working there for many years, and this is a state-run medical institution, which means I am dealing with the poorest category of the population—and at the same time also, for many years I have been involved in political analysis. And therefore, I know also something “from the top.” And this combination of employment and interest, allows me to see the two things in continuity, as well as the effects on the lowest level of the society, from some changes from the very top.

And certainly, for me, as a citizen of my country and as a specialist in my field, it is for me a special interest to understand and to explain for myself and for others, what is happening, and what is going to happen with my country, to what extent this is related to global processes, because we all know that we are now in this period, which is called globalization, and which is advertised as something very positive for all of humanity. But as Michael Liebig has just emphasized, there is for instance one phenomenon, like irregular warfare, which is just—as I will try to illustrate—a symptom, an element. So this new system of relations between countries, companies,

services, peoples, nations, areas in the world, and so on, is called “globalization.”

### LaRouche's Influence in Russia

Actually, in general, my report is very sad, but I should start with some optimistic statement. The optimistic statement is that the ideas of the Schiller Institute and ideas of Lyndon LaRouche and his name, are now—and this was especially evident during the last two or three years—much more familiar to the Russian audience. And not only to scientific and academic circles as before, but also to the highest level of the political and administrative establishment, and the establishment of the experts. And Lyndon LaRouche himself and his associates are now received at the highest level of the Russian administration, and their names could be seen in Russian papers, including also the names of such persons as Jonathan Tennenbaum, economist Lothar Komp, and others.

So, that's certainly a very positive sign on the one hand, and it reflects, I must say, also the fact, that the Russian audience, including the top figures in Russia, are trying to understand what is happening on the global level. And they see, it is becoming absolutely self-evident, that the global economic and financial crisis is happening now, before their eyes. And in any kind of economic business paper, you see such terms as “financial bubble” or “real estate bubble,” terms that hadn't been used before.

At the same time, in the Russian press, the significance of the elections in the United States, which are going to happen this November, is regarded as an event of great importance. And I also see the reflections of the results of the work of the LaRouche Youth Movement in the United States, in the recent reports in the Russian press, and also in the British press, that part of the U.S. population which hadn't been voting for many years, is now going to vote, and it is going to vote in order to get out the Bush and Cheney Administration, for both the economic collapse in the United States, and for the ugly war in Iraq, which is both anti-human and inefficient.

I have to remind you, that the fact that the Russian leadership is now informed about the ideas of Lyndon LaRouche, also suggests a certain responsibility. It means that now no top Russian politician can say, that he hasn't learned about this name, that he hasn't been informed about the sense of these ideas, that he hasn't heard the warnings, the forecasts of Lyn.

### Putin's Relations With Bush

I have to remind you, that quite recently the President of Russia made not just compliments, but even tried to protect George Bush, as the President of the United States, from his political opponents. This happened for instance in the United States, during the G-8 meeting. This happened later at a special press conference, which coincided with the discussion in the U.S. Congress on the matter of Saddam Hussein and his intention of terrorist actions in the U.S. And the President of