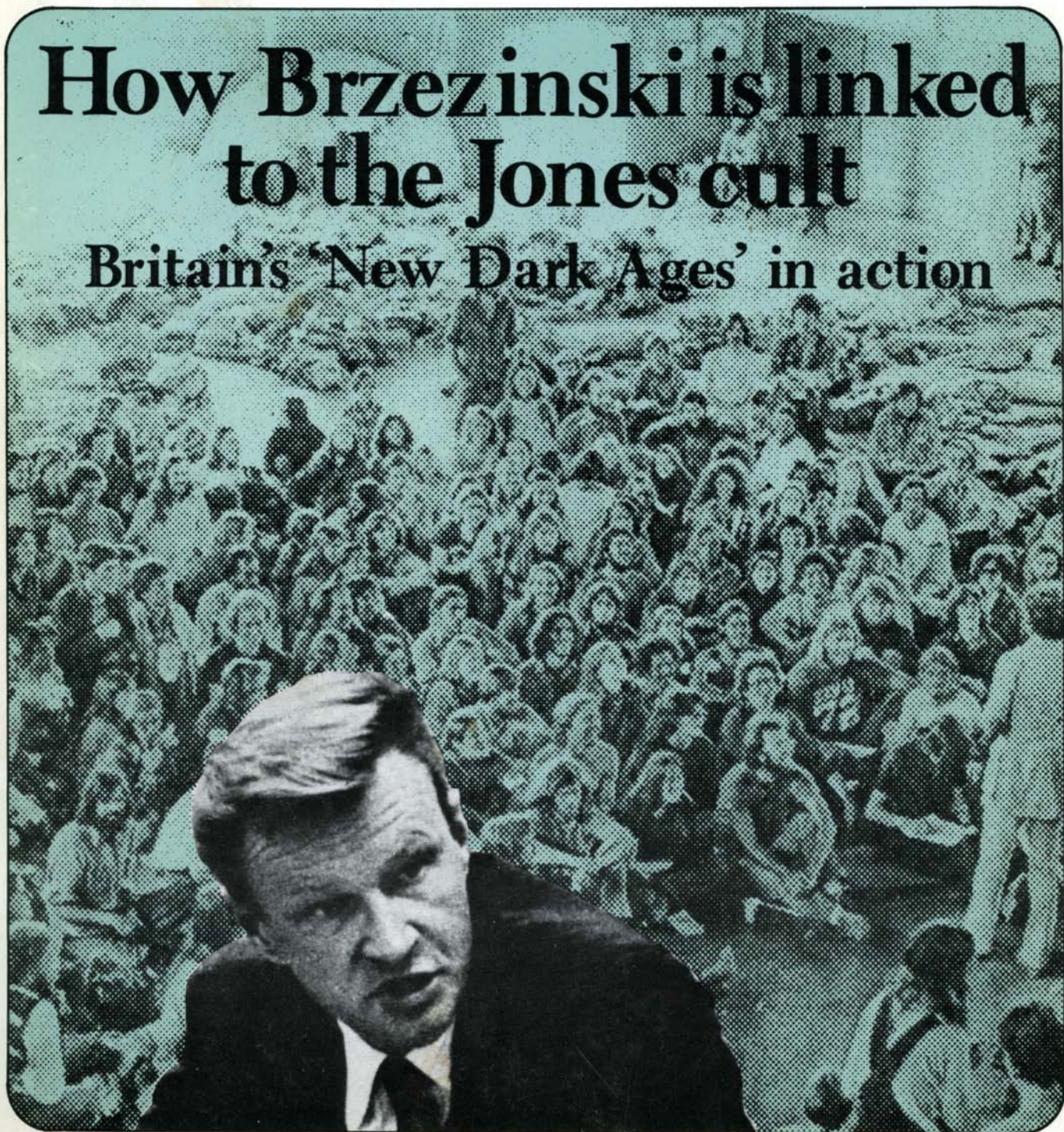


EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

January 15-22, 1979

How Brzezinski is linked to the Jones cult

Britain's 'New Dark Ages' in action



New Solidarity International Press Service

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EXECUTIVE INTELLIGENCE REVIEW

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How Brzezinski is linked to the Jones cult

Why is the National Security Council putting the kibosh on aspects of the investigation of the Jim Jones cult murders in Guyana? Our specially expanded COUNTERINTELLIGENCE Section — featuring reports by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and Counterintelligence editor Jeffrey Steinberg, two of the nation's foremost intelligence specialists — will give you answers you never suspected. In LaRouche's report: the twofold division of London's Tavistock Institute, and its influence over the "academic" disciplines of sociology, anthropology, psychology and political science; the homosexual-tinged "Mysteries of the Golden Dawn" cult of British aristocrats; Aldous Huxley, H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and Margaret Mead. All leading to the British "New Dark Age" policy perspective, and its influence on NSC chief Brzezinski and cult leader Jones. And Steinberg brings you explicit new evidence of British intelligence control over the entire postwar "radical left," based in part on the firsthand admissions of British intelligence stringer Michel Vale. page 8

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CARTER IS OFFERED A TRIUMVIRATE FOR PROGRESS

Little in the way of official statements has emerged from the four-power Guadeloupe summit, but the outcome of the Caribbean talks has marked the emergence of a 20-year-old French dream, and 20-year-long British nightmare. Our INTERNATIONAL Report brings you: the steps taken at Guadeloupe by President Giscard and Chancellor Schmidt to break the Anglo-American "special relationship" and replace it with what amounts to a Franco-German-American "triumvirate" dedicated to progress and peace; moves by the two leaders to break the IMF stranglehold on the Third World; and growing positive recognition of the European Monetary System by the Soviet Union. Plus: signs that Britain is becoming dangerously unhinged in the wake of the humiliation of Prime Minister Callaghan at the Guadeloupe meeting.

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THE MILITARY COUP THREAT IN IRAN

Who is opposing Prime Minister Shapur Bakhtiar's efforts to end the turmoil in Iran — and why? Our THIRD WORLD Report by analyst Judith Wyr takes a close look at the forces at work both within and outside of the Iranian government which prefer continued unrest of a bloody right-wing regime to Bakhtiar's success. And she discusses the links between Iran's right-wing generals and U.S. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. Plus: a report by respected Asia editor Daniel Sneider on the latest proceedings in the court case which threatens the life of former Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. page 42

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**MAIL FRAUD, MAOISTS,
AND MI-6**

The U.S. Postal Service is in worse shape than the gloomiest pessimists have suspected, relates investigative reporter Steve Parsons in our U.S. REPORT. His stranger-than-fiction tale of intrigue and espionage recounts how the experience of one organization, the U.S. Labor Party, with opened and stolen mail, led to the uncovering of a ring of National Security Agency and British intelligence dirty tricks operatives embedded at the highest levels of the institution established by Benjamin Franklin to help America secure its independence from Great Britain. Milton Friedman and the Kennedy family machine loom large in this report, which has disturbing implications for political parties other than Ted Kennedy's which base their fund-raising on direct mail efforts. page 35

COMING SOON

The Cambodia Story

Next week *Executive Intelligence Review* brings you a full report on the fall of the Pol Pot government in Cambodia. Elements of the story: the collapse of the U.S. China card gambit — within weeks of its being played — and a similar humiliation for the Chinese sponsors of the brutal Pol Pot regime. The program of Cambodia's new rulers, and the increased prospects for region-wide economic development; and, why Cambodia's neighbors are discounting any threat of "Vietnamese expansionism."

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fusion energy researchers in the United States achieved the milestone breakthroughs reported in August, 1978 from Princeton, and what other advances are coming in this clean, cheap and virtually unlimited solution to the world energy crisis . . . how and why there was a massive sabotage attempt against the U.S. fusion program, and who's backing fusion now . . . what were Japan's and the Soviet Union's offers USA for joint fusion R&D.

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December 19-25, 1978

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The drug banks and the pot lobby want it — will the U.S. submit?



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what's behind the world outbreak of terrorism . . . the names of the global networks that deployed both "left" and "right" terrorism to kill Juergen Ponto, Hanns-Martin Schleyer, and Aldo Moro—and plan an even bigger terror wave for the United States . . . Executive Intelligence Review provides the first-hand documentation from the world's press, including accurate translations from non-English sources, showing how continental Europe, Japan, the East bloc, the Arabs and developing sector countries are seeing and acting on events.

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London's flashpoint for World War III

Britain and Brzezinski push NATO coup in Iran

The political balance in Iran this week tipped dangerously close to a bloody NATO-backed coup d'etat as Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar fought to hold together his new government.

The *Washington Post* reported an "intense pattern of rotation of Army units around Iran" that reflected pre-coup deployments, and intelligence sources reported that they are "extremely apprehensive" about the threat of a putsch by senior military officers.

According to several sources, the chain of command for the looming coup d'etat runs from a clique of Iranian generals around General Khosrowdad and General Oveissi, to Iran's Ambassador to the U.S. Ardeshir Zahedi (who is currently in Iran), to Zbigniew Brzezinski, the President's national security advisor, who speaks daily by telephone to Zahedi. Brzezinski, in turn, gets his marching orders from London and Canada.

A coup in Iran is almost certain to touch off a major crisis in that country, spilling over into neighboring countries and sparking a regional catastrophe. Immediately, it would threaten to pull the U.S. and the USSR into a direct, thermonuclear confrontation like the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962.

Such a confrontation is the immediate strategic objective of the London bankers who instigated and financed the Iran crisis in the first place. Still smarting from their recent defeat at Phnom Penh, and the set-

backs dealt out by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and France's Giscard at this week's four-power summit meeting in Guadeloupe, the British geopoliticians have shifted their major theatre of operations to the volatile Middle East and Persian Gulf region.

Along with London mouthpiece Brzezinski, Henry Kissinger, the Zionists, the Kennedy machine, and the NATO apparatus are screaming for Carter to face down the State Department "weaklings" and take the opportunity in Iran for an "eyeball-to-eyeball" confrontation with the USSR.

Since early this week, President Carter — apparently under the influence of Brzezinski's NSC — ordered a pattern of U.S. military deployments that seem to reflect a readiness for conflict over Iran. Extra U.S. warships were ordered into the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf, a squadron of F-15 fighter-bombers headed for Saudi Arabia, and part of the U.S. Sixth Fleet crossed into the Black Sea.

Said a West German intelligence officer, "This weekend, I think, we were closer to World War III than even during the Cuban missile crisis."

The Soviet Union has repeatedly warned Washington against interference in Iran. "Certain circles in Washington," said Radio Moscow Jan. 11, "are planning the overthrow of the present Iranian regime to set up a military dictatorship." The

Communist Party daily *Pravda* warned that such actions run counter "to the national security of the Soviet Union."

The Bakhtiar policy

Since taking office, Prime Minister Bakhtiar has outlined a series of major policy shifts, including a halt of oil shipments to Israel and South Africa, an end to martial law, a dismantling of SAVAK, the secret police, and so forth. Most important is the question of when and if the Shah will leave the country — since the military extremists are threatening to launch their coup to back the Shah.

But, in reality, things are more complicated than that. The Shah is, partly at least, a virtual prisoner of this military clique, and there is also evidence that military hardliners and some of the religious fanatics like Khomeini are, ironically, eying a possible rapprochement! Dr. Joseph Malone, a top U.S. British intelligence agent, has been in close touch with both the Zahedi faction and the Khomeini forces in recent weeks.

Toward the end of the week, there were tentative signs that Cyrus Vance and the State Department were moving to cool down the situation in Iran, urging that Washington support Bakhtiar's government at all costs. But the real question is: Will Carter dump Brzezinski?

— Robert Dreyfuss

U.S. China card policy defeated at Phnom Penh

The Kampuchean United Front for National Salvation seized control of the Cambodian capital city of Phnom Penh early this week, sending the Chinese-backed rulers of the barbarous Pol Pot regime scurrying onto a Boeing 707 for evacuation to Peking. Backed by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the forces of liberation are marching through not only the debris of Pol Pot's disintegrated armies, but the wreckage of Zbigniew Brzezinski's "China card" policy as well.

Although scattered fighting still continues, there remain no signs of support for the ousted regime, long notorious as one of the world's worst violators of human rights. A new popular government, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, has been established. The new government, headed by Heng Samrin, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and liberation front, announced a broad program of city building and reconstruction and restorations of freedoms throughout Kampuchea immediately upon its formation Jan. 8.

The end of the Dark Ages in Cam-

bodia is a sharp blow to the expansionist designs of the Peking regime and its allies in London and Washington. The new government in Kampuchea will ensure Indochinese stability and promote regional cooperation in the large-scale economic development of Southeast Asia. Now-dormant plans for the infrastructural development of the Mekong River basin, involving Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, and Cambodia, can move ahead rapidly — offering new vistas of economic cooperation between Southeast Asia and the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

Welcoming the end of three years of Chinese-inspired nightmare, the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, East Germany, Cuba, Afghanistan, and other socialist countries have extended recognition to the new government. Soviet President Brezhnev told a group of *New York Times Magazine* executives that the Soviet public "fully supports the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea." He charged that "the tyranny" of the Pol Pot regime had been "imposed from the outside . . . the Chinese model of the political system and the mass de-

struction of the people of Kampuchea is nothing other than the Chinese Cultural Revolution on other people's territory."

America's losing hand

The almost total absence of international outcry in support of the hideous Pol Pot regime exposes the fact that the Carter Administration was set up to be used as a tool of Chinese diplomacy in its support of the now-fallen government. With reports of the death of Pol Pot and news of Ieng Sary seeking asylum in Thailand, the Chinese sought to play their "American Card," asking the U.S. to intervene. The Chinese Ambassador to Washington is reported to have met with Carter asking U.S. support in the United Nations Security Council for a denunciation of "Moscow-backed Vietnamese aggression." Secretary of State Vance, having had his hands burned playing this card game already, has thus far demurred.

Cambodia's new President, Heng Samrin, wrote to the UN Security Council on Jan. 8 protesting the Security Council session to consider Pol Pot's charges of Vietnamese aggression. He stressed that the former regime had ceased to exist, and that UN involvement would be interference in Cambodia's internal affairs. The Security Council is meeting as this is written, but it is expected that no decision can be made, as it is the new government that has control of the country, and will shortly send a

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delegation to fill Cambodia's seat in the United Nations.

The new government has issued an eight-point program declaring that "our people have clearly seen the oppression, killing, and persecution of millions of people by methods even worse than those applied by the medieval monarchs and Hitler fascists." The Front guaranteed that "citizens will enjoy freedom of movement . . . freedom of religion" with the "repair of temples and pagodas."

Prepared to rebuild urban centers, the government encouraged migration to the cities: "city dwellers who desire to return to urban areas will be allowed to do so."

The announcement of the council underscores the government's commitment to reopening the schools, rebuilding industry, and restoring civil liberties.

Dashing National Security Advisor Brzezinski's last hopes for support, an extraordinary meeting of the As-

sociation of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) refused to criticize the Vietnamese or defend the Pol Pot regime, to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of Cambodia. While the Jakarta meeting of ASEAN was taking place, an interview in the influential Indonesian daily *Tempo* quoted Vietnamese Ambassador to Jakarta, Tran My, as saying that developments in Indochina were "no cause for concern to our friends in Southeast Asia."

U.S. Labor Party's LaRouche announces presidential bid

U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche has announced he will campaign for the presidency in the 1980 elections. LaRouche will make his official declaration Jan. 15 at a Washington, D.C. press conference.

In a statement issued Jan. 11, prior to the press conference, LaRouche referenced the nationally televised election eve address he made to the nation in 1976, when he warned that U.S. policy over the four years of the coming administration would determine whether the world achieved peace and global prosperity, or headed amid regional tensions toward thermonuclear superpower confrontation. Events of the past weeks centered around Iran have proven his 1976 forecast to be terrifyingly accurate, LaRouche declared. And, he said — as he warned in 1976 — the Carter Administration has clearly been dominated by British agents of influence such as Zbigniew Brzezinski, whose policies have brought the U.S. dangerously close to a confrontation with the Soviet Union.

The Labor Party Chairman cited his special qualifications for the presidency, stating that his International Development Bank program, first issued in 1975, had anticipated formation of the European Monetary System. He also explained that his particular understanding of rapidly shifting economic and political developments on a global scale would

make it impossible for the policy-making circles of his administration to be dominated by advisors of the Henry Kissinger pedigree.

"The presidential term from 1981 through 1985 is one which could shape a century," LaRouche said. Continuing, he explained that at this moment the leaderships of France and West Germany are inaugurating the new monetary system which promises to free both the underdeveloped nations and the industrialized sector from British domination through the International Monetary Fund. The U.S., LaRouche stressed, must end its junior-partner relationship to the British monarchy and re-establish our transatlantic alliances with Paris and Bonn.

The reorientation of U.S. diplomacy toward Paris and Bonn would bring with it a reassertion of the commitment the Founding Fathers made when they established the nation: the commitment to ever-increasing rates of technological progress. LaRouche said his candidacy is the only one presently qualified to make that commitment to progress — an idea shared by three-quarters of the adult citizenry of the U.S.

For too long, leading members of the financial, business, political and civic communities have permitted the presidency of the U.S. to deteriorate, the USLP candidate charged. Since

1962, the White House has fostered economic policies of disinvestment and decay. Our government has not led our nation, but has followed a roadmap of so-called public opinion as concocted by the Harris and Gallup polls, LaRouche asserted.

Influential circles in U.S. policymaking can no longer compromise or delay committing themselves to adequate leadership, he said.

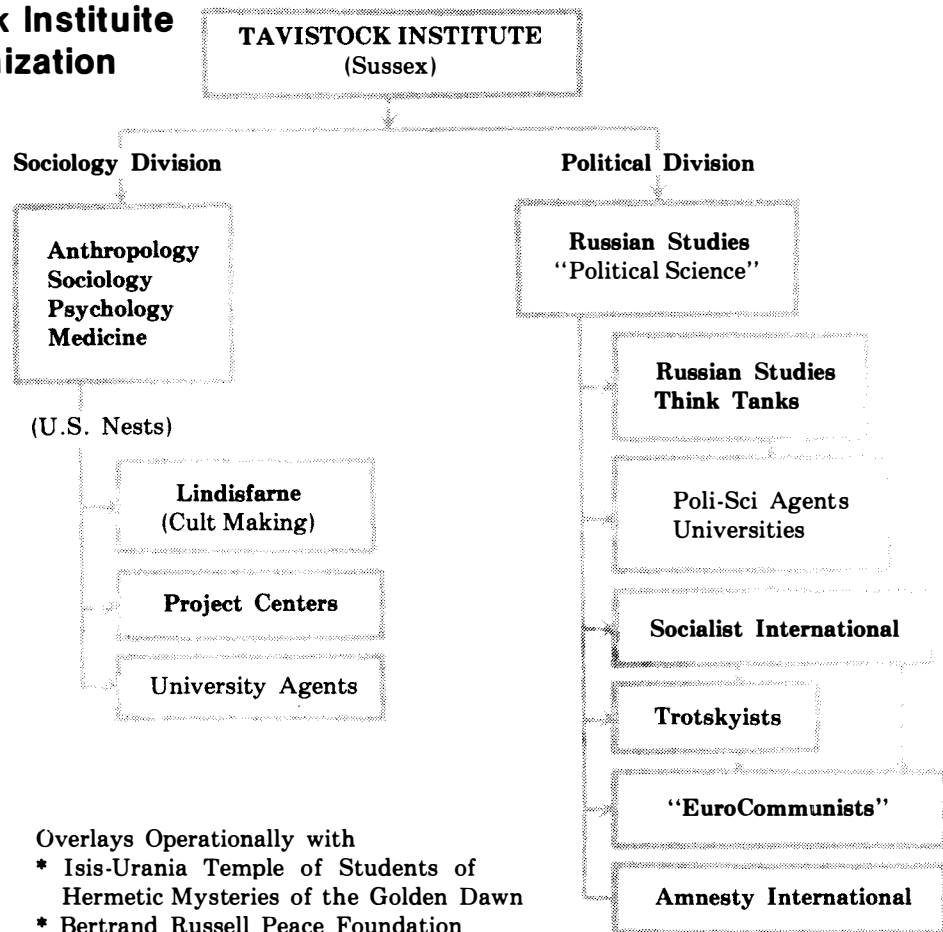
As LaRouche sees it, the key to pointing U.S. policy in the direction of collaboration with the European Monetary System lies in the ability of the leaders of organized labor and business to break the British-influenced environment controlling U.S. institutions. End the media barrage and public relations job done for austerity, energy conservation, and the destruction of U.S. industry, he maintains, and the once "silent majority" will make itself heard in support of the American System of economic growth.

The candidate concluded saying that visible support for his candidacy will make his policies the dominant ones of the presidential race and circumvent the possibility of the Democrats or Republicans choosing either Alexander Haig or Ted Kennedy as their representative. In January 1981, the U.S. could be on the verge of its biggest economic boom; to realize that potential, the relevant circles must decide to act.

How Brzezinski is linked to the Jones cult

LaRouche on Britain's 'New Dark Ages' policy in action

Chart 1. Selected elements of the Tavistock Institute (Sussex) organization



Successful "cracking" of the cover of a major chunk of British secret intelligence operations against the United States has enabled the U.S. Labor Party to prove and define precisely the connections between National Security Council advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski and the Jones Peoples' Temple cult. Although that connection is of tertiary importance in itself, examining the connections will aid many officials and others in comprehending the way the Bertrand Russell faction of British intelligence is organized and deployed.

We have four chunks of British intelligence to consider overall, apart from the formal governmental military and intelligence bureaucracy of the British monarchy itself. One element is *Chatham House* (the Royal Institute for International Affairs), the chief foreign policy subsidiary arm of the British Round Table organization. The second element is the Zionist branch of the British intelligence organization, including the Israeli Mossad and the Perminex assassination organization, both linked to Investors Overseas Services and to the Resorts International parent company of Intertel. The third element is a nest of organizations associated with the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation.

The fourth element is the psychological-warfare branch of the British secret intelligence service, the London Tavistock Institute (Sussex).

The latter element is our principal topic here, the sub-element of British intelligence service to which both Zbigniew Brzezinski and the late Reverend Jones were subsidiary — each at their own level and in their own way. The other elements attract our attention here only as they intersect the Tavistock branch in codeployments.

We refer the reader now to the accompanying chart. This chart is a much-simplified outline of the organization of Tavistock, identifying the essential elements of relevance for our attention here. We have listed a few sample subsidiary elements, also as those are relevant to this account.

We have, quite correctly, defined the most important of the foreign-intelligence operations at Tavistock as organized into two principal divisions, the first termed the "Sociology Division," and the second, the "Political Division." As we shall demonstrate, the creation of the Peoples' Temple cult was accomplished by the first of these two divisions. It is to that side of the line of organization that the late Jim Jones belonged. Mr. Brzezinski, as we shall see, belongs to the second of the two indicated operations divisions.

Let us first locate Mr. Brzezinski's British intelligence

pedigree with aid of this chart and the accompanying illustrative tables.

As is generally known, Zbigniew Brzezinski's father, Tadeusz Brzezinski, was a secondary Polish government official whose family was located on the underside of the old Polish aristocracy. The father became a British operative and Canadian resident. The son, Zbigniew, was processed first through a Bronfman program at Montreal's McGill University, and was promoted — as was the present Canadian Prime Minister, Elliot Trudeau — to advanced studies at the Chatham House division of British foreign intelligence at Harvard University, under the guidance of Professor William Yandell Elliott, an American-born British spy.

Brzezinski was in the same British-intelligence training group at Harvard with Henry Kissinger and Daniel Ellsberg, until Brzezinski lost his own special position, in order to make way for Elliott's promoting of Kissinger to that position within the British intelligence service's Wilton Park operation. Brzezinski moved to another British intelligence nest, the Russian studies program at New York City's Columbia University, which remained his base of operations until he took up his appointment as National Security Council advisor and as chief controller of President Jimmy Carter for British intelligence.

IN THIS SECTION

Our expanded COUNTERINTELLIGENCE section this week features major reports by two of America's leading intelligence specialists — U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and our Counterintelligence editor, Jeffrey Steinberg — on the scope and policy of British intelligence operations in the United States, Eastern Europe, and elsewhere. LaRouche's "How Brzezinski is Linked to the Jones Cult" presents new findings on the twofold division of British covert intelligence operations and details the origins and nature of the "New Dark Ages" policy perspective which guides British deployments. In "How Britain runs the 'radical left'," Steinberg reviews the evidence of control by Britain's Tavistock Institute of what amounts to the entire "radical left" movement in the postwar Western world, based in part on evidence obtained in debriefings of a second-level Tavistock stringer, Michel Vale.

Now, turning our attention to the chart, we note that the section of the Tavistock Political Division with which we are immediately concerned is run under the official designation of the "Russian Studies" division of the Tavistock Institute (Sussex). This element at Sussex is the central point for a network of "Russian Studies" think-tanks developed during the postwar period throughout much of the world. Tavistock's H.V. Dicks set such an arrangement into place during the first years of existence of the Rand Corporation.

This network is organized on two levels. The uppermost of the two levels are what we term "think tanks." Usually these have been, unlike the Rand Corporation, spun off from university political-science programs, remaining formally or informally attached to such universities, and acting as contractors to private and governmental intelligence agencies. The second, lower level, is a proliferation of actual or de facto agents of either one of the indicated think tanks or of the British intelligence service directly.

The Queens College case

Typical is the case of Queens College, a branch of City University of New York. Through a department official there, an official we may euphemistically describe as on most amiable terms with British intelligence networks, one Peter Sedgwick was brought to Queens College from York University in England, to amplify the Russian studies program at Queens.

Looking again at our chart, note the following facts concerning Sedgwick. Sedgwick is a leading member of a "Trotskyist Third Camp" organization in England, an organization associated with the Foot family of British intelligence, and bearing the most easily recognized generic name "International Socialists" or "the Tony Cliff group." Prior to receiving his invitation to teach at Queens, Sedgwick had been locked away discreetly at York University. In consequence of his Tavistock training, Sedgwick had become persuaded that he was a sheep dog, and supported this conviction by uncontrolled barking. Even a persistent dosage of "Liverpool sound" had not yet conditioned York University students to poli-sci lectures in which the lecturer barked like a sheep-dog throughout. So, Sedgwick was hustled off for a discreetly arranged rest. It was following that rest that Sedgwick received the visiting professor's appointment at Queen's College. Mr. Sedgwick is currently back in Leeds. The

chart indicates the general nature of the connection between Sedgwick, the putative sheep-dog of Russian studies, and the Mr. Brzezinski sometimes confused with "Woody Woodpecker."

In due course here, we shall examine those connections in terms of actual intelligence operations.

Mr. Sedgwick is associated with a British "leftish" publication named *Critique*, which is a joint publishing project of the Russian studies departments of the universities of Glasgow and Sussex (Tavistock). He shares this masthead association with Ernest Mandel, titular head of another international Trotskyist organization, the "Fourth International" — that one of several of that self-designation. Formerly occupying the masthead was one Paul M. Sweezy, a gentleman with a wartime Office of Strategic Services pedigree and prominent association with British intelligence connections of Mr. Ernest Mandel since the early 1950s (the *Sozialistische Politik* — *SoPo* network).

This places both Messrs. Sedgwick and Mandel, among others, in the same direct line of political descent and guidance as the Russian Studies division of the Rand Corporation — and Mr. Zbigniew Brzezinski.

Also included in the same network with *Critique's* masthead is the "Marxist Perspectives" group, associated with professors Bertell Ollman, Warren Sussman, and Eugene Genovese, as well as the Institute for Policy Studies' project known as *In These Times*. The "Trotskyist" ("Third Camp") elements used to launch the TDU-PROD operations against the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, and to deploy in support of the FASH capers, are part of the same network.

The reader should therefore not be quite so astonished to learn that it was NSC advisor Brzezinski who intervened personally and publicly in an effort to secure Professor Bertell Ollman a disputed appointment at the University of Maryland. Brzezinski did not succeed in that particular effort, but he did try.

The picture becomes clearer with receipt of the information that the Trotskyists run major networks into Eastern Europe in cooperation with another branch of British secret intelligence, Amnesty International. For example, the well-known cases of Biermann, Haveman, and Bahro are projects of the Mandel Amnesty International operation. This operation, via Berlin and other points of access, is run in cooperation with entities styled as "left" Socialist International elements, such as the present direct successor to the old *SoPo* organization of Dr. Richard Loewenthal, the *Socialistische Buero*.

The international "Eurocommunist" network is chiefly a joint project of the Socialist International/Trotskyist subdivisions of Tavistock's Russian Studies division and the Zionist organizations. These operations also provide diversionary operations to deflect attention from Soviet and Eastern European networks linked to the Bertrand Russell and J.B.S. Haldane networks. While Eastern European security chases Trotskyists, the Russell and J.B.S. Haldane "deep entry" types work with the Zionist networks with less interruption.

Uncle Bertie's nephews nieces, and whathaveyous

H. G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and J.B.S. Haldane were political "uncles" to a faggoty, Oxford-centered generation of the young British oligarchist generation born at the turn of the present century. A fair, and useful description of the lot is given in a 1976 book, *The Children of the Sun*, by Martin Green. The two Huxley queers, Aldous and Julian, and British intelligence operative George Orwell were not only representative of this unwholesome collection of bad fruit, but were also Aleister Crowley recruits to the psychedelic cult, the Isis-Urania Temple of Students of Hermetic Mysteries of the Golden Dawn. It was that cult, in cooperation with Bertrand Russell, Chicago's Robert Hutchins, Gregory Bateson, and others, which created a wave of psychedelic and other cultism in the USA, including the Peoples' Temple cult of the Rev. Jim Jones. British "triples," Donald Maclean and "Kim" Philby were intimates of the faggoty crew as a whole, as was the father, Claud Cockburn, of the Alex Cockburn presently employed at Rupert Murdoch's fruity *Village Voice* weekly.

It is relevant to understanding Zbigniew Brzezinski, Daniel Ellsberg, and Henry Kissinger, to note the reasons why so significant a chunk of the children of leading British families turned up "stampeding out of the closet" during the 1920s and early 1930s. It is especially relevant to emphasize that Brzezinski (for a time), Kissinger and Ellsberg were classmates under British spy Professor William Yandell Elliott. Elliott, a Tennessee-born Rhodes scholar, who betrayed his country for delusions of aristocracy, was directly subordinate to Chatham House's leading anti-American spy-master, John Wheeler-Bennett, in the British intelligence service, and an integrated part of the same generation of bad fruit to which Christopher Isherwood, Claud Cockburn, Maclean, and Philby belonged. The key to Kissinger, Brzezinski, Ellsberg, James R. Schlesinger, and other British agents-of-influence of the same general pedigrees, is that they are all spiritually adopted children of the collection of gayety to which George Orwell, the Huxley brothers, and Claud Cockburn belonged.

Homosexuality among the British oligarchical families has been an endemic problem for centuries. Francis Bacon and his brother were notorious pederasts, and matters grew worse in and around the British court from that point onward. Lord Shelburne's "Henry Kissinger," Jeremy Bentham, wrote a notorious piece in defense of the legalization of pederasty — and he was not pleading a cause without a substantial clientele among the British aristocracy of that time.

Speaking psychoanalytically, the British aristocracy's whelps are variously over-mothered, or children of fathers who, according to Bentham's precepts, give only one-hundredth of their sexual activity to their conjugal duties, or are smothered with a swarm of female surrogate mothers, yielding the classical "crown prince" pattern. At a certain point, these smothered whelps are thrown into the sodomic cruelties of the public boarding schools, with an emphasis on bodily contact sports and dependency on protection of older boys and so forth. So, frequently, it is impossible to construct an adequate psychological profile of a subject from this stratum without taking into account the key role homosexual love-affairs or simply homosexual "crushes" perform in influencing the behavior of this stratum.

The 1920s display of public faggotry among the young adults of the British aristocracy was not so much notable because of the existence of homosexuality in those ranks. The notable feature was that so many came "out of the closet" in troops at that time. One of the major intellectual influences on these youths' fathers, John Ruskin, was as homosexual as one might imagine possible. The influential pre-Raphaelites, notably Swinburne, were a sorry mess on this account. The significant thing was the mass eruption "from the closet."

Let us also interpolate one important qualification here. Homosexuality is a disease, a psychopathology of a particularly stubborn sort, with a well-known etiology, combining psychopathological potentials with the realization of those pathological potentials through the introduction into homosexual acts. Excessive motherdomination is the shorthand explanation, which is a useful rubric as long as one recognizes that the term is merely shorthand. It is not so much the dominant role of the mother as a mother which is the kernel of the issue, but the fact that women's family lives are conditioned by their society to be irrational, to be based on "feeling," "feminine intuition," rather than rigorous "outside world" reasoning. The transmission of this sensually oriented irrationality through a dominant mother is the problem, not the fact of the mother.

The point is not to abuse homosexuals because they are homosexuals. The distinction might be made, with which homosexuals who are good human beings would agree, that the British aristocracy has given homosexuality in general, "like the word 'occupy'," a very bad reputation.

The key to the mass faggotry at Oxford during the 1920s and 1930s is found during the 1890s. It is the fathers and political uncles of the Oxford faggots who made the latter what they became. It is the faggots, so shaped, who became the teachers of the generation of British agents and agents-of-influence which includes Kissinger, Brzezinski, Ellsberg, Schlesinger, et al. It was, most immediately Russell, Churchill, Kipling, Shaw, Haldane, Toynbee, and the Rothschilds of this century who guided the development of the faggots, and who thus developed the heritage which accounts for the perverted world outlook, the moral lunacy of a Kissinger, Brzezinski, et al. The 1890s is the key.

The British promote kookery

Following the American victory in 1783, the British went through two general series of promoting kookery as a principal arm of British foreign policy. The first period was dominated by Lord Shelburne, Shelburne's chief protege, William Pitt the Younger, and the most evil mind of the 18th century, Jeremy Bentham. Following the Marquis de Lafayette's near-success in the 1830s insurrections, a second phase of kookery was launched, in which the figure of Lord Palmerston was dominant. The judoing of the European republican ferment of the 1830s and 1840s with the Guiseppe Mazzini-led "Young Italy" and other forms of neo-Jacobin "leftism," was Palmerston's principal contribution to saving the shards of the unworkable Metternichian Holy Alliance.

Despite the 1848 victory, through exploiting neo-Jacobin kookery, a series of developments from 1860 onward brought the British to the point of despair during the 1890s. Despite the successful British assassination of President Abraham Lincoln, the successful passage of the 1879 Specie Resumption Act in the U.S., and the British assassination of Czar Alexander II in 1883 (after several unsuccessful earlier attempts), not only had the U.S. continued the industrial development Lincoln's administration had set into motion, but an economic industrial miracle had occurred in both Japan and Germany.

It was under these circumstances that the associates of the House of Rothschild moved to establish that degree of power over the British monarchy for which it is rightly known during this century. The students of the evil John Ruskin led in the process leading into the establishment of the British Round Table, and later both the Royal Institute for International Affairs (Chatham House) and the New York Council on Foreign Relations. This effort was led by a Rothschild employee, Lord Milner, and heavily aided by a Rothschild, Lord Roseberry. Milner organized his "Kindergarten," and the Webbs, G. Bernard Shaw, H.G. Wells, young Winston Churchill, and others were drawn into a process which would redefine British strategy and establish a new British long-term perspective for the 20th century.

The general assessment of the 1860-1895 development of industrial nations was that the progress and spread of generalized scientific knowledge and technology had gotten altogether out of hand. Unless this influence of science and technology were not only halted, but even reversed, the republican aspirations associated with technological progress would deepen their influence on populations to the point that the entire British Pax

Britannica system and related objectives would be permanently eradicated from influence in the world's affairs.

As we have noted, there were two principal policies developed in response to these fears. The first of these two policies is what is known as the "geopolitical doctrine," the policy associated with the Milner group, with Hitler's later patron, Major-General Professor Karl Haushofer, and with the "inventor" of Senator Joseph McCarthy, Georgetown University's Daniel Walsh. Walsh preached "geopolitics" and the Anglican doctrine denounced by Pope Leo XIII as the "American heresy." The second policy, which did not fully take hold until the end of World War I, was the "New Dark Age" perspective. The two policies can be discussed separately, for purposes of classroom introductory courses, but the deeper motives and importance of neither can be understood without taking both together.

The ritual doctrine of "geopolitics," as taught in political-science courses and Georgetown seminars, is sheer mythology and double-talk. If the matter is taken out of the clouds of ideological double-talk, if the concrete problem confronting the British in the 1890s is directly considered, the whole matter becomes readily comprehensible.

The specific political developments which horrified the British most during the 1890s were German industrialists' alliance with the Dutch-humanist Oom Paul Kruger of the Transvaal, and, more emphatically, the efforts of France's Hanotaux and Russia's Sergei Witte to establish an industrial-development entente among France, Germany, and Russia. The British reasoned that on the condition Hanotaux and Witte were "destabilized," and that German industrialists were also forced to reverse their South African policies, these short-term measures would permit more durable, longer-term measures to prevent the France-Germany-Russia industrial-development alliance from coming into being — ever. That latter is the actual, non-double-talk meaning of the British geopolitical babbling about the "Eurasian heartland." By destroying Russia's ability to enter into an industrial alliance with Germany and France, and by preventing industrialized nations from engaging in high-technology industrial and agricultural development on a large scale in the southern hemisphere, the British presumed they could prevail over the world — on condition that the United States was successfully subverted along the lines set forth in Cecil Rhodes's will.

The success of Lenin in judoing the British version of the 1917 "Russian Revolution," and in defeating the civil-war and invasion operations of the post-1917 period struck Britain dumbfounded. During the middle 1920s, the British attempted to revive their influence over L.D. Trotsky, and did exert successful policy influence over their agents N. Bukharin, Karl Radek, and others. When Stalin dumped Bukharin and the British-controlled "Right Opposition" at the end of the 1920s, and launched the First Five Year Plan, the British plunged into a panic

without precedent. A concerted effort was launched, including that of J.B.S. Haldane and the Webbs, to step up penetration of the leading Soviet circles, and to prepare the way for massive destabilizations which would ease British efforts in launching Germany eastward to finally accomplish the "Eurasian heartland" policy.

When former Warburg agent L.D. Trotsky refused to accept the propositions of British intelligence's "Independent Labour Party" division, the British subjected Trotsky to a series of Mutt-and-Jeff treatments in exile, mostly "Mutt," and then finally killed him in 1940.

It is sheer lying to argue that Rothschild did not perform a leading role in pushing Adolf Hitler into power for the indicated purpose. It was not until Nazi Germany broke westward, in 1940, that Churchill and other former Hitler-boosters opted for serious war against Nazi Germany — for war against their own Frankenstein's monster, which had run out of control.

Dark Age perspective deepens its grip

The period from Versailles through 1929 was the period in which the New Dark Age perspective deepened its grip on the British oligarchical mind. Germany's refusal to go only eastward during World War I, the strategic surprise of Lenin's judoing the British "Russian Revolution" of 1917 into Bolshevik power, indicated that the "geopolitical" thrust had failed to bring about the strategic result needed to postpone the "New Dark Age" alternative.

Increasingly, during the 1920s, the British ruling class and its whelps imbued themselves with the doctrine that the "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" must be more or less welcomed into the coming events of the 20th century. One or another equivalent of Spengler's *Decline of the West*, the mood of the sick *Weltgeist*, seized those ranks.

Technological progress could not merely be stopped. The clock of technological progress had to be turned backward. Ruinous wars, famine, epidemics, and so forth must be permitted to savagely reduce the earth's population, as the Guelph rule of the 1258-1350 period had, in total, more than halved the population of Europe. (The population of France by the middle 13th century was a prosperous 20 millions. The third to half of the European population reputed to have died during the Black Death was only the last major phase of a genocidal population-reduction which had been in progress over a century.) The oligarchy informed itself it must accept and welcome such massive

depopulation, must welcome the degradation of most of the surviving populations toward savagery. Out of this New Dark Age, so effected, the oligarchy must emerge to establish its "Brave New World."

Although it is unbelievable to most ordinary, red-blooded Americans that anyone outside a lunatic asylum could have such a "New Dark Age" strategy, that is precisely the outlook of the inner core of the British oligarchy's leading circles. That is the essence of the evil mind of Bertrand Russell, and is the mood which prompted the Oxford faggots to erupt insolently from the closet, en masse, during the 1920s and early 1930s.

Bertrand Russell publicly stated the policy during the middle of the 1920s. He offered a three-point policy. *First*, the progress of science must be halted. The Rothschilds' rigging of the hooligan performances at the 1927 Solvay conference was an expression of that policy, as was British agent Bohr's hideous defamation against Erwin Schrodinger and Louis deBroglie. *Second*, language must be altered to serve as a more effective tool of top-down social control. Russell's work with Korsch, Carnap, and others to develop what is termed "linguistics" was part of that effort. *Third*, more effective psychoactive drugs must be developed, to the purpose of cheap and effective mass mind-control. Huxley's psychedelic and cult projects, developed in coordination with Russell during the 1930s, were pioneering in that direction. Huxley's recruitment to the Temple of the Golden Dawn in 1929, Philby and Maclean's devoting their lives from the earliest 1930s to becoming British "triples" against the Soviet Union, has the same general psychological significance as Aldous Huxley's joining and fostering psychedelic kook-cults.

The Ellsberg case is public. Whether Kissinger, Brzezinski, and Schlesinger are homosexuals, I do not know. The point is that this combination of "geopolitics" strategic obsessions and "New Dark Age"-risking perspectives is the induced core of their convictions and being — as the James R. Schlesinger "energy policy," the Heritage Foundation "energy policy," expresses: a determination to drive the United States as far back as possible toward bucolic savagery.

Many persons in leading Washington circles, as well as European capitals, say repeatedly and openly, that they are sincerely convinced Brzezinski is utterly insane. The same view has been expressed concerning Henry A. Kissinger. In both cases, the judgment is fully warranted. Unfortunately, few so far have understood what makes Kissinger, Brzezinski, Schlesinger, and so forth represent the specific kind of insanity they exhibit. One suspects that old oligarchist Fritz Kraemer does understand.

The young men and women of the British ruling class of the 1920s and early 1930s assimilated the "New Dark Age" perspective from their uncles, and naturally went utterly insane. The uncles were, typically, H.G. Wells, J.B.S. Haldane, Bertrand Russell, Winston Churchill, and Max Aitken (Lord Beaverbrook). Those uncles and their political proteges — such as political pornographer Rupert Murdoch — are thoroughly insane.

The secret of Tavistock

We have just given the reader the secret of Tavistock, the secret of Peter Sedgwick's barking like a sheep-dog, discreetly locked away at York University. We have given the secret behind Tavistock's deploying Trotskyists, anarchists, Maoists, and what-not, together with Amnesty International, as fellow-agents of Tavistock with Zbigniew Brzezinski and Henry A. Kissinger. We have given the secret why the "Sociological Division" of Tavistock created the spectrum of kook-cults, of which the Jones Peoples' Temple case is but one of many of the same or slightly different varieties. We have given the secret behind the common Tavistock pedigrees of Henry A.

Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, Ernest Mandel, Bertell Ollmann, Mark Lane, and the Rev. Jim Jones.

This is also the secret of U.S. Air Force intelligence's Rand Corporation, the Naval intelligence's National Training Laboratories, and the Mont Pelerin Society-controlled Heritage Foundation.

Like Indian-born, Moslem Brotherhood-processed, British intelligence agent Ayatollah Khomeiny, the Asharite cultist who organized a revolution against technological progress and for famine and poverty in Iran, these creatures of Tavistock's Russian Studies and the Sociological Division of Tavistock do not employ "chaos and confusion" as merely occasional instruments of policy, but as the ends of policy.

One further refinement must be understood to understand Bertrand Russell's Tavistock Institute more exactly.

There was a division between H.G. Wells and Bertrand Russell.

Both agreed that most of the human population must be destroyed in a New Dark Age effected through wars, famine, epidemics. Both agreed that most of the survivors

Table 1. Key functions of Sociology Division

Anthropology

- cult designing and implementation;
- political-intelligence operations.

Sociology

- Political-Intelligence Studies;
- Social-control management services;
- Intelligence operations.

Psychology

- Control of therapeutic psychological profession;
- Behavioral modification (including drugs);
- Political-intelligence operations.

Medicine

- Intelligence Operations: assassinations;
- Intelligence Operations under medical cover.

Table 2. Sample sociological network in USA

Project Centers

Government-Linked Directly

- Rand Corporation (Air Force Intelligence);
- National Training Labs (Naval Intelligence) (Lewinite);
- National Security Agency.

Ostensibly Private

- Wharton School (University of Pennsylvania — Eric Trist, et al.);
- MIT: RLE;
- University of Chicago (Anthropology, sociology, psychology, law);
- University of Michigan (Lewinite center);
- Columbia Presbyterian Hospital;
- Rockland State Hospital.

of that genocide must be reduced toward savagery. They disagreed on the organization of the New Brave World of oligarchical utopia to emerge in the aftermath of this destruction. Wells proposed that advanced science be taken into protected caves by an elite. That, later, this scientific elite would emerge to rule the earth in the outward guise of a pagan priesthood, using science but concealing the knowledge of science from the plebian masses. Russell objected, arguing that science would leak out, and that therefore science must be largely abandoned.

Russell proposed to proliferate cults throughout the earth, to create cults with habits and appetites for psychoactive drugs, so that no matter the form in which the oligarchist class emerged to take over the savages, it would find the proliferating legends and pagan religious beliefs and practices suitable to oligarchical rule of this "Brave New" feudalist utopia beyond the New Dark Age.

Thus, the epitome of H.G. Well's policy is the British super-secret science center at Aldermaston. The epitome of Russell's policy is the Tavistock Institute.

The Russian Studies branch of British intelligence's Tavistock division, to which Zbigniew Brzezinski belongs,

has the principal assignment of ensuring that the Soviet commitment to generalized scientific and technological progress does not become the lever for an industrial economic-development global policy implemented in concert with France, Germany, Japan, and the United States. Whatever Brzezinski's attitudes toward Bolshevism, which are not difficult to imagine, it is not "Communism" Brzezinski is assigned to combat, but a Russian commitment to generalized scientific and technological progress. Brzezinski serves a policy which has not changed essentially since it was first directed against Czarist Russian at the beginning of this century.

The British did not object to the 1905 Russian Revolution. British intelligence, with the aid of Anglo-Dutch "super-agent" Alexander Helphand (Parvus) organized the 1905 Revolution to the purpose of toppling the Count Sergei Witte government. The British supported the "Permanent Revolution" doctrine Parvus dictated to his 1905 protege, L.D. Trotsky. The British do not object to the revolutionary destabilization of Czarist and Kerenskyian Russia during 1917. It was the British (chiefly) who organized the 1917 February Revolution,

Table 3. Sample Russian studies in U.S.

Think Tanks

- Rand Corporation;
- Columbia University (e.g., Brzezinski);
- Harvard-MIT Russian Studies;
- Georgetown University — CSIS;
- Aspen Institute;
- Hoover Institute Russian Studies.

Trotskyists

- Direct agents of Fourth International:
 - In Socialist Workers Party;
 - In Shachtmanite "Third Camp" spin-offs;
 - Russel-linked "Marxist Perspectives";
- Shachtmanite spin-offs with Foot pedigrees;
- Maoist-Trotskyist cult groups.

Socialist International

Right wing: (H.G. Wells biased)

- Sidney Hook (SDUSA — Hoover);
- Jay Lovestone, AFL-CIO.

Left wing:

- League for Industrial Democracy;
- UAW bureaucracy;
- Institute for Policy Studies;
- Jewish Labor Committee (special case);
- Clayman, et al. of AFL-CIO Industrial Department;
- *New Republic*;
- *Village Voice*;
- *In These Times* (IPS subsidiary)

Contaminated University Poli/Sci Departments

- Pervasive.

again with the aid of Rothschild-Dieterding “super-agent” Parvus — this time, with Parvus laundered into the highest policy circles of the Kaiser’s General Staff intelligence. Lenin outwitted the British, using their own Russian revolution against them — and succeeding. It is only on the latter point that the British oligarchy registers any real objections.

The British oligarchy registered, together with Otto von Hapsburg, Franz-Josef Strauss, and the Mont Pelerin Society, the most devout affection for the Mao Tse-tung “Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution.” Mao’s peasant-oriented “cultural revolution” was an attempt to stop the clock on generalized technological progress. Henry A. Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and James R. Schlesinger have registered, persistingly, the most devout affection for Maoist versions of Communism. If Bertrand Russell’s anarchosyndicalist “workers control” projects, plus anarchosyndicalist Trotskyism help to stop the wheels of industry, to halt technology, to weaken and destabilize the political forces for industrial progress, that serves the policies of the British oligarchy.

If the United States and Israel are virtually destroyed in the course of losing a thermonuclear war against the Soviet Union, the British design is better served by that outcome, than by U.S. survival to repudiate the New Dark Age policy embedded in Schlesinger’s “energy policy.”

Destroying the minds of approximately a quarter of the U.S. youth with a rock-drug counterculture, wrecking the United States internally with a proliferation of “environmentalist” and other wierd, lunatic cults, promoting mass-exploration of pioneering deviations in the domain of sodomies, unleashing an ulcer of terrorism, triggering “Thirty Years War” scenarios in entire regions of the earth: these are simply part of the New Dark Ages scenario associated with the Russell faction.

The Tavistock creation of the Jones cult, aided by complicity of the Disciples of Christ, Gregory Bateson, Air Force intelligence’s Dr. Joel Fort, and complicity of the office of the Zen Buddhist Governor of California, with indirect subsidies from such locations as the Lilly Endowment, is all part of the same New Dark Ages operation.

Then, Representative Ryan, in concert with other concerned citizens, intervened, indicating that he knew or suspected more than Tavistock wished to have bruited about the halls of the U.S. Congress and Justice Department. In stepped Bertrand Russell agent Mark Lane. Ryan was assassinated, 900 people at Jonestown, Guyana, including Jones himself, were murdered, partly by aid of deception, partly by unabashed mass-murder. Brzezinski’s office has taken steps to the effect of covering up the crucial facts. A mysterious Quaker, with a curious pedigree as a white mercenary in Angola, turns up as a key in the whole ugly affair. Sussex has so far escaped without notable injury in the affair.

How the organization works

At this point, the reader’s attention is turned toward the three tables, while continuing to refer to the chart. We begin now with precautionary observations concerning the chart itself.

The differences within the Tavistock organization as a whole, and among subelements of divisions, are properly viewed as analogous to the distinctions among arms and subarms of a nation’s military capabilities. The chart refers, in that sense, to the barracks names of the components.

The peculiarities of the division of labor within the Tavistock organization are not only those associated with a barracks specialty. It needs no discussion to point out that this division within the organization, including the outwardly mutually antagonistic profiles among various of the elements, pertain very much to the business of recruiting agents (and “assets” more generally) for each specific component.

At the lowest levels of initiation of “field recruits,” the overall public-organization side of the political and sociological divisions, each takes on the resemblance to a supermarket: a special organization is provided for each eccentricity of taste over, apparently, the entire spectrum of “liberal” and “radical” tastes. Perhaps a large, international house of prostitution is a more appropriate imagery.

A useful case for illustration is that of the Communist Party USA.

The Communist Party USA was a direct outgrowth of two British intelligence projects launched by the Fabian Society in the United States. There was the regular Fabian Socialist Party of America of British agents Victor Berger and Samuel Gompers. There was the anarchosyndicalist branch, the I.W.W. The DeLeonist S.L.P. was another British operation, with a slightly different pedigree. In that respect, all the early 20th century socialists who were not British agents were British agents’ dupes. The same arrangement existed in the Communist Party USA from the start.

It should be elementary that keeping large numbers of peoples as dupes requires not informing them of the fact that they are dupes. Otherwise, the circulation of the *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Newsweek*, and so forth would virtually collapse overnight. Therefore, the British agent must be developed accordingly. His or her public profile must fit the requirements of a spokesman for a compartmentalized group of dupes — e.g., the dupes who join a Communist Party without ever discovering that they are British dupes.

It is notable that a not dissimilar situation existed among the 1917 Bolsheviks. We have documented in other locations the Parvus pedigrees of N. Bukharin, Karl Radek, and G. Riazanov — to which Jay Lovestone and Sidney Hook could add a significant number of revealing, corroborating reports, if they choose to do so. Trotsky, we have documented elsewhere, was also a British agent up into his arrival in Petrograd during 1917. Warburg representatives threatened to blackmail President Woodrow Wilson over his sexual irregularities in order to arrange Trotsky's continued journey from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Petrograd. (A distinguished American is in the process of publishing a detailing of this matter).

In the case of the CPUSA, tens of thousands of honest men and women suffered persecution, had their heads or ribs knocked in several times, or lost their lives, all under the firm persuasion that they were acting for what they thought were the "independent political interests of labor" — for, inclusively, an unleashing of scientific and technological progress in the general interest of humanity.

Repeatedly, these honest CP members were confronted with evidence that their leaders had betrayed them in one fashion or another — but, except for those who had been initiates of the British networks, or who secured intelligence-wise knowledge in other ways, virtually none of these CP members discovered the secret behind the apparent betrayals: their party's leadership, the leadership of all the contending factions, was under British intelligence control. They were merely characters performing on the stage of a large living theater performance, in which most of the contending principal figures were also merely actors, all of whose roles and scenarios were shaped by the producers and directors off-stage.

It was not much different with the 1917 Bolshevik Party. The roster of the Right Opposition is chiefly a roster of individuals with deep British intelligence pedigrees, with a strong emphasis on Parvus connections. The roster of the Left Opposition is chiefly a listing of prominent figures also with British intelligence pedigrees, also with a strong emphasis on Parvus connections. In the October 1917 events, and during the period following, V.I. Lenin maneuvered the situation, to judo the British "destabilization" of Czarist and Provisional Government Russia, and to break the control over the rank-and-file dupes of the Bolshevik's immediate and secondary circles of following.

The secret of the matter is that organizations are never the synthesis of the collective actions of the individuals who compose those organizations' rosters. It is not the collective actions of individuals as individuals that determines the character of organizations, but rather the organization which regulates the behavior of the participating individuals. British-controlled organization can be broken usually only through counterorganization; if the British themselves act to destabilize the network of organization within a nation, as they did in 1917 Russia and have recently undertaken in Iran (and elsewhere), this merely lowers the thresholds of barriers against counterorganization. Someone like a V.I. Lenin who grasps

this to be the nature of the situation, can therefore sometimes turn a British destabilization into a nasty surprise for the British. Or, in Iran, it is probable — if not yet entirely certain — that the protracted destabilization of Iran will result in a purging of British assets in Iran: the Bakhtiar phenomenon would not have been possible in predestabilization Iran.

The most effective way to keep masses of individuals in the condition of unwitting dupes is to promote the ideal of "democracy." By "democracy" we mean Benthamite "democracy," or what has been often termed "Jeffersonian-Jacksonian democracy" in the U.S. — especially among Communists of the 1936-1946 decade. This is the sort of "democracy" which Tom Paine not only denounced during the 1780s, but rightly compared to the odious, tyrannical qualities of a monarchy.

Tyranny from the outside

Since it is organization which determines the behavior of participating individuals, and not the other way around, the delusion that an organization or a nation is "democratic" has been and remains one of the most efficient ways in which to impose tyranny *from outside*. By pretending that "democracy" is operative in the way credulous admirers of "democracy" believe it to operate — the "Will of the People" — the credulous, duped individual is prevented from considering the way his or her own thoughts and actions are determined by the forces of organization.

Hence, the absolute opposition of such a "democracy" to the principle of the *democratic republic*. The distinction aids us in understanding how the agent-recruiting and dupe-manipulating of the Tavistock organization works.

The notion of "democracy" is, literally speaking, a reinforcement of paranoid infantilism. It is premised on the assumption that it is the narrowly conceived perceptions and impulses of isolated individuals or small groups which must be the determinants of political majorities and policies. It presumes that a mere common denominator among numerous individual person's heteronomic desires and perceptions is the essential basis for those groupings which agglomerate, "pluralistically," to form ruling majorities.

In fact, the perceptions of individuals and small groups is determined by institutions, including those institutions which control the news media, and political parties. The notion that the isolable individual is the ultimate origin of perceptions and impulses is a delusion. It is a delusion correlative with the mythology and ideology of the

Hobbesian, Lockean, and Rousseauvian “models” of society. The “cult of democracy” impels its deluded victim to believe in the primacy of the individual perception and impulses, and by seizing obsessively to that delusion, to overlook or even deny the existence of those institutionalized processes by which individual perceptions and impulses are shaped.

In contrast, the democratic republican ordering of society and political-outlooks regards as primary the determination of the national interest in a unified, institutionalized policy-form. The individual citizen takes what is good for his nation and its posterity as the determinant of that which governs the realization of his own needs. In a republic, therefore, every citizen participates in determining the policies of institutions, as matters of national interest, as means of fulfilling a national purpose. The individual citizen does not think primarily of his own localized interest, but of what is just and good in respect to ultimate consequences for the nation and its posterity as a whole. What is good and just for the nation will, he knows, determine the optimal feasible conditions for the individual citizen and small group.

Anarchism and “left” democracy

Hence, a “democracy” is inherently corrupt and foolish, and the absolute distinction with Paine (among others) makes between a mere “democracy” and a “democratic republic” must be enforced without exception.

The “left” disguise for the evil thing called “democracy” pure-and-simple is anarchism or anarchosyndicalism. This is key to the moral degeneration characteristic of most participants in the Communist Party USA, the Trotskyist cults, the Maoist cults, and so forth. This is also key to the more extreme moral imbecility expressed by “environmentalism” generally. The Communist — for example — afflicted with the delusion of “democracy” is exemplified by the “beggar’s opera socialism” of Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill. It is the “struggle of the little, hungry man” against the “big society” which is the tainted aspect of his judgment in practice. It does not occur to him, generally speaking, to determine what scientific and technological policies of economic development will actually meet the needs of a population; he assumes that the problems can be solved in the immediate term predominantly by redistributing the wealth held by the rich. To the extent he concedes that there is a management-development problem to be faced,

he relegates that to the apocalyptic utopia “after the revolution.” That is a somewhat oversimplified portrait, but it is accurate insofar as it points toward the gist of the matter.

Thus, the complaints of various groups of “little people” are the practical impulse of his policy-outlook. He styles himself a loyal defender of the “little people” in whatever “struggle” they manifest, at almost any place, at almost any time. Even when he believes the “little peoples’ ” complaint to be partially or entirely misconceived, he gives what he often terms “critical support” to that “struggle,” arguing that by “becoming a part of the struggle,” that group of “little people” can be influenced from “within the struggle.” It is the “struggle” as such which is the essence of his policy-commitments.

If, then, some clever agent stirs up ferment around introduced issues among elements of the “little people,” the Communist or Trotskyist dupes are sucked into aiding that cause in the name of the “the struggle.”

That is a very accurate description of the workings of Trotskyist, Communist, and Maoist groups in Western Europe, North America, and so forth. There are exceptions among some Communist Party currents, but predominantly the notions of “democracy” and “struggle” as accepted by these “leftists” makes them easy prey, ready dupes for the sort of operations run by the Bertrand Russell faction’s Tavistock Institute.

The two divisions have been developed separately for related reasons. The governing method and outlook of anthropology, sociology, psychology, and medical practice in British-influenced universities and professional currents is in agreement with what is formally known as British “philosophical radicalism,” the method and outlook associated with the heirs of Jeremy Bentham. Since this outlook affirms that the academic liberal arts and related professions are essentially “nonpolitical” — itself a considerable fraud, and since that is the dominant self-image of the self-styled “academic” or “professional,” it is convenient and rather necessary to run this aspect of the operation under an outer cover of “nonpolitical professionalism.”

In both cases, the pose offered to the public by Tavistock networks is a fraud. However, one can not recruit substantial numbers of “anticapitalist” leftists by informing those “leftists” that they are to be expendable volunteers in service of the British aristocracy, in aid of bringing about the ruin of the world through wars, famines and epidemics. One can not recruit from among the mass of university “social sciences” students by informing them of their actual roles, the ends to which they are to be used. So, the wide aspect of the Tavistock funnel must respect the prevailing delusions among the dupes.

So, the funnels, as they narrow, in ascent toward the “Project Sceners” of the Tavistock Institute, describe a progress from the most unwitting of foolish dupes through various degrees of wittingness, toward the “initiate” who is regarded by Tavistock as “needing to know” some facts about his situation and duties in the network as a whole.

So, as one reaches the level of the "Fourth International's" hardened Tavistock-linked agent, Ernest Mandel, or such cases as Gregory Bateson and the late Margaret Mead in U.S. "social sciences," one encounters the witting initiate whose conscious complicity makes that person morally among the most degraded beasts of our times.

Where and how Tavistock fits in

As we have emphasized, the Bertrand Russell faction of British intelligence and the Tavistock Institute are one and the same entity. Hence, the close collaboration between Tavistock's "Russian Studies" division and such entities as the Russell Peace Foundation and War Crimes Tribunal is simply a matter of incest, or onanism.

Internationally, the key point of reference in the United States today is the Institute for Policy Studies, and the joint IPS-Tavistock, Netherlands-based entity named the Transnational Institute. IPS was created in 1963, with aid of Anglophile Grotonite McGeorge Bundy, and was sponsored as a "Neo-Fabian" political-intelligence organization by some of the most hideous Anglophile "liberals" in the United States, such as Thurman Arnold. The term, "Neo-Fabian" is a code-name for the Bertrand Russell faction.

To understand the command-structure of IPS, one must focus on its connection to the Russian Studies "think-tanks" which are the other, older branches of the Tavistock Institute's Russian Studies division in the United States: Rand Corporation, Columbia, Stanford and MIT-Harvard's Russian Studies programs, and so forth. (Cf. Table 3.)

Tables 1 and 2 outline the nature of the Sociological division within the United States.

It is to be noted, as the Rand Corporation, Naval intelligence's National Training Laboratories, and MIT's RLE nest illustrates, that as we reach the stratum of the Tavistock subsidiary Project Centers, the division between Russian Studies and Sociological divisions tends to evaporate.

For example, the pedigree of the Jones Peoples' Temple cult. The project was first known to this writer during the late 1940s, when Lewinite researchers leading into the creation of the Jones cult were funded, first, by the Quaker-linked Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation, and then taken over by Rand and Air Force Intelligence. This same project, run into the U.S. by the Tavistock branch of British intelligence under the group-leadership of Aldous

Huxley, became known in FOIA releases as CIA Project MK-ULTRA. This project, through Rand, the Israeli intelligence agency Mossad, and other cooperating entities, became the mass-launching of psychedelic poisoning and cult-building in 1963.

The alliance among Air Force intelligence, Naval intelligence, the Rand Corporation and both the British and American Friends' Service Committees in the development of drug-kook cults and launching the "environmentalist" freak-show gives us insight into the true state of mind under certain official Air Force and Naval uniform caps, and also into the "religious pacifist" Friends' Service Committee. The connection of the American Friends' Service Committee and British Friends' Service Committee to the Jones case is exemplary. Blakey, husband of a Layton and captain of one of the Peoples' Temple trawlers, was a "Quaker" teacher in England, and also a "white mercenary" in Angola. One concludes that the "Friends" in Friends' Service Committee is an outright lie.

Outside the Russell-Tavistock network as such, but very important to combined efforts, are various other elements of British and Israeli intelligence. This includes such British-intelligence-controlled Zionist organizations as the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress, the Jewish Labor Committee, the Joint Distribution Committee, the Jerusalem Foundation, and the U.S. Air Force Intelligence-intermeshed Meir Kahane organizations and the Jobtinskyian Betar hooligans of France.

The Zionist division of British intelligence provides the "Murder, Incorporated" side — in keeping with the memory of Louis Lepke and the traditions of Resorts International co-founder Meyer Lansky. The Bronfman's Permindex organization, heavily implicated in the attempted assassinations of President Charles de Gaulle, the actual assassinations of President John F. Kennedy, Reverend Martin Luther King and others, and close ally of the Falange-linked "fascist international," is the focal point, the point at which Zionism, British "007s", and international organized crime apply their concerted efforts to political assassinations.

Although the Zionist organizations' command have the same kook-cultist perspective as the Russell gangsters, these organizations are a distinct entity, as are the conservative-profiled Maltese networks of British intelligence, as represented by the aristocratic-feudalist-fascist Mont Pelerin Society.

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

How Britain runs the 'radical left'

New information obtained from Tavistock agent Vale

As a result of a months-long investigation into disruptions by British intelligence pedigreed networks against the U.S. Labor Party and its European affiliates, a mass of evidence has been accumulated showing that 1) British Intelligence, through its Tavistock Institute-centered Psychological Warfare Division (PWD) maintains thorough control over the "political left" Trotskyist, anarchist, Maoist and "Third Camp" movements throughout the advanced sector; and 2) in addition to the cited operations against the Labor Party and its affiliates, these capabilities are directed at political terrorism and at espionage operations into the Soviet sector. The overall policy parameters of British Intelligence's deployment of these capabilities are associated with the Bertrand Russell "New Dark Ages" faction, a faction committed to the wholesale destruction of scientific knowledge and the proliferation of antitechnology movements worldwide.

This report is intended to provide relevant intelligence services with a detailed dossier of the cited British Intelligence "cult of leftism" based on investigative findings completed over the past month and a half — with a specific eye towards identifying areas of priority followup actions.

Who runs NAG

In the last weeks of 1978, the U.S. Labor Party Counterintelligence Division became aware of an intensive pattern of NAG activities, slanders and financial warfare directed against selected Party members and supporters. On the basis of previous patterns of such disruptions dating back some 10 years, it was known that the principle networks involved were the National Security Council grouping around former Columbia University East European studies head Zbigniew Brzezinski, radical sociology, anthropology and history department operatives deployed through Eugene Genovese's Marxist Perspectives group, Zionist dirty tricks units deployed

through the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, and Second International elements linked to the United Auto Workers (UAW). In general, all of these were known to represent different operational capabilities, all run through the same Bertrand Russell track of British Intelligence.

The special investigative objective of the USLP counterprobe was to establish a greater "closure" on precisely how these capabilities interfaced, and to solve a number of lingering questions of precisely which British Intelligence channels were used for inside-outside NAG actions against the organization, dating continuously at least to the Columbia University student strike of 1968.

Two evidentiary tracks were established during the early weeks of the investigation. The elaboration and cross-gridding of the two tracks provided all of the answers by Jan. 2, 1979.

First, written evidence was compiled showing that a team of anthropologists and sociologists from the University of Chicago, Columbia University and other locations had been deployed into the USLP as witting agents, principally although not exclusively in the period immediately following the Aug. 15, 1971 Nixon New Economic Policy fiasco. In tracing out background information on this team, it was discovered that the deployment into the Labor Party was part of a larger team that had been constituted during 1963-64 for the purpose of creating an array of "pluralist" terrorist capabilities for use of British Intelligence in running chaos operations against the United States. Among the terrorist cults fostered by this one tightly knit grouping out of the Anthropology Department of the University of Chicago were the American Indian Movement, the Revolutionary Union, and the Puerto Rican terrorist FALN.

Although this team generally represented lower-level deployables who had been selected *out* of prestigious careers within the premier anthropological departments and institutions of the U.S., Canada and Britain, one of the compensations for their dirty efforts was an access to such "respectables" as Margaret Mead, Grand Dame of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and a steady stream of money provided through such channels as the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Episcopal Church and the American Friends Service Committee. Mead maintained

occasional — although interested — contact with individuals within this deployment from 1968 on, and expressed direct interest in the Labor Party feature of their activities throughout 1973. Mead's involvement reflected a publicly documented growing concern over the Labor Party by the Aspen Institute branch of British Intelligence from the time of the European Labor Party's summer 1972 intervention to expose the fraud of environmentalism at the United Nations sponsored International Conference on the Environment in Stockholm. Mead's fellow Aspen trustees Barbara Ward (Lady Jackson) and Maurice Strong had filed an internal memorandum within days of the Stockholm incident detailing the ELP impact. As the result of activities conducted by three ELP members, a three year project cost-estimated in the tens of millions of dollars was nearly stillborn. Co-author Barbara Ward is a leading figure in the World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH), the international arm of the London Tavistock Institute-PWD, a significant point of closure later in this report.

The second evidentiary track (we shall return to detail the first track at appropriate later points) developed beginning Dec. 18, 1978. In the course of a sequence of covert interviews with known participants in past NAG projects, USLP Counterintelligence discovered that two prominent Western European-based NAG operatives of known British Intelligence pedigree were in the New York City area, on ostensibly "separate" deployments. The conjuncture of the intensification of anti-Labor Party network operations and the presence of these two individuals indicated that something of major significance was afoot.

The two cited individuals were Michel Vale and Juergen Dragsdahl. Dragsdahl is the editor of a Copenhagen publication called *Information*, a channel for information and operations run by the Jesuit-trained Bertrand Russell operative Philip Agee. During December 1975, Dragsdahl's publication was among a Europeanwide network of anarchist-situationist sheets that published lists — provided by Agee — of U.S. CIA personnel. The assassination of Athens CIA station chief Richard Welsh was the direct consequence of this project. During the same winter 1975 conjuncture, Dragsdahl — along with Swedish counterparts such as Joachim and Miriam Israel, and Jan Myrdal (*Folk i Bildt*) — published slanders against the Labor Parties that had been authored by the Agee-associated CounterSpy-Fifth Estate, a branch of the U.S.-based Institute for Policy Studies — itself a subsidiary and now merged branch of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation. The "ID format" slanders against the Scandinavian branches of the ELP intensified through 1976 with increasing active participation of Dragsdahl, who was joined during March 1976 by one George Lennox, a self-described agent of the British Special Air Services (SAS) — the covert branch of British Intelligence responsible for both terror and counterterror operations directed against the population of Northern Ireland. SAS's claim to fame is its maintenance of brainwashing camps where terrorist cadre for a variety of European

terrorist countergangs are programmed.

Within the United States, Dragsdahl's closest associations are with the New York City *Guardian*, a semi-official organ for the October League-Communist Party M-L, holders of the official franchise of the Peking government in the U.S. Through October League bigwig and former *Guardian* editor George Nicholaus, direct contact is maintained with the Institute of Pacific Relations centered at Vancouver's Simon Fraser University. The Institute is a subsidiary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs (RIIA). On the West Coast, Dragsdahl is the Scandinavian contact point for the San Francisco Bay Area Black Panther Party — now completely degenerated into a drug-extortion ring through successive operations run through the Berkeley School of Criminology, another important branch of the anthropology-sociology tree involved in cultcreation projects.

The Mike Vale case

Though Michel Vale's pedigree is precisely that of the already cited anthropology "field hand," he represented a unique point in the overall network deployed against the Labor Parties and their allies. Vale's direct involvement in NAG operations of the most vicious sort against Labor Party members dates back to the late 1960s. Therefore, even fragmented information provided by Vale constituted vital links drawing together the entire scope of the operation under investigation.

Vale, an international traveler operating under the cover of being a Russian language translator, further represented the convergence of Bertrand Russell networks operating in Western Europe, North America and the Far East.

From the late 1960s, Vale was the northern European (i.e. West Germany and Scandinavia) coordinator of a Russell Peace Foundation project called the American Deserters Movement. Under the pretext of running an underground railroad-safehousing operation for American GIs rebelling against continued U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war, Vale and company conducted espionage penetration into the Soviet bloc (until their activities coincident with the spring, 1968 Prague destabilization placed them squarely in the camp of Zbigniew Brzezinski and Amnesty International), trafficked in illegal passports, weapons and so forth, and carried out profiling and recruiting activities that spilled over into the creation of such terrorist gangs as the Japanese Red Army, the Italian Red Brigades and the Baader-Meinhof Red Army Faction.

Among the prominent names associated with Vale in this late 1960s-early 1970s Western European based operation were: Robert "Bo" Burlingham, Andrew

Kopkind, Bernadine Dohrn, Mark Lane, Alexander Cockburn, Takahashi Takemoto, K.D. Wolf, Peter Spengler, Joaquim and Miriam Israel, Dan Schechter, Noam Chomsky, H. Bruce Franklin and Wilfred Burchett. The American Deserters Movement was itself a subsidiary project of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation directed from London by Russell and by longtime Russellites including Stephen Spender, Christopher Farley, Ralph Schoenman and Russell Stetler. These individuals (see appended biographical data) are to the present day leading advocates of the environmentalist antitechnology New Dark Age.

By 1971, the Vale American Deserters Movement was housed in Frankfort, grouped around a newsletter called "The Next Step" (TNS). At this point, the Vale operation directly intersected with the nascent European Labor Party. In coordination with disruption efforts in the United States run through Vale collaborators Chomsky, Nat Hentoff, Eugene Genovese and Howard Zinn, "The Next Step" attempted to infiltrate and wreck the European Labor Party. The two projects continued in an escalating pattern, converging during the spring through winter months of 1973 in a series of assassination attempts against Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. coincident with efforts directed through the University of Chicago anthropology team to establish a phony profile of the Labor Party as a leftwing terrorist cult.

When the project as a whole collapsed following the early weeks of 1974, a significant portion of the "inside" operation fled the Labor Party and regrouped in a nest of overlapping NAG teams. Through this entire sequence of events Michel Vale was a central witting figure. Following 1974, elements of the network retained principal responsibilities as a disruptive force against the Labor Parties. Other elements of the network, having been rendered largely ineffective, were transferred to other Russellite projects and retained as special consultants on future deployments against the USLP.

Elements of the TNS team that retained loyalty to Vale were for the most part deposited in various locations around the U.S. and Europe and assigned as watch officers against the Labor Parties. In the United States, Boston-Cambridge was designated as a special watch station — with the Cambridge Policy Studies Center, the editorial board of the *Working Papers for a New Society* and the *Boston Real Paper* serving as the immediate operational center. University of Chicago-trained sociologist and Vale sexual partner Carol Pryor (nee Farber), her husband, and Robert "Bo" Burlingham (code name: Arlo) — all former ADM/TNS members — to the present play especially active roles in this watch command. Given his identification in FBI records and Congressional Internal Security reports as a founding central committee member of the Weathermen terrorists and his particular close association with University of Chicago Weatherman fugitive Dohrn, Burlingham retains a particularly low public profile.

All of this information was corroborated between Dec. 18 and Jan. 1, in initial phases of an entrapment of Michel

Table 1: Principal editors and contributing authors, Critique magazine

Ernest Mandel

Fourth International

Paul Sweezy

Monthly Review

Peter Sedgwick

University of Leeds, British International Socialists (IS), formerly Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB)

Mihailo Markovic

Praxis (Yugoslavia), "Belgrade 10"

Bertell Ollman

New York University, former President, Student League for Industrial Democracy (SLID)

Paul Piccone

Telos

Mary McAuley

Lecturer in Soviet Government, University of Essex

Andre Gunder Frank

Swedish Social Democracy, Wenner-Gren Foundation

Scott Maikle

Lecturer in Philosophy, University of Glasgow

Table 2: Institutions officially associated with Critique magazine *

In addition to these editors and principal contributors, the list of officially associated institutions cited in *Critique* includes:

Pravda Vitezi

The bulletin of the "Committee to Defend Czechoslovakian Socialists"

The Conference of Socialist Economics

University of Sussex

International Socialist Review (Fourth International)

New York City

Socialist Revolution (formerly Studies on the Left)

San Francisco

The Insurgent Sociologist

Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie

West Berlin

Monthly Review

New York City

"Study Group on the Russian Revolution"

School of European Studies, University of Anglia, Norwich

Praxis

Berkeley, California

Prinkipio

West Berlin

* cited in *Critique* magazine

Vale. An interview with Vale took place at a New York City restaurant in the early evening hours of Jan. 2, 1979. In the course of the interview, which lasted for several hours and was held in the presence of two witnesses and a third observer who obtained photographic evidence, the remaining key features of British Intelligence's Trotskyist-anarchist-Third Camp operations fell into place.

With only the rarest of exception, the "radical left" internationally is organized as an interfaced nesting of political cults controlled through the Psychological Warfare Division of British Intelligence, a branch associated primarily with the wartime Tavistock Institute in London. Presently, the Tavistock capability is housed at the Universities of Sussex and Glasgow. While the anthropology and sociology departments of these universities turn out batches of what Tavistock founder Dr. John Rawlings Rees called "psychiatric shock troops" (in his primer *The Shaping of Psychiatry by War*), the manufacturing of psychological warfare packages is significantly the assigned task of the Russian and East European studies departments, which were largely established immediately following World War II for the purpose of applying Tavistock methods for the fostering of Cold War confrontation, espionage profiles and anti-technology ideologies in both the East and West.

It was out of the Russian studies departments of Glasgow and Sussex that a "political cult" project was activated beginning in January 1972. The initial phase of the project involved a series of meetings called the "Conference of Radical Scholars of Soviet and Eastern European Studies (CRSSEES)," held at Glasgow, Sussex, and London beginning in 1972 and extending through at least 1975. In September 1973, the Conference was institutionalized through a quarterly journal called *Critique*, published at Glasgow.

What was the character and purpose of the *Critique* groupment? According to Vale's own testimony, since corroborated through published sources, the project involved the convergence of top strata within the Fourth International, within the leftwing of the Second International, and within Zionist intelligence networks, for political destabilizations against the Soviet sector and the Federal Republic of Germany (BRD).

Within the Soviet bloc, the principal vehicle for the destabilizations was to be the fostering of dissident movements, including a targeted campaign on behalf of dissidents involved with Zionist intelligence circles. The recent cases of East Germany's dionysian cult kook "Wolf" Biermann, and the more high-level cases of Havemann and Bahro are among the projects run through the Sussex-Glasgow *Critique* grouping under British Intelligence.

Within the Federal Republic, the included objective has been the splitting out of the youth wing of the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) into a left-radical oppositionist party embodying the proterrorist, anti-technology outlook embodied in the miniscule Green Party. The consequences of a successful severing of the JUSOs would be a degeneration of West German politics

into a "left versus right" psychological warfare (Tavistock) game centered around the persons of Willy Brandt and Franz Josef Strauss — both agents of the Aspen Institute.

Towards these objectives, *Critique* brought together under one Tavistock roof virtually every variety of left "political cult" in the advanced sector. A review of the editorial board and principle contributing authors of *Critique* makes the point clear. (See tables.)

The founder, editor and publisher of *Critique* is Hillel R. Ticktin — a South African Jew who was sent under apparent Institute of Race Relations auspices on a five year profiling mission into the Soviet Union. He was placed, on his departure, in the Russian studies department of the University of Glasgow, under 50-year British Intelligence espionage operative Alexander Nove. Ticktin specialized in a "radical Trotskyist" critique of the Soviet economy — centered around a strong rebuke of dirigist economic planning. This nominally "leftist" profile in fact conformed precisely to the antitechnology environmentalist and appropriate technologies movement then being launched by Tavistock through the Aspen Institute and the successors of Julian Huxley — as well as to the operational profile of the Mandelite Fourth International. One of the principal present operations of the Fourth International is the smuggling and covert dissemination of *Critique* in East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

By Vale's direct admission, the overall *Critique* project is maintained as an affiliated project of Amnesty International, the London centered "human rights" agency that has served as a Brzezinskiite deployment into the Soviet bloc and the Third World (Brzezinski was himself an advisor to AI up until his appointment to the National Security Council directorate).

Vale himself represents a valuable case of intersection between the "left cult" profile of *Critique* operation and the Tavistock Institute proper. While functioning as an operative of the *Critique* circuit, Vale simultaneously was officially employed by the World Federation of Mental Health (WFMH) — the official international arm of Tavistock. Vale's work for WFMH included preparation of Russian language transcripts of the 1975 Copenhagen convention. During his attendance at that event, Vale spent one and a half days in private consultation with Margaret Mead about the *Critique* espionage efforts ... both against the East bloc and against the Labor Parties.

The Vale-Mead intersection in these matters provides critical closure between the first and second evidentiary tracks cited above. Mead, until her death late last year, was a seminal figure in basic Tavistock activities spanning five decades. Mead's responsibilities for overseeing operations against the Labor Parties involved her in both the University of Chicago anthropology deployments (Vale was a graduate of that institution) and the *Critique* project. In addition to the *Critique*-centered Vale operations against the Labor Parties on two continents, Peter Sedgwick of the same publication's editorial board was a controlling figure over at least one former operative inside the New York City Labor Party named Arthur

Birnbaum. The circles grouped around *Socialist Revolution* editor James Weinstein and around Mandel himself have a history of direct activities against Labor Party chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. dating to the 1950s.

One is led to the fully substantiated conclusion that the nominal "radical left" internationally is nothing more than a wholly owned psy-war project of British Intelligence — which indeed it is.

Summary of the Case

Relevant background information for the case of Tavistock-*Critique* is summarized as follows. The present effort is appropriately seen as a regroupment of an operation that was in effect, employing much the same circle of operatives, from the immediate postwar period. At that time, the project was principally aimed at establishing British Psychological Warfare Division control over what was to nominally pass for political life within the postwar German Republic. A project organized out of the Wilton Park division of British overseas intelligence created a subproject around the editorial board of *Sozialistische Politik* — a left-fabian journal associated with the leftwing of the SPD and the Frankfurt School/Tavistock affiliate. The board included Ernest Mandel, Richard Loewenthal of the Frankfurt School, Oskar Necht, Herbert Marcuse and Count Peter von Oertzen, among others. This board was the kernel of the Bertrand Russell Peace Pledge Union in the Federal Republic, a project that later spawned terrorist Ulrike Meinhof. In the 1960s, the very same project was renamed the Sozialistische Buero. This project was under the control of Necht and played a further principal role in fostering the Baader-Meinhof operations of the 1970s. In effect, *Critique* represents a reunion of old agent hands within the same left-radical intelligence project.

This nest of operatives took on one further point of closure with the current Vale-Dragsdahl expedition in the United States. The ostensible purpose of the Vale-Dragsdahl trip is the recruitment of the vestiges of the Bertrand Russell networks in North America into the *Critique* project. Among those visited by Vale in his three week tour of America were: New York University's Bertell Ollman (recently defeated in his Brzezinski-backed efforts to gain the chairmanship of the political science department of the University of Maryland), Cambridge-trained slavery advocate Eugene Genovese at the University of Rochester, Warren Sussman at the Rutgers University history department (both Genovese and Sussman head up Marxist Perspectives — a project related to *Critique* already based on a dozen U.S. universities), and Bo Burlingham.

— Jeffrey Steinberg

Carter is offered a triumvirate for progress

Guadeloupe summit cracks the Anglo-American 'special relationship'

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing probably did not need any confirmation of his success in recent months as a strategist whose foreign policy initiatives have contributed to prospects for world peace. But if he did, the results of the Guadeloupe summit meeting—between himself, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, President Carter, and Prime Minister Callaghan—provided it. The French leader had organized the summit with the intention of asserting France-German policy hegemony over the uncertain Jimmy Carter, and, in so doing, launch a Franco-German-American “triumvirate” which would drive a wedge through the Anglo-American “special relationship” and certify the policy-isolation of Great Britain. Following the summit, most European press, from France's conservative *France-Soir*, to the Italian Communist Party's *Unita*, agreed that the Guadeloupe meeting had indeed cracked the Anglo-American alliance, and marked the emergence of France and West Germany in world affairs at the expense of the British.

The outcome of Guadeloupe, as Giscard outlined it, is an agreement on four priority tasks for the immediate period, following along the lines of his Jan. 1 New Year's address in which peace and detente figured prominently. The first priority: disarmament—early completion of the SALT treaty, and a Pan-European disarmament conference for which France has been organizing since last fall. Second: agreement on an aid package for Turkey which is being construed as a blow to the IMF-imposed austerity and the orchestrated religious destabilization of that country. Third: the stabilization and economic development of the Third World, which came under the loose but suggestive rubric of “resuming the North-South dialogue.” Fourth and finally — with the minor difficulty of the compensatory amount problem settled with Chancellor Schmidt, Giscard confidently set Jan. 31 as the official date for establishment of the European Monetary System. This marked—as predicted by French radio—the defeat of Callaghan's attempt to organize President Carter against the ECU, the new European currency.

The new triumvirate

Before the Summit even began, pro-British forces in the U.S. were looking with horror at the impending French

success: in the Jan. 5 *New York Times*, Paris correspondent Flora Lewis spoke of Giscard resurrecting the late President de Gaulle's old “triumvirate” notion, boosting a Franco-German axis to alter European-American relations, forcing Carter to face world realities in the way the Europeans do, and realizing his pledge to leave Britain behind economically and politically.

Lewis's recollection of de Gaulle's 1958 bid to break up the Anglo-American relationship was no quirk. De Gaulle wrote a secret memorandum to the United States and Great Britain in 1958 in which he stated that France's obvious role as a major power meant that de Gaulle should be included in the British-American NATO command. The British bristled at what amounted to letting the proverbial fox into their NATO chicken coop, and the suggestion was rejected. Upon this de Gaulle announced France's withdrawal from NATO and the launching of her own nuclear *force de frappe*, leaving the British-dominated NATO badly outgunned by the European theater Warsaw Pact forces, a world reality up to this day.

At Guadeloupe, it was cold warrior “Woody Woodpecker” Brzezinski who lost his feathers. In the wake of the summit talks there was hardly a newspaper in all of Europe that did not report either Schmidt or Giscard's reprobation of Brzezinski's wild encouragement and support to London's provocative foreign policy schemes at the summit, the so-called China card played when Callaghan provocatively announced Britain's proposed Harrier fighter sale to China — and the Iran destabilization, as endangering world peace.

Schmidt also reacted strongly to Carter's indifferent attitude towards the Harrier sale, reported the French daily *Le Figaro* and major Italian and West German dailies. Schmidt pointed out, said the international press, that such sales endanger world stability because they are construed as an anti-Soviet, antidetente initiative. The Chancellor urged the U.S. to make its recognition of China a means to enforce peace and trade with all nations, and not use it as a provocation, geopolitical ploy. Giscard's comment on the Brzezinski and British provocations was sharp and weighty: “Legitimate recognition of world realities should be accompanied by efforts to improve the world situation.” The Czechoslovak daily *Rude Pravo*

picked up his remarks as an attack on Brzezinski's "academic theorizing in world affairs."

Callaghan suffered a final humiliation at Guadeloupe in regard to his attempts to organize Carter into a new "Camp David" on Rhodesia. The French daily *Le Matin* reported that Carter understandably "made a face"—considering the mess the first Camp David has already created. Meanwhile, *Le Monde* ran an editorial picking on Giscard's talk about "Zimbabwe" in his New Year's speech, a sure confirmation, following the evacuation of French nationals from Rhodesia, that the French expect, and look favorably on, a nationalist offensive to "eliminate the last vestige of colonialism in southern Africa," to use Giscard's New Year's expression.

The decision to provide aid to Turkey is a giveaway that the French Mediterranean strategy is much bigger than what might appear at first sight. The German *Frankfurter Rundschau's* rumblings about a resurgence of the Jobert Grand Mediterranean regional plan—put forward by French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert in 1973—are to the point: French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet was recently in Jobert's favorite old stomping grounds, Kuwait, talking about a comprehensive Mideast peace and a regional Arab development fund. British sewers in the U.S., meanwhile, are quietly panicking over the growth of French influence in the Arab world following Camp David and the eruption of the Iran crisis. With the enlargement of the European Community to include Spain, Greece and Portugal, France is negotiating with the oil producing

countries for a European Monetary System-centered Mediterranean "lake of peace and development," from Turkey and Portugal, down to Algeria or the Persian gulf.

The Grand Design is now emerging so clearly that the Soviets are beginning to publicly acknowledge the birth of that giant: writing in *New Times* this week, Soviet correspondents Felix Goryunov and Valery Lokhmachov clearly comprehend that beyond the simple currency stabilization scheme the EMS is often represented to be—even in the European press—there lies an endeavor to rebuild a gold-based monetary system that can bring about economic growth in Europe and large-scale investments in the Third World. *New Times* also insists that East-West trade is an essential aspect of making the EMS a success.

Giscard's road is set: in February he will be in Mexico to help consolidate that country's political and economic role as a major oil producer and a leader of the Third World, a key European ally, and—if sane heads prevail in the Carter Administration—a U.S. ally. In May, after a visit to Soviet President Brezhnev, Giscard has announced he will make a major statement on the "French concept of Europe," as the European Monetary System and Europe's role in the world will then have reached full maturity—possibly indicating that in Giscard's mind the Grand Design has four more months of gestation before becoming known as the law of the world.

—Garance Phau

Press on the summit: De Gaulle's 'directorate' realized

A broad spectrum of international media reported that the outcome of the Guadeloupe summit was the realization of Charles de Gaulle's 20-year-old dream of an international "directorate" which would effectively end the pernicious Anglo-American relationship. Some key samples:

Louis Foy, *France Soir*, Jan. 9:

Point-a-pitre, Jan. 8 — The happiest one was visibly President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. The four power meeting, which the Americans refused to call a "summit" in order not to offend the absentees, finally brought about the "directorate" de Gaulle dreamed about 20 years ago. But, that word is banned since no one dares use it for fear of frightening the others.

For the first time, in the sun of

Guadeloupe, West Germany, which already had been taking part in official meetings for quite a while, this time gained access to a family council of the Western countries.

The family council is no doubt going to be held periodically and the three Europeans will from now on have the opportunity to show the Americans they are not the only masters. They (the U.S.) must take the opinions of the others into account in decisions affecting them.

President Carter, who is often aware of his hesitations and his contradictions, was not unhappy to hear opinions other than those of his advisors who too frequently tell him pleasant things. He himself has publicly acknowledged that he had never participated in a meeting that was so

useful to him. (. . .)

China gave rise to the only big fight of that meeting. Mr. Carter and Chancellor Schmidt did not hide from British Prime Minister Callaghan that Great Britain had chosen the worst possible time to announce that it was ready to sell military Harrier planes to China, in the framework of a program of trade exchanges amounting to \$2 billion.

As for the Europeans, they warned Mr. Carter against the danger of trying to play one superpower off against another. . . .

Paris correspondent Augusto Pancaldi, Unita, Jan. 8:

(. . .) In general, if these (SALT, China, Iran, other problems — ed.) were the themes discussed by the four in Guadeloupe (where no economic or monetary questions were discussed), then it seems to us that international detente was furthered. Carter got unanimous support for a rapid con-

Germany, France aid Turkey against IMF

The Republic of Turkey has become the centerpiece of joint West German-French efforts at the recently concluded summit in Guadeloupe, which appear to be aimed at breaking the International Monetary Fund's control over Third World economies, and helping establish the European Monetary System's role as the new world monetary system.

West German Chancellor Schmidt, backed by French President Giscard d'Estaing, pushed for the creation of a special loan fund to enable Turkey to stabilize its beleaguered economy and extricate itself from the strait-jacket of an unworkable International Monetary Fund austerity program. The Turks have requested that this fund provide Turkey with approximately \$8 billion in fresh credits to be used not for debt repayment, but for the financing of the country's ambitious five-year development program. This program the Turkish government, despite tremendous IMF pressure, has refused to abandon. The Turks have stressed that without such a fund, the resulting economic instability will have severe political ramifications, possibly leading to an attempt at a

Chile-styled generals' coup. Fully aware of this danger, Schmidt and Giscard at Guadeloupe stressed to President Carter the urgent need for a loan mechanism for the Turks.

In an interview in the Jan. 9 West German daily *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit praised West Germany and France for supporting Turkey's fight against the IMF, and denounced the IMF for plunging his country "into an abyss." With the support of the Europeans, and hopefully the U.S., said Ecevit, Turkey can be the model for all Third World countries committed to development and at odds with the IMF.

Will the U.S. get on board?

It is clear that West Germany is using the Turkish situation as a "test case" for the European Monetary System... and for Carter.

Although Carter was reportedly "convinced" by Chancellor Schmidt of the need for aid to Turkey, the U.S. is still holding back from committing itself in joining with the Europeans to extend the kind of economic assistance that Turkey needs. The reason for the Administration's reluctance is the fear of bucking and bankrupting the IMF, and of undercutting the London financial and political circles behind it.

In a weak-kneed effort not to alienate the Turks, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher was dispatched to Turkey on Jan. 10 to "inform" Ankara that \$300 million in

clusion of a SALT treaty with the Soviet Union, and this cannot but be considered positive — in view of the fact that France always opposed such negotiations as dangerous for European security. This seems to us the most important result of Guadeloupe. The creation of a "directorship of four" which now includes West Germany, is now a fact. There are those who see in this new development a counterweight to the classic, traditional Anglo-American entente.

Flora Lewis, New York Times, Jan. 5:

The four-power Western summit meeting starting here tonight reflects an evolution in America's relations with Europe, as well as something of a shift in the policy and style of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the host. Announced as an informal unstructured meeting in which the government chiefs can exchange their concerns about problems anywhere in

the world it is in effect a revival of Charles de Gaulle's idea of a Western "triumvirate" with the addition of West Germany...

The organizers of the Guadeloupe meeting have declared that no decisions and no declarations will emerge from the meeting. Nonetheless, it is bound to affect overall American-European relations, which had already been changing.

Perhaps the measure of the change can be seen in the subtle movement of French policy under Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who a few years ago had a close relationship with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany, then warmed French relations with the United States and now seems to be returning to a French-German foundation for his policy.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has come to share some of Mr. Schmidt's harsh judgment of President Carter, officials say privately, particularly in his feelings that the United States has

lacked firmness of direction and failed to face up to big power responsibility in Africa...

At the same time, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been fairly open in his assessment of British influence as drastically on the wane. He told the public with satisfaction not long ago that France had forged well ahead of Britain in economic strength and that his aim was to equal West Germany in the mid-1980s. The goal, he said in effect, was to create a kind of French-German centerpiece for Western Europe because it would be dangerous to leave West Germany alone as the dominant power of Western Europe and it would open Europe to American domination if the problem was to be solved through political integration of Common Market members.

It adds up to both a desire and a sense of opportunity for Western Europe to play a weightier part in the American-led Western coalition.

military and economic aid may be forthcoming in 1980. The amount is far below Turkey's needs and expectations, and, according to the *New York Times*, will most likely disappoint Ecevit, not to mention the Europeans. The *Times* goes on to note that the \$300 million will probably never even be disbursed, because of opposition by the Zionist-connected Greek lobby in the United States.

Several IMF sources expressed their worry over the "intensive discussions" going on in Europe regarding the establishment of the special fund for Turkey. Both the European Economic Community and the OECD are currently discussing the shape of such a fund. NATO is also considering setting up a fund for Turkey. This latter loan mechanism would undoubtedly be linked to certain, as-yet-unidentified "strings" to keep the Turks in line.

At the same time, however, the Turks are developing a hedge against IMF and NATO arm-twisting through greater economic ties with the Soviet Union. Soviet credits to Turkey have amounted to more than a billion dollars in recent years, and the Soviets are also building a steel complex at Iskenderun with a six million tons per year capacity. And the declaration on "friendly relations and cooperation" signed between the Soviets and the Turks last summer brought with it a Soviet pledge of three million tons of crude oil a year in exchange for Turkish products.

—Nancy Parsons

The future of the EMS is

Felix Goryunov, a leading Soviet economic commentator and proponent of a gold-backed monetary system, has written the first article in a major Soviet international publication to report that the new European Monetary System may succeed. Writing with Valery Lokhmachov in the weekly New Times at the end of December, Goryunov linked the EMS's chances of success to its ability to aid the modernization of industry and to its leaders' willingness to "appraise the realities . . . of the world economy," such as the importance of long-term East-West trade agreements.

The Goryunov-Lokhmachov article preserves elements from those Soviet commentaries that have denounced the EMS — such as the assumption that it will hurt the working population in Europe — which reflect the terms of debate over the EMS within the Soviet Union. In the context of increasing Soviet attention to the importance of continental Western Europe's international peace and development moves, however, it appears to be an opening of the door to eventual Soviet endorsement of the EMS.

In commentaries during the first days of 1979, the Soviet military paper Red Star and other press highlighted West German Chancellor Schmidt's attempt to

French assess their world role

Writing in Le Figaro on Jan. 8, commentator Paul Marie de la Gorce contributed a major review of France's growing role in world affairs. Excerpts from his article, titled "The Axes of French Foreign Policy," follow.

France's foreign policy remains different from its Atlantic partners on many issues. Four examples, in Africa, the Mideast, Iran and China, were provided by recent events:

. . . In the Western Sahara, France has chosen, contrary to its previous positions, a rigorous neutrality . . . In Chad a discreet agreement negotiated by the Libyan Prime Minister Jalloud has 'frozen' the situation. Paris has exerted considerable pressure on Zaire for the latter to come to terms with Angola and everything is done — and the same is

true for other Western countries — to help the Neto government go beyond an exclusive tete-a-tete with the Socialist camp. . . . Last, the President has for the first time used the name Zimbabwe when referring to Rhodesia . . . thereby following the black nationalist opposition's terminology.

. . . The idea that France could be the champion in the struggle of one camp against the other definitely has been dropped. . . .

Nothing has changed as far as France's approach to the Mideast question however. . . . recognition of all countries, withdrawal from occupied territories since the 1967 war, creation of a fatherland for the Palestinians. . . . No separate agreement but a global settlement, hence the French reservations about President Sadat's initiatives and skepticism on Camp David. The opposition is striking between the French and the U.S. views.

The same opposition of views is true for Iran. . . . It is no secret that the highest circles in the French government have for months been passing strictures on the Shah. In any case those circles think that it is impossible to identify French interests — and possibly those of the West — with the continued presence of the current regime. And that it is dangerous to throw back the opposition toward other kinds of alliance. . . . Before his leaving for Guadeloupe, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing had sent a high level civil servant from the Quai d'Orsay (the French Foreign Ministry) to meet Khomeini and listen to his comments on the current situation in Iran. . . .

. . . Giscard thinks that of the two real dangers of war today, one stems from the Soviet-Chinese confrontation (the other stemming from the situation in the oil producing countries). But in no way does he draw the conclusion that one must play Peking

appraised by Soviet magazine

modify the U.S. and Britain's China policy and French President Giscard's dim view of Zbigniew Brzezinski's geopolitical "theorizing."

Excerpts from the Goryunov-Lokhmachov article, entitled "Will the Supersnake Survive?" follow.

The Common Market has received a New Year's gift. It is the European Monetary System (EMS) which, as decided by the European Council, the conference of the leaders of the Nine held in Brussels on December 4-5, will go into operation on January 1.

The gift, it turned out, had a defect. It took Italy a week to decide to join the EMS. Ireland hesitated two weeks. And Britain's participation is still in question.

The reaction to the outcome of this summit is highly contradictory. The Paris newspaper *Le Matin* calls it a "semi-failure" and the "beginning of a split among the the Nine." The establishment of the EMS has not become the historic event its sponsors had hoped it would be, the West German *Frankfurter Allgemeine* admits, but, it goes on to say, considering that for years the contradictions among the Common Market countries "did not allow them to adopt any decision of importance, then the outcome of

the Brussels meeting is evidence of marked progress."

The Common Market had indeed been trying in vain to achieve currency stability since 1970. The EMS idea was advanced in April this year following the talks between West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. In July it was endorsed by the leaders of the Nine in Bremen, and at the beginning of December the EMS plan was approved in Brussels. What the Common Market failed to do in eight years was unexpectedly accomplished in eight months.

Why the haste? How does the EMS differ from former currency stabilization schemes and from the Snake (the system of joint fluctuation of the exchange rates of the currencies of five Common Market countries — the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Luxemburg — in relation to the dollar) which was introduced in 1972? Why, lastly, does the European Economic Community see the main impulse to integration in the monetary field?

Under the Heel of the Dollar

Towards the end of the 1960s it became obvious that the stimuli given the EEC countries' economy by the

against Moscow... Giscard has laid down the rule that the Franco-Chinese negotiations on armaments must exclude all armaments other than anti-tank and anti-plane weapons...

French economist urges growth policy

In an article published Jan. 6, *Le Figaro* columnist Alain Vernay interviewed leading French economists on world economic prospects in the wake of the Guadeloupe summit. Professor Jean Denizet responded by attacking the notion that growth breeds inflation, and reiterated the recent call by Pierre Moussa (See *Executive Intelligence Review* Vol. VI, No. 1), the president of the Banque de Paris et des Pays-bas, for an industrialized sector/Third World partnership for industrial growth. Excerpts from Vernay's report follow (quoted material is by Professor Denizet).

"...Never since the 1973 crisis have the conditions been better for a real upturn in world economic activity... First, the equilibrium of the main balance of payments which was upset by substantial deficits or surpluses after 1973 has now returned to its former state. Second is a psychological U-turn, which has brought about a change in thinking on parity stability. The Germans, the Americans and above all the Japanese seem to have renounced the idea that the free fluctuations of parities will solve everything. Everybody seems determined to maintain parities at their present level. Third, an upturn, sharp in West Germany and more moderate in the U.S., is taking place..."

"If the four chiefs of state at the Guadeloupe summit could hear me I would ask them to seize the present opportunity. I would tell them: Take it, for up to now you have succeeded in maintaining economic activity

without any growth, or almost. This is a situation which will not last and you are now threatened by a deflationary spiral..."

"Be convinced that inflation is not linked to the growth rate. Do not pay attention to advisors who are behind the times. Be convinced that beneath the optimum growth rate, to gain one point in growth means reducing inflation by the same amount..."

For Jean Denizet, this new growth must be modeled after the current technological revolution, especially the energy mutation... (last) it is now impossible to separate the growth of the developed countries... on both sides of the Atlantic from that of the developing countries which are rallying to the same democratic ideal. Both must share in this new growth.

establishment in 1975 of the customs union — the Common Market — had to a large extent spent themselves. The international interlacing of monopoly capital required the creation of a mechanism of interstate regulation not only of foreign trade, but of the basic trends of economic, scientific and technological development, and the co-ordination of social and monetary policies. The plan to set up an "economic and monetary union" was advanced in Brussels in 1970. Its aim was to co-ordinate economic policies in order to even up the levels of the member countries' economic development, stabilize trade and square the conditions for investment and for the exploitation of the working class. In a word, it would make economic "harmonization" possible. It was intended to consolidate it by the introduction of a European currency unit.

The Common Market leaders' efforts to speed up integration are influenced by both internal and external factors. Quantitatively, in volume of production, foreign trade, and gold and currency reserves, the Common Market was catching up with and even outpacing its main rival, the United States. Qualitatively, in the concentration of capital, technical equipment and raw materials, the EEC was conspicuously behind. And no less important — the United States had the dollar, a national and at the same time international reserve currency to which all the capitalist currency units were bound. This U.S. advantage in the rivalry between the two centres of imperialism proved to be decisive.

The disintegration in 1971-73 of the Bretton Woods system of stable rates of exchange forced the Common Market currencies tied to the dollar to float. Another blow to the EEC countries was dealt by the energy crisis: as a result of the increase in oil prices the treasuries of the Nine fell into debt to the Wall Street banks. In 1974-75 these troubles were further aggravated by a profound crisis of overproduction, mass unemployment and galloping inflation. Postponing the building of a "united Europe," each EEC country tried to extricate itself from the crisis at the expense of its neighbours. Instead of "harmonization" there appeared disproportions in foreign trade and differences in the rates of price increases (from 6 percent in the F.R.G. to 25 percent in Britain in 1975). . . .

The economic crisis led to further polarization of social and political forces. The action taken by the West European proletariat against unemployment and high living costs compelled governments to shift the emphasis in their economic policies. Bonn and Paris stimulated the economy to prevent a further growth of unemployment, while London and Rome tried to slow down inflation.

Hardly had the Common Market recovered from the crisis when, in the summer of 1977, the United States launched another attack: manipulating with the dollar's rate of exchange, American economic policy-makers tried to secure advantages for their exporters in order to patch up the holes in the U.S. balance of payments by expanding trade. The 15 per cent drop in the dollar's rate of exchange with regard to the other Western currencies, the

CZECHS NOTE GISCARD-BRZEZINSKI RIFT

Coverage of the Guadeloupe meeting in the official Czechoslovak Communist Party daily, Rude Pravo, reported an indirect jibe by French President Giscard at Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. National Security Advisor. Rude Pravo said:

"We want to speak directly about things, as openly as possible and without any academic theorizing," Giscard d'Estaing told journalists after his arrival in Guadeloupe. The press agency AP added that the most prominent originator of academic theories is present here as Carter's advisor on national security questions, and that it is quite possible that the French president's remark was aimed directly at him.

American magazine *Fortune* gleefully wrote, would soon lead to a sharp increase in the U.S. exports of industrial goods.

The Common Market leaders' appeals to Washington to bolster up the dollar remained unanswered, and it was the EEC that had to pay for its "weakness." To check the fall in the rate of exchange, central banks began buying up huge amounts of dollars: in 1977 the EEC countries spent more than \$30,000 million in national currencies for that purpose. The increase in the amount of money in circulation whipped up inflation. The recurrent fits of "dollar fever" weakened the Snake and widened the gap between the currency exchange rates of all the Common Market countries.

And so it was decided in the EEC capitals that the time had come to act. Preparations were launched to "leap" over "economic union" to "monetary union." This found expression in the plan to establish the European Monetary System.

Complex Mechanism

In the eight months from the day the Franco-West German proposal was advanced to the day the EMS plan was finally approved the financial experts had invested no little effort into tying in the system's "technical details" with the frequently opposite interests of the Nine. In its final form, the EMS represents an amplified variant of the existing Snake, but with considerable innovations.

The "Supersnake," as the Western press has christened the EMS, will coil not around the dollar, but around the European Currency Unit. The rates of exchange of national currencies will be maintained not so much by the purchase and sale of dollars as by operations with the national currencies in the Supersnake. Although the pound sterling is not yet part of it, London has participated in the establishment of the EMS mechanism and promised to help with the currency stabilization scheme.

It is significant that in the new unit of account the

amount of each national currency reflects the distribution of trade between members of the Common Market. Thus, unlike the dollar, which largely represents fictitious, speculative capital, the European unit of account is based on real commodity values. Moreover, the stabilization fund created within the EMS includes not only the national currencies, but gold reserves as well. Lastly, the mechanism of correcting rates of exchange will help to lessen speculation.

The mechanism of the Supersnake is rather complex and hence it is safe to assume that it will start creaking at the joints the moment it is put to the test across the ocean. It may already be said that Washington was anticipating the Supersnake when it announced steps to prop up the dollar on November 1.

At the same time it is apparently assumed in Wall Street that the Supersnake is as yet too weak to pose a real threat to the dollar's hegemony in the capitalist monetary system. Speaking at the meeting of the American-Soviet Trade and Economic Council on December 6, David Rockefeller said: "Similar attempts at an enlarged currency snake broke down when rates of inflation in Britain, France and Italy greatly exceeded those of other countries — especially, West Germany. A wide gap in inflation rates continues to exist today and appears likely to persist in the future. For the current proposals to fare any better over a longer period would require greater harmonization of the monetary and overall domestic economic policies of the participating nations. Politically this will not be easy to achieve."

Pros and cons

Without trying to guess what trials await the Supersnake, we would like nevertheless to try to assess what it means for the "Europe of the trusts."

Firstly, the relative currency stability may facilitate accumulation of the EEC countries' internationally interlaced monopoly capital. This would speed up modernization of industry and make it easier to marshal funds for investment in the national economy and regional development programmes.

Secondly, stabilization of the currency exchange rates may equalize the conditions of competition in the Common Market and facilitate the implementation of a single agricultural policy.

Thirdly, inherent in the EMS mechanism are supra-national elements with the aid of which the West European monopolies intend to launch an assault on the working class in the "interests of Europe." As L'Humanite has pointed out, a "big step forward was made in Brussels to impart a supranational character to the national economic policies."

It is no coincidence that the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, which favours Britain's accession to the Supersnake, has stressed that the EMS would immediately establish a highly indispensable discipline for the British government which would have to oppose short-term political palliatives which do not ensure lasting economic stability. The "palliatives" that do not suit the

entrepreneurs are well known — they are the Labour government's fear to freeze wages. It is the apprehensions felt by most Britons that their country's accession to the EMS would inevitably mean further belt-tightening that compelled the Callaghan government to conclude that the Supersnake was not worth a defeat at the coming election.

And fourthly, the establishment of the European Monetary System may strengthen the EEC's positions in the Western monetary and credit system and in world trade.

The West European monopolies hope that the Supersnake will help them make deeper inroads in the countries seeking admission to the Common Market — Greece, Spain, and Portugal. It is hoped in Brussels to tighten the bonds between the Common Market and the 53 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries which signed a trade treaty — the so-called Lome Convention — with the EEC in 1975. Particular importance is also attached in Brussels to the Arab oil producing countries, for they account for 70 percent of all the oil the Common Market members import and for 15 percent of Common Market exports. The report drawn up by the Commission of the European Communities for the fourth session of the European-Arab Dialogue in Damascus on December 9-11 stressed the need of guarantees for regular deliveries of oil, promotion of industrial cooperation, and wider participation of the Arab oil-producing countries' capital in the modernization of EEC industries.

Among the factors producing a positive impact on the economic and monetary situation in the Common Market is successful East-West business co-operation. As pointed out time and again in the West European capitals, long-term and large-scale agreements signed with the CMEA countries by the F.R.G., France, Italy and a number of other EEC members help the latter solve their raw-material problems, bring orders to their industry, and reduce unemployment. Broader mutually beneficial trade and industrial cooperation and contacts between the CMEA and the EEC would stabilize the economic situation in Europe.

There are chances that the West European Supersnake will survive. The question is whether its creators will succeed not only in aligning their rates of exchange, but also in appraising the realities of the present-day world economy.

Britain: dangerously unhinged

Officially, the British bore the humiliation of their Prime Minister at Guadeloupe with the characteristic "stiff upper lip." British coverage of the summit focused on the balmy sunshine, Callaghan's snappy clothes, the allegedly positive response with which, the British press claimed, the other leaders greeted Callaghan's announcement of the Harrier jet sale to China, and the assertion that nothing of substance was transpiring at the meeting.

But elsewhere, there are signs that the British are becoming dangerously unhinged. The British mood is typified by Guardian columnist Christopher Makins, who called for an independent British nuclear capability, and by the leaking of 1948 Cabinet documents which reveal that at that time Winston Churchill urged a preemptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union. The unstable British temper was quickly detected by the Soviets. Churchill's "insane call" is "unfortunately, not part of history," warned Radio Moscow. And it noted that Britain's policy of superpower confrontation could "plunge the world into unheard of catastrophe." Some examples of British thinking:

The Guardian, Jan. 6:

Britain intends to go ahead with the sale of Harrier jump jets to Communist China, provided the deal can be made part of a much larger trade package. . . . Although the Americans have reservations about the sale of Harriers to China . . . there is no sign that Mr. Callaghan, President Giscard d'Estaing, or Chancellor Helmut Schmidt believe that the kind of trade deals now being discussed would have seriously damaging effects on Europe's diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. . . . The weather is making its own contribution to the rather determined air of relaxation which the participants have adopted. Mr. Callaghan has his own status symbol in the form of HMS Scylla, Britain's "guard ship" in the Caribbean. . . .

Christopher Makins, The Guardian, Jan. 4:

The numerous blanks which have long been tolerated in NATO doctrine on the use of theatre nuclear forces (TNF) increasingly need to be filled in. . . . The alliance should procure new, modern, survivable nuclear forces to provide a more reliable capability than now exists to destroy important, especially military, targets (notably in the western Soviet Union) with forces other than American strategic systems. . . . These new systems should be provided . . . as a means of retaining some capability of this kind in Western European hands and thus providing some reinsurance to Europeans generally . . . by new British systems. Given that France is still deeply in the grip of Gaullist strategic thought, only Britain has the experience and capacity to provide this reinsurance. . . .

Indeed understandable British reticence on the European Monetary System makes a nuclear initiative all the more attractive. . . .

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Will Carter say yes to dollar support?

Schmidt, Giscard offer dollar link to EMS

The U.S. dollar rallied strongly on world foreign exchange markets in the three trading days following the four-power summit in Guadeloupe. Rumors were flying that a secret agreement had been reached to inaugurate major new dollar-support measures. European observers say that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing issued a formal proposal to U.S. President Jimmy Carter calling for linking the dollar parity to the European Monetary System (EMS) established by the two European leaders on Jan. 2.

A tight lid has been placed on all but the most trivial news concerning the Jan. 6-7 summit. A State Department source has confirmed that Schmidt and Giscard did indeed make a proposal on the dollar, but he could give no details.

A significant leak may have occurred with the Jan. 5 publication of an article headlined "U.S.-Europe-Japan Agreement on Parities?" in the Italian daily *Corriere della Sera*. *Corriere* reported on a recent public statement by French Prime Minister Raymond Barre. Barre said he hoped that the summit would result in U.S.-European Community cooperation "for a better management of the world monetary system." Barre reiterated that the EMS is not directed against the dollar, as the Anglophile media are saying, and that the dollar must be maintained as "the means par excellence of exchange on the international financial market."

Corriere noted the similarity between Barre's remarks and a Japanese government proposal, reported by the Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun*, to create a "zone of stability" in the dollar-yen parity. The Japanese plan, originally intended to be presented at a Tokyo summit this summer, would allow the dollar-yen parity to fluctuate by some 5 to 10 percent above or below a central parity to be reviewed every six months.

Both the Barre statement and the Japanese proposal reflect the growing determination of European and Japanese leading circles to reestablish fixed exchange rates, or at least, narrowly fluctuating rates, as a necessary prerequisite for expanded world trade.

A bull market for the dollar

Giscard and Schmidt's dollar-support plan cannot be properly understood in isolation from their Third World industrialization policies and their overall policy for world peace and economic development which has been documented in previous issues of *Executive Intelligence*

Review. The Franco-German plan would kick off a long-term dollar "bull market" by opening up new export markets for the U.S. economy.

This plan should not be confused with the British plan, as reflected in the London *Economist*, to "save" the dollar by imposing further austerity measures, such as interest rate hikes and energy consumption cutbacks, on the U.S. economy. As even the Bank of England admits in its internal memoranda, austerity will only force a recession on the United States and prevent new investment in productive plant and equipment — ensuring that, in the long term, the dollar will have little chance of recovery.

Although Schmidt and Giscard probably proposed an entire package of short-term measures to support the dollar, including expanded credit facilities for intervention, the central point of their message to President Carter must have been that all of these measures have only limited usefulness as long as the U.S. government remains uncommitted to the "Grand Design" policy of the European Monetary System.

Odd man out

Carter's response to the dollar-support offer from Schmidt and Giscard is not yet known. What is known is that Britain no longer wields the power it once did in international monetary policy-making. A quite ludicrous effort by the *New York Times* to boost Callaghan's role at the Guadeloupe summit served to point out Britain's increasing international isolation.

In an editorial entitled "The New Agenda at Guadeloupe," the *Times* on Jan. 5 protested that "there is growing sentiment in Europe expressed most strongly by Prime Minister Callaghan of Britain, that the EMS cannot survive unless the dollar is stabilized." The editorial added that Callaghan was heading up an international initiative to move from the present chaotic system of floating rates to "a system of joint management" of the monetary system.

However, even the most hard-core of Anglo-American intelligence operatives have dismissed the *Times* editorial as "ridiculous." According to the Brookings Institution's Robert Solomon, if anyone were to launch an initiative to save the dollar, "it would be Giscard . . . Callaghan can't make a pitch to Carter or anybody at the moment . . . Giscard is really on the offensive against the British 'inside the European Community,'" Solomon added.

"Giscard is now number two in Europe. He has kicked Callaghan down to number three."

EMS already functioning

Not waiting for a U.S. commitment, the European Monetary System, the model for the new world economic order which Giscard and Schmidt intend to establish, has been functioning unofficially since Jan. 2. A British-engineered dispute over agricultural pricing which generated a lot of heat for the French government from peasant layers, forced the European governments to delay the formal launching of the new monetary system.

Since Jan. 2, European central banks have been working closely together so that EMS member currencies have been fluctuating against each other within the 2.25 percent bands (or 6 percent in the case of Italy) stipulated by the Brussels agreement on the EMS.

European press reports indicate that Schmidt and Giscard worked out an agreement at Guadeloupe to get the EMS in full operation by the end of January. Giscard told reporters on Jan. 8 that he expected the EMS to be operational by Jan. 31. Schmidt announced at a Jan. 9 press conference in the Bahamas that roadblocks to the formal inauguration of the EMS could be removed within two weeks.

—Alice Sheppard

HongShang-Midland merger in trouble

Reports are circulating in the New York financial community that the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation's proposed acquisition of 51 percent of the shares of Marine Midland Banks, Inc., will fail under a U.S. Labor Party challenge. The Labor Party, in testimony before Federal Reserve Board of Governors staff Oct. 18, 1978, argued that the HongShang and other British banks acted as "launderers" for billions of dollars deriving from international heroin traffic concentrated in Hong Kong and that the HongShang, in particular, was the central bank of the dope traffic.

Earlier published reports and informal briefings from the merging banks suggested that a judgment was expected before the end of the year, and the Fed's failure to adjudicate the issue immediately provoked suspicion that the merger was in trouble.

Extracts from the Labor Party brief alleging HongShang involvement in financing the narcotics traffic were

first published in the *Executive Intelligence Review* on Oct. 31, 1978 and have since been expanded into a paperback book entitled, *Dope, Inc.** According to a Labor Party spokesman, the Labor Party has already submitted a protest against the proposed acquisition of the Union Bank of California by the Standard and Chartered Bank on similar grounds, and will file a full evidentiary brief supporting the objection later in January.

According to sources intimately connected to the HongShang case, the Federal Reserve, which has regulatory jurisdiction over takeovers of American banks by foreign financial institutions, may throw the case open to the public. The HongShang's position is especially weak because of the so-called hidden reserves issue. Under British (and Hong Kong) banking practice, income accruing from sale of fixed assets, foreign exchange activities, and investments is either contributed to or deducted from internal reserves, which are not made public. In a letter dated Aug. 29, made public in the sheaf of documents that the HongShang provided to the Fed in support of the proposed merger, the HongShang's accountants refused to certify the bank's financial data because of the secrecy problem. The accountants, Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Price Waterhouse, noted that the Hong Kong government had intervened to ensure that no such information would be released.

However, the Fed requested additional data pertaining to the hidden reserves and the bank's list of subsidiaries, on the condition that it be kept confidential. Since the Labor Party's allegation is that the HongShang keeps two sets of books, and it is a matter of public record that the bank keeps a second, secret set of books, refutation of the Labor Party's exhaustively documented charges is difficult.

The same sources report that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve may find itself "out of its depth on the narcotics issue," and unwilling to make a judgment either way. In order to diminish its own responsibility, the sources continued, the Board of Governors may decide to act on a Labor Party request, and throw the issue open to public hearings. The HongShang has strenuously opposed such hearings.

It is expected that the New York State Banking Authority, which has jurisdiction over HongShang's ability to vote any shares it buys in a New York State bank holding company, will follow whatever lead the Fed provides.

**Dope, Inc.*, by Konstandinos Kalimtgis, David Goldman, and Jeffrey Steinberg (New York: New Benjamin Franklin House, 1978).



Mail fraud, Maoists, and MI-6

The U.S. Postal Service is in worse shape than you suspect

In 1974, officials of the U.S. Labor Party began to notice that a significant percentage of mail arriving to the party's New York City headquarters was already opened — and often empty. A complaint was filed with the Postal Service, which reported that mail was accidentally being diverted to an adjacent post office box, at the giant New York City General Post Office, one which belonged to the giant Macy's department store. The Service promised to carefully instruct all employees to make sure that mail for the USLP was delivered to the proper box.

There the matter rested until 1977, when the party again began to observe a pattern of opened and empty mail. Officials began keeping a log of such instances, and the investigation was reopened. This time it proceeded to the offices of Chemical Bank, which operates a mail service on behalf of Macy's. Chemical reported in writing to USLP investigators that USLP mail was arriving to the Macy's box already opened by the time it reached the bank.

Last year, the USLP conducted test mailings to its New York City post office box. One test found that 6 percent of test letters mailed in New York City never reached their intended destination. Last month, the USLP made a careful record of mail sent to its headquarters from party officials and supporters around the country. Of letters known to have been mailed, fully 25 percent never reached the USLP. What is more, mail which is known to be missing contained some \$4,600 in checks which never reached the party. Based on that and other figures, the USLP estimates that hundreds of thousands in contributions and other funds have disappeared in the mails in the past four and one-half years.

Christmas snafus? Another horror story of Postal Service inefficiency and bungling? The USLP thinks not. A months-long investigation has uncovered a pattern of conscious and deliberate intelligence "dirty-tricks" and black operations being conducted by top officials in the Postal Service. Centered around trusted Kennedy family associates and British agents and agents-of-influence in and outside the government, the British takeover focuses on the spring 1970 law that transformed the United States Post Office — an institution conceived by Benjamin Franklin as an essential component of U.S. government

efforts to aid the development of U.S. business and industry — into the "free enterprise" U.S. Postal Service.

The Postal Service a Kennedy operation? That conclusion may seem surprising to those who remember that it was the Nixon administration which fought for and pushed the postal reorganization bill through Congress. But it was the Kennedys who initiated the idea, and economist Milton Friedman — tied to the Kennedys both through British economic circles, and the old Prohibition-era bootlegging networks with which both Friedman and the Kennedys are associated — who inspired Nixon with the Postal Service debacle.

As the following report shows, the U.S. Postal Service is through-and-through a Kennedy/British intelligence operation, run at the top by high-level National Security Agency and other intelligence operatives, and extending at bottom to nests of Maoist terrorists who are employed in key positions at important Postal Service facilities.

Can anyone in the United States rely on the Postal Service? Besides fraud operations against the USLP, the Kennedy role in the Postal Service is expected to loom large in the 1980 Presidential campaign, when the Republican Party expects to base its fundraising effort — in a campaign against a possible candidate Ted Kennedy — on a direct-mail effort.

PHASE I: THE COVERT OPERATION

In 1969, William J. Cotter became Chief Postal Inspector, the head of the oldest law enforcement agency in the United States. Postal inspectors are usually chosen from the ranks of postal employees, given extensive training in detecting criminal mail activities. But Mr. Cotter was different.

Cotter is a career intelligence agent. His specialty is mail surveillance — opening, tampering, and monitoring correspondence in violation of the U.S. Constitution's guarantee of privacy of the mails. Since the 1950s, he has worked as the CIA's director of "mail cover" operations in New York, operations run by the agency's counterintelligence chief, James Jesus Angleton.

The CIA is not the only organization involved in mail cover operations. There is the FBI and the super-secret National Security Agency (NSA) which was — and still is — over its head in illicit postal operations. While the various congressional committees investigating intelligence agency abuses have pilloried the CIA and FBI for their illegal mail activities, the NSA has remained untouched because “it was merely acting on orders from the other agencies.” The truth is quite the opposite. The NSA connection involves more than “mail cover” operations. This agency is the point of control for the activities of the Intertel private intelligence outfit, the Mafia, the Kennedy machine, and Henry Kissinger in the takeover of the U.S. Postal Service.

The case of Larry O'Brien

In September 1965 Lawrence O'Brien was sworn in as Postmaster General. O'Brien, since 1952, had been a ranking member of the Kennedy machine, running their electoral campaigns and giving advice on the family's political and economic fortunes. Almost immediately after the swearing-in ceremonies, he began clamoring about the “crisis in the Post Office.” Citing chronic undercapitalization and equipment obsolescence, plus an accelerating increase in mail volume, O'Brien teamed up with a media campaign warning of an imminent postal breakdown. The press began to demand changes to the present system to “improve efficiency,” “cut cost,” “run the Post Office like a business” and “end political patronage and corruption.”

Then, in October 1966 there was a major national mail snarl when a conveyor belt broke down in Chicago's main Post Office. O'Brien officially launched the reorganization campaign. On April 3, 1967, he issued marching orders to the press during a speech to the Magazine Publishers Association. The solution to the postal crisis, O'Brien said, was to run the postal system like a corporation so it cannot rely on Treasury subsidies to cover up its inefficiencies. The service should be commensurate with its balance sheet. Its control must not reside in the political process — or the executive branch. The Postmaster General, said O'Brien, must be allowed to run the mail business with no interference or pressure from “politicians.” He proposed, therefore, that the postal system should be removed from the Executive and function independently, the Postmaster General should act as a de facto executive director on a board of governors, and political patronage must end.

Five days later President Johnson appointed a ten-member Presidential Commission on Postal Organization, chaired by Frederick Kappel, the retired chairman of American Telephone & Telegraph. The media churned out periodic leaks of the commission's findings over the next 14 months, leading up to the commission's release of its report in June 1968. O'Brien's recommendations were repeated, but in more lurid detail and with a distinct emphasis on removing the service from executive branch control.

Two months before the Kappel Commission released its

report and after only two and a half years in office, O'Brien quit as Postmaster General to “execute” Robert Kennedy's presidential campaign. Less than a month after Kennedy's assassination, O'Brien and four or five other Kennedy machine men found employment with Robert Maheu, who at the time was effectively running the Howard Hughes' corporate empire. Maheu was to soon become a top executive at Intertel.

Short for International Intelligence, Inc., Intertel is one of the world's largest private intelligence agencies and is a subsidiary of Resorts International, the Meyer Lansky-linked casino conglomerate which operates in the Bahamas and, pending a challenge to its license, Mafia-ridden New Jersey. Intertel took over Hughes' extensive casino operations in 1970, with Maheu soon — if not before — switching allegiances. O'Brien and his men were retained by Maheu and Hughes throughout the period of the corporate takeover.

In the meantime, O'Brien had become head of the Democratic National Committee in 1969, and was later named Commissioner of the National Basketball Association, one of the primary sport laundromats for illegal money — and tied into Intertel networks.

The NSA, Intertel, and Watergate

The case of O'Brien and his Intertel connections leads via an intricate route directly to the Post Office takeover and the minimally five year operation to defraud the U.S. Labor Party.

Intertel was formed in 1968 with \$2 million from Resorts International, an offshoot of Robert Vesco's International Overseas Services which is a creation of the Rothschilds and British merchant banks. Intertel absorbed many of the networks and personnel of a formerly Swiss-based entity called Permindex, set up earlier by the Israeli Mossad's Tibor Rosenbaum and Canadian Major Louis Bloomfield, who ran the FBI's “Division Five.” Permindex specialized in political assassinations, and was responsible for several known attempts on the life of French President de Gaulle during the 1960s and for the murder of President Kennedy.

Intertel is run and staffed by a large contingent of “former” NSA agents, including the former deputy director of NSA security and the former chief of the NSA's Special Projects Section. The latter interfaced with the mail cover operations. The president of Intertel is Robert Pelouin, a former commander in the Office of Naval Intelligence, member of the NSA, and the chief of Bobby Kennedy's Organized Crime Task Force in the Justice Department!

The Mossad connection to Intertel brings the investigation into the postal service back full circle to the CIA's Angleton and Chief Postal Inspector William Cotter. Throughout the postwar period to about 1974, Angleton commanded the agency's Israel desk, working directly with the Mossad. It is known by the law enforcement authorities of the West German, Italian, and French governments, among others, that the Mossad is

the field coordinator of international terrorism and assassination.

O'Brien and Intertel also loom large in the Watergate coup d'etat against President Nixon. Nixon had launched a counterintelligence investigation of organized crime and drug-running, targeting particularly Intertel. O'Brien's link to Intertel was a large factor in Nixon's acquiescence to the break-in of his offices at the Watergate hotel. That Henry Kissinger figured prominently in the deliberate bungling of that operation is not coincidental to the postal takeover.

The Kappel Commission

The Kappel Commission which helped to lay the groundwork for the Post Office takeover consisted of nothing more than a bunch of spooks tied to the upper echelons of British and Israeli intelligence. Besides Kappel himself, the commission was comprised of:

George Pierce Baker, Dean of Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration and a former agent-operative in the U.S. War Department during World War II.

David Bell, another Harvard professor and an expert in budget cutting.

Rudolph Petersen, former president of the Bank of America and board member of Transamerica Corporation. The latter funded Project One in San Francisco, one of the brainwashing conduits of members of Jim Jones's Peoples' Temple.

David Ginsburg, a Kennedy machine member, former Intertel associate, and now Henry Kissinger's lawyer.

To ensure that the Kappel Commission's report would be forced through Congress, O'Brien — now working with Maheu and Hughes — formed and chaired a "Citizens Committee for Postal Reform." The committee included John A. Hill, president of Aetna Life and Casualty; John Loeb, senior partner of the Loeb, Rhoades investment firm and a major backer of the Canada-based Bronfman drug-running family; and Lucius Clay of Lehman Brothers. The committee pumped hundreds of thousands of dollars into advertisements and Madison Avenue public relations for postal reorganization — as well as political payoffs to gather the necessary votes.

PHASE II: THE OVERT OPERATION

The Kappel Commission report received a cold reception in Congress. In 1968, Senator A.S. "Mike" Monroney, Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee, bluntly stated that there was not a "human chance" that Congress would pass any such plan. He was seconded by Representative Thaddeus Dulski, chairman of the corresponding House committee: "There must be great care taken that the cure is not worse than the illness." President Johnson himself refused to endorse or submit legislation on the recommendations, saying only that "This report should be widely read and studied."

Incoming President Richard Nixon, however, bought the idea of a postal corporation and reorganization by swallowing an unhealthy dose of "fiscal conservatism." Nixon, with the likely encouragement of Milton Friedman, bought the line to turn the Post Office into a real business, stop the deficits and Treasury bail-outs, and end the inefficiency of patronage (the latter a "clever" public relations move). In 1969, with the appointments by the new Nixon Administration of Winston Blount as Postmaster General and Cotter as Chief Postal Inspector, all the elements and personnel were in place for the coup.

To preempt any move to ram the Kappel Commission recommendations through Congress, Rep. Dulski introduced a bill on Jan. 3, 1969, the first day of the 91st Congress. Dulski's proposal, H.R. 4, incorporated most of the secondary reforms of the Kappel study, but held the line on keeping the Post Office "as a regular Government department with the Postmaster General as a member of the Cabinet... all within the framework of the historic philosophy and fundamental principles of our Government." Dulski emphasized that the real issue was nothing less than the integrity of the Constitution and the Government itself.

Dulski's bill had the unanimous support of the postal unions and the AFL-CIO, which feared that the Kappel proposals would eliminate any chance of collective bargaining and remove postal workers from the protection of civil service classification. On April 22, Dulski began what would turn out to be one of the most exhaustive set of hearings in Congress's history.

The new Postmaster General, Winston M. Blount, countered Dulski by trying to conduct a media campaign for reorganization and otherwise bypassing Congress. Blount framed his plan in secrecy without consulting Congress. In May he presented the Administration's reorganization proposal, not to a congressional committee, but to the Press Club in Washington, further angering congressmen. Blount was quoted in the *Washington Post* as threatening to "go over the head of Congress, to the American people," to sell his plan. At the end of the month, President Nixon submitted Blount's proposal to Congress, which was sponsored by Rep. Morris Udall.

It is hardly incidental to note that only weeks before O'Brien's April 1967 speech originally proposing the postal reorganization, Britain had put forth an identical proposal to turn its postal service into an independent corporation, out of direct government control. Furthermore, in October 1969, Blount traveled to Britain at the invitation of Her Majesty's Government to personally participate in the opening ceremonies celebrating the establishment of Britain's independent postal corporation.

The hearings went on for five months. In September, the House Post Office Committee began executive deliberations on both Dulski's and Udall's bills. An extraordinary 24 sessions were held behind closed doors, lasting nearly six months. Till the end, it was generally acknowledged that Dulski would get his way: the Post Office would remain under executive and congressional

control and the Postmaster General would be retained in the Cabinet. But in the last two weeks of debate, key members of the committee caved in to a combination of threats and political payoffs. Dulski's bill was changed to include the postal corporation and removal of the Postmaster General from the Cabinet. On March 12, 1970, the committee voted up the rewritten H.R. 4.

The postal strike set-up

Just six days later, "militant" postal workers in the New York City region began an illegal wildcat strike demanding collective bargaining and sharp wage increases. In three days, the strike had spread to most major cities in the northern half of the nation. Mail quickly backed up throughout the country, as business and the whole economy threatened to grind to a halt.

A hasty agreement to negotiate between the Administration and the postal unions' leadership ended the strike in most cities in the next three or four days, with the notable exception of the New York-Newark area. There, William Cotter, who had served as the New York Regional Postal Inspection Chief before becoming Chief Inspector in Washington, had done his work well.

Cotter and his team had inundated the large postal installations in the metropolitan regions with gangs of Maoists, "radicals," and agent-provocateurs, who now refused to return to work. Coupled with the legitimate grievances and the falling real wages of postal workers, the New York wildcat was ready to blow any time Cotter and company chose. Government action was demanded and President Nixon was forced to call in the National Guard to sort the mails, a task for which the troops were untrained. That strike soon ended, as the Administration began bargaining with the unions in earnest.

Blount took command and made the unions an offer they couldn't refuse: a de facto 14 percent wage hike and expanded collective bargaining. In exchange, the unions were "to agree upon and jointly sponsor legislation designed to restructure the Post Office to operate on a self-contained basis." The unions were to agree to abandon their opposition to the independent corporation and back the Kappel legislation!

The agreement came on April 16, and on the same day, Nixon introduced H.R. 17070 into the House, a much stronger version of the amended Dulski bill. Within a month, H.R. 17070 was passed by a close vote in the committee. It passed the House by June 18 and was law by August. On July 1, 1971, the Post Office would cease to be a part of the Executive. It would henceforth be run by forces ultimately controlled by British intelligence.

Representative H.R. Gross (R-Iowa), one of the few congressmen who fought the reorganization every step of the way, warned that the new law was reported out of the committee "by a bare majority... The only thing we can reasonably predict is that...postal rates will go up and postal service to the public will be drastically reduced..." Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas was more blunt in his characterization.

"This Postal Corporation bill is the Tonkin Gulf Resolution of domestic legislation. I know of no precedent for this bill. The Constitution provides that Congress shall establish the Post Office and post roads. We abdicate this constitutional responsibility when we turn the function over to a corporation."

The reorganization

Blount wasted no time in reorganizing. Even before the Post Office was formally severed from the executive and legislative branches, he began cutting the budget, cutting services, laying off workers, and forcing drastic management changes. Between July 1970 and December 1972, 54,000 workers — 8 percent of the employees — were forced into early retirement or dismissed under various pretexts. About one-quarter of these were supervisory personnel, many of whom were replaced by individuals not on the basis of "merit," as the Kappel recommendations purportedly urged, but on the basis of adherence to cost-cutting dictates — and the political willingness to corrupt the Post Office for illegal operations. Cotter had 300 out of 1500 postal inspectors replaced, not by trained postal employees as in the past, but by a plethora of "college graduates" and British-NSA agents. Employee morale went to new lows, as more and more civil servants were replaced with counterculture freaks and outright incompetents.

But this was only the beginning. Blount was able to "reorganize" by putting through a decentralization plan to "grant local areas more power and efficiency." The service was divided into five regions, 83 districts with district managers, and 533 sectional centers with managers, each with 60-80 associate Post Offices. This resulted actually in *less* local autonomy, with the sectional and district managers making the important local decisions — most were incompetent and in many cases purposefully destructive.

The decentralization, however, did result in an increasing concentration of mail in designated sectional and district centers, aiding the surveillance, "cover" and fraud operations. In March 1971, before the corporation officially started operations, Blount announced the establishment of a National Bulk Mail System, which would concentrate mail in 33 centers. Today, many of these centers — like those in Secaucus and Kearny, New Jersey and Richmond, California, which receive and disburse most of the mail to and from Europe and Asia — are largely staffed with Maoists who run illegal contraband activities, including especially drugs.

Today, the Postal Service is losing more money, is more inefficient, more labor-intensive, and more undercapitalized than ever. Proposals to replace the national service with private carriers and electronic mail services mean even less control over contraband trafficking, illegal surveillance, "cover" operations, and the other British Intelligence operations which the U.S. Postal Service today performs.

— Steve Parsons

CIA agent's death tied to drug trade

Soviet sleuth reports Paisley met with Mafia drug czars

Sensational stories are very popular in America, but this one — the death of John Paisley — was covered up. Somebody put the brakes on. Why? Because an investigation would probably come to the conclusion that two of the most powerful organizations in the U.S. were involved here: the CIA and the Mafia.

Who was John Paisley?

Until 1974, he worked as deputy director of the strategic studies department of the CIA. He was responsible for studying the military programs of other countries. Four years ago, Paisley retired and became a consultant for the CIA...

And then... John Paisley, one of the aces of the American secret service, was found in the Chesapeake Bay with a bullet wound in his head, a few days after he mysteriously disappeared.

As soon as Paisley's body was found, the story immediately appeared that "a veteran of American intelligence had committed suicide." The FBI, which conducted the investigation, maintained silence. Considering the rivalry between the CIA and the FBI, it may be supposed that it had been decided in Langley to put the squeeze on the "sons of Edgar Hoover": agree with the suicide story, don't put up a fight, this is the way it has to be.

Why? What for?

Suicide story untenable

The suicide story is untenable on several counts. First of all, before going out on his yacht, Paisley told his friend Mike Yion that he would be back the same day and would not spend the night on the yacht. Secondly, the bullet removed from Paisley's skull was a higher caliber than the bullets in his own pistol. And thirdly, the report Paisley was working on was scattered all over the cabin, as if someone was looking for something very important, but couldn't find it.

American law, incidentally, permits various interpretations of these circumstances. It could be stated, for example, that upon saying goodbye to his friend, Paisley had no intention of killing himself, but that some psychological crisis brought him to that step. The "heavy bullet"? This could be a production flaw, an accident; the ballistics specialists would have to determine. And the report could have been thrown around by Paisley himself, dissatisfied with his work.

But how do you explain the fact that there were weights

attached to Paisley's belt, and that they dragged him to the bottom?

American law works according to the laws of analogy. From the annals of U.S. court practice, we cannot fail to find at least two analogous cases. Three years ago, in June 1975, a barrel was found floating off the Florida coast. Inside was found the body of one of the big Mafia bosses, John Rosselli.

I have already written about the case where the FBI found out through wiretaps about the plan of Chicago Mafia boss James Torello — that "rising star of the Cosa Nostra" — to kill a trade union leader after taking him out to sea in his motorboat. We may recall that Torello's rise began in the sixties. At that time he was a hired killer, a small fry in the family of Sam Giancana, who was shot several years ago in Chicago — the CIA agent Giancana who personally ran the preparations to assassinate Fidel

IN THIS SECTION:

There has been intense speculation in the Western press over the mysterious, apparent suicide last September of a high-ranking CIA analyst, John Paisley. From the Soviet Union, however, has come a unique slant on the case: the suggestion that Paisley's death is somehow related to the involvement of sections of the CIA in the drug trade. The suggestion comes from Soviet commentator Julian Semyonov, whose series on the Mafia role in the Kennedy and other assassinations — *Capriccio Siciliano* — appeared in the *Executive Intelligence Review* last year only weeks before House specialists finally conceded that the Kennedy murder was, indeed, the work of a conspiracy.

Semyonov's latest piece, "Behind the Scenes of the 'Paisley Affair'," which appeared in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* dated Dec. 20, 1978, is noteworthy for several reasons, not the least being his identification of the international drug trade as an international "corporation," and his inclusion of the British crown colony Hong Kong as a major narcotics trafficking center. In this section, our exclusive translation. (Note: subheads are added by *Executive Intelligence Review*.)

Castro. Now Torello had surpassed his teacher: he hung the convicted usurer Jackson on a meathook and tortured him with electric shocks for several days until he died. Torello remained free, a completely respectable member of Chicago "high society."

Paisley and the Mafia

American lawyers are experienced people. They could probably interpret the weights on Paisley's belt and advance any number of hypotheses. But how do you explain away the irrefutable facts that Paisley met several times with those Mafiosi engaged in the illegal import of narcotics into the U.S.?

Paisley's contacts with the Mafia people were noted at precisely the time that a new spiral of the illegal narcotics trade in New York began and the battle between the present "narcotics king," Carmine Galante, and the boss Angelo Dellacroce, for leadership of Cosa Nostra, is considered to have gone into its decisive phase. The interests of so many people were involved in this fight, that it was impossible to predict the outcome: U.S. attorneys estimate that the Mafia controls tens of thousands of perfectly legal firms, with annual revenues of \$12 billion! (It is a paradox of the capitalist world that organized crime flourishes because people known as perfectly respectable citizens, without batting an eye, buy cheap contraband goods, discount cigarettes, and of course, heroin supplied by the Mafia; the sale of narcotics has not yet been legalized. The legalization of casino gambling in several states in the U.S., by the way, has also played into the hands of the Mafia; and if ten years ago the offtake on dog racing and the racetrack was \$6 billion, today it has reached \$18 billion!)

The Appalachia meeting

To investigate the "Paisley affair" more carefully, let us review some history. Twenty years ago, during the power struggle in the Mafia at that time, it was decided to hold an "all-American convention" of the Cosa Nostra family leaders. Vito Genovese, then a pretender to the throne of "Godfather Number One," proposed to gather in Chicago. But the Buffalo Mafia boss Stefano Magaddino objected: "The FBI is strong in Chicago; hang our tails out and they'll round us all up at once." He suggested meeting at old man Joseph Barbara's in the small New York town of Appalachia. This idea was accepted.

About 100 Mafia leaders converged on the farm. The last question raised during their talks was somewhat unexpected: since the FBI narcotics bureau was hot on the trail of the Mafia and beginning to step on some people's toes, it was necessary to temporarily suspend the underground heroin trade. But analysis of a proposal like that leads to one conclusion: this kind of a ban would only step up the secret heroin trade, but new Mafia people, the "Young Wave," would take it over. Carmine Galante was 46 years old at the time — remember that. His chief rival Dellacroce was 42, and heroin had never been his forte. Loan sharking and casino gambling were his sphere.

But just as this question was being discussed by the godfathers, police sergeant Crosswell noticed the mass of Lincolns and Rolls Royces parked at the farm. He and three partners managed to seize several dozen Mafiosi. Fifty other men broke through the police ring, since Crosswell was unable to summon help. Thus the question of a temporary suspension of the narcotics trade, until the FBI cooled down, remained unresolved by the "strategists" of the American Mafia.

And who was putting this question on the agenda? Who was interested in the advancement of "dark horses" like Galante to the throne of the new godfathers? Who wanted further expansion of the worldwide secret Mafia networks? Who gained from the Mafia millionaires that the FBI was aiming at? The case of cooperation with the CIA by the godfather Lucky Luciano speaks for itself. In violation of American law, this criminal was freed from jail — on orders from the American secret service. The CIA's work with the Chicago Mafia boss Sam Giancana shows the same thing.

And who helped the men arrested at the New York farm go free? The godfathers were accused of plotting to obstruct justice, since they refused to explain their presence at Barbara's house. They were found guilty and sentenced, but they didn't stay in jail for very long. In November 1960, they were freed on appeal. Some of the country's leading lawyers argued their case.

"What was the purpose of the meeting," asked the judge.

The godfathers answered as if someone had prepared a story for each of them.

"Old man Barbara was getting sick... He is very dear to all of us, because he makes the best pizza in the States."

And believe it or not, Barbara, in New York State, was visited by Frank de Simone, the patron of Cosa Nostra in California; James Civello, the Dallas Mafia boss; and Luis Traficante, Jr., the Florida chief who had represented the interests of "narcotics emperor" Lucky Luciano in Cuba before the revolution.

The absurdity of their answers, however, did not keep the judge from letting all the Mafiosi go scot-free. And all these "rehabilitated" bandits immediately took off to see CIA agent Lucky Luciano, who had begun to collaborate with the U.S. secret service already in 1942. Lucky Luciano at that time was living in Italy. And not alone: the U.S. government, starting in the late 1940s, exiled all the Cosa Nostra gangsters on whom there was supposedly not enough evidence to put in jail. Even before the "Appalachians" arrived in Europe, CIA agent Luciano already had working with him such "veterans" as Giuseppe Badalamenti, Frank Caruso, Gaetano Chifalo.

The international drug corporation

How did the "exiled" Mafiosi occupy themselves in Italy? They created throughout Europe a broad network of "import-export" companies — mainly trading in fruits and vegetables (they hid heroin in the oranges and almonds). The Mafia network encompassed all of Europe:

Caruso was based in Marseilles; Cappola had offices in Marseilles, Frankfurt-am-Main, and Hamburg; Shillachi in Monaco; Picci in Genoa.

Thus the CIA, through Lucky Luciano, who was closely connected with Hong Kong, had a labyrinthine network of agents through Western Europe. But the CIA didn't stay in debt for this: the flow of the heroin plague into the U.S. was run under the cover of their European stations.

Today Carmine Galante, whose people maintained contact with the CIA consultant John Paisley, has his hand on the pulse of the international heroin corporation. It is precisely he who is closely tied to the heroin suppliers in Amsterdam's Chinatown, in Hong Kong, and in Southeast Asia. It is precisely he who could not fail to run to the CIA for help when he feared the FBI's counter-intelligence efforts. It was he who, in exchange for that help, carried out and still does implement special secret instructions from the gentlemen at Langley, just as his predecessor Lucky Luciano did.

Why was Paisley killed? What were they after in his report? What was the criminal looking for on the yacht? The Mafia's signature is obvious. But who sanctioned this murder?

One of the CIA leaders was not long ago forced — apparently trying to overtake his FBI competitors — to state that he did not exclude the possibility that Paisley's contacts with the Mafia occurred "with the CIA leadership's knowledge."

In that case, the question arises of how to reconcile this statement with the words of CIA director Admiral Turner, regarding operations against narcotics traffic: "We place a great emphasis on this, stressing in instructions to our agents that this is a priority task. We have achieved some

successes." With respect to political murders, Admiral Turner declared even more decisively, "We are categorically forbidden to engage in such activities. Perhaps in an extraordinary situation, it would be justified to kill a person in the name of a good cause and we would be able to convince the President to make an exception..."

Did Turner know?

Did the CIA director know about the preparations to murder his consultant John Paisley? And if not, then is a new campaign of "uncontrolled actions" beginning in the CIA, such as was recently discussed in the U.S Congress?

The Director of the CIA does little to conceal his unhappiness with congressional control over the agency. "The monitoring process involves a definite risk," he says, "First of all, there is a danger that our intelligence will be weakened — we won't want to take risks because someone might criticize us. The second danger is disclosure. When too many people know about a secret operation, it can become public, which could cost somebody's life or cause the operation to be terminated... I would like us to inform the congressional commission less..."

But whether the CIA likes it or not, the public will find out the reasons and purpose of the murder of John Paisley. Whether the Director of the CIA likes it or not, the American public will most probably be very interested to know who is running whom — the CIA chiefs the Mafia, or vice versa, with godfathers giving orders to Langley.

—Julian Semyonov,
Literaturnaya Gazeta

A military coup threatened

Britain urges generals' revolt to foster Lewis plan

Less than one week after taking power, Iranian Premier Shapur Bakhtiar is involved in a crucial bid to solidify his government and avoid a right-wing military coup. Bakhtiar stated that should his efforts fail his country must choose between two alternatives. "At this time, the country is facing, on the one hand, the continued corrupt government of the past 25 years; on the other, a military coup . . . I am trying my best to prevent a coup," declared Dr. Bakhtiar.

Throughout Iran there is talk of a replay of 1953, when under similar circumstances, the Shah temporarily left Iran under strong political pressure led by Prime Minister Mossadegh, only to return and reclaim the throne after the military led a countercoup against Dr. Mossadegh.

Then General Zahedi led the countercoup which returned the Shah to the throne. Now it is Zahedi's son, U.S. Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi, who is conspiring along with hard-line anti-Soviet generals to unseat Bakhtiar, himself a former member of Mossadegh's government in the early 1950s. Zahedi is leading a conspiratorial hard-line grouping named the Hesperok Faction which includes a number of prominent generals who are openly threatening a bloody and repressive right-wing putsch. Such a development, informed Defense Department sources concur, would throw Iran into an attenuated and brutal civil war which would make the last year of political turmoil look mild.

A military coup in Iran has grave strategic import as it would install an anti-Soviet regime on Soviet borders.

According to UPI, Moscow has officially warned of "certain circles" in Washington working to overthrow the present regime and to set up a military dictatorship. The Soviet warning refers to the actions of National Security Council director Zbigniew Brzezinski who is orchestrating a coup. For months, Brzezinski has been closely collaborating with Zahedi, who up until recently has been working with the former commander of ground forces, General Oviessi. Following the appointment of Bakhtiar to the premiership, Oviessi resigned from his post and flew to

Washington for talks with Brzezinski.

Bakhtiar is now attempting to reach an agreement between the opposition which includes the leftwing National Front and the allied conservative Islamic Shi'ite clergy on the one side and the powerful military establishment and Zahedi on the other. Without such an agreement, it is likely that Bakhtiar will not be able to form a government. The central issues in these negotiations involve whether the Shah should leave Iran, giving Bakhtiar greater credibility with the population, and the sensitive issue of who will control the military, assuming that the Shah becomes simply a figurehead monarch.

The opposition, specifically the exiled Ayatollah Khomeini and the National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, are demanding that the Shah leave for good, and that if he does not they will call for further street violence and block Bakhtiar from forming a government. Bakhtiar has announced that he has a firm commitment from the Shah that the monarch will leave soon. The right-wing generals who owe much of their power to the Shah are adamant that the Shah not leave Iran and are openly threatening a coup d'etat should the Shah go.

The military threat

According to the *Baltimore Sun* Jan. 9, there are six generals who are leading the coup plot. General Khosrowdad, a vocal member of this hawkish generals' clique, told the press that if Bakhtiar allows the Shah to leave "he will be digging his own grave." He told *Le Figaro*, Dec. 9, "the Shah will not leave, because the communists will take over the country. The Army will never accept a regime led by Bakhtiar or by anyone of the National Front. We want the regime led by the Shah."

On the same day, *Le Monde* reported that an alternative "general staff" had been created, comprised of General Bahredi, the chief of the Imperial Guard, and Generals Rahemi, Nechat and Afshar. According to *Il Giorno*, this faction has drawn up a list of 100,000 religious and political opponents to be "eliminated."

in Iran

It is this clique of generals who have been working closely with Zahedi that represent the traditional corrupt court royalists. This grouping has insisted that the Bakhtiar government not assume the total command of the armed forces, a privilege traditionally reserved for the Shah.

According to Iranian diplomatic sources, when Bakhtiar presented his cabinet to the Shah last week, despite the fanfare in the press, he was still short eight nominees to fill all the cabinet positions. Bakhtiar took the premature step of announcing his cabinet based on the acceptance of the Defense Ministry portfolio by General Djam, a highly respected figure in military circles who has been at odds with the hard-liners commanding the Armed Forces, and the SAVAK secret police. Djam left Iran in 1972 to become the Ambassador to Spain, and more recently has been a private citizen in England. Djam was considered the central figure around whom the Bakhtiar government could be built and the one figure who could command the solidarity of the armed forces.

Shortly after the cabinet presentation to the Shah, Djam suddenly pulled out of the government. The reason? The Shah, under strong pressure from Zahedi and company, refused to give the Bakhtiar government full command over the 400,000 strong armed forces. The withdrawal of Djam was a major setback for Bakhtiar.

The U.S. role

In the last week, at the behest of the State and Defense Departments, the Carter Administration for the first time has taken a more definitive stand on Iran stating that the Shah should leave the country to aid Bakhtiar's efforts toward stabilization. State Department sources have confirmed that the deployment of U.S. Air Force General Huyser from NATO headquarters to Iran was done to build support for Bakhtiar among the restive generals. Huyser's stay has been extended because of the fear of a generals' coup.

At the same time, the *New York Times* reports that

Shah tells Britain they're the troublemakers

The following excerpts are from an interview the Shah gave to reporter Andrew Duncan of the London Observer on Jan. 9.

Asked by Duncan if he was expecting to stay in the country in two months time, the Shah answered "no" and said:

"Some people say, 'ask the British and Americans because they are making all the trouble.' That's what people say. That you are behind the scenes. I am repeating to you what people say. I'm not expressing my own opinion."

Duncan: Surely you don't agree?

Shah: Do you listen to the Persian version of the BBC? It's very provocative.

Duncan: Are you embarrassed to be supported publicly by President Carter or Dr. David Owen?

Shah: It's how you say it, what words you use.

Duncan: So it is an embarrassment to you?

Shah: I'd better keep quiet.

Cyrus Vance has taken a more aggressive role in the Iranian crisis since the four-power Guadeloupe summit last week. Vance has established daily communication with U.S. Ambassador in Teheran, William Sullivan, overriding communications between Brzezinski and Zahedi.

According to a number of well informed Defense Department officials, the U.S. is well aware of the prospects of the generals' coup and is working over time to halt this development. But what the officials are not saying publicly is that there is a well-planned conspiracy working through the U.S. from London to undo Bakhtiar. Mr. Brzezinski is the ring leader.

According to French press sources, the Shah, who is being constantly consulted by Zahedi, could easily be convinced that he could replay the 1953 comeback scenario, hence making a deal with the hawks. But unlike 1953, the army is bigger, more sophisticated, and, on the lower officers level, not allied with the top brass.

Hence, any effort to relaunch a 1953 scenario, according to a number of Washington analysts, will split the military, launch a civil war and most likely see a countercoup with strong religious backing occur. This, notes a Washington source, could be the beginning of a number of coups and dangerous regional instability in the oil-rich Persian Gulf.

—Judith Wyer

Israeli strategist: Iran will spark regional crises

Top Israeli strategist Moshe Arens, the chairman of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, informed a U.S. congressional delegation visiting Israel that his country expects the "spreading of the Iranian syndrome into the unstable nation of Saudi Arabia very soon." Arens's eagerness to predict further crises in the Middle East points to the strategy underlying the British-backed destabilization of the Persian Gulf: Iran is to be used as a lever to ignite a round of governmental instabilities that would sabotage efforts for peace in the area.

The same week, Israel announced that it was seeking to establish diplomatic relations with China. President Sadat of Egypt stated that a treaty between his country and Israel was now even more critical to the Middle East in the wake of the Iranian crisis. And in both Iraq and Afghanistan, extremist Moslem Brotherhood fanatics have launched violent uprisings, spreading into southern Turkey as well.

At the core of this far-flung strategy is the "Bernard Lewis Plan" — the fracturing of the region's sovereign states into warring tribal units. Support for the Lewis Plan and its line that Islam and modernization are as incompatible and irreconcilable as the "differences" in Islam, came in a *Washington Post* column by Stephen Rosenfeld Jan. 5. Rosenfeld wrote that Islam "is a new dark force in the world whose real essence is only now revealing itself."

But Arab forces, along with the Bakhtiar government in Iran and the Europeans, are showing signs of moving to halt the disintegration of the Mideast by creating a major regional stabilization fund for economic development.

There is also a growing recognition of the fact that Great Britain has played the key role in provoking the Gulf region's instabilities. Last week, The Turkish government denounced Great Britain for "interfering in Turkey's internal affairs" and conspiring to destabilize and overthrow the regime of Prime Minister Ecevit.

Statements by Ecevit that Britain should not "interfere in Turkey's internal affairs" followed a diplomatic incident by British Ambassador to Turkey Sir Derek Dodson in the Parliament Dec. 26. On that day, when the parliament voted to impose martial law in 13 provinces following British-provoked riots in southeastern Turkey, Dodson ran down the halls of the assembly to congratulate Demirel for his role in weakening the Ecevit government and helping to bring about martial law.

Speaking before the parliament several days later, a deputy from the ruling Republican Peoples Party said: "Demirel (Suleyman Demirel, leader of Turkey's opposition Justice Party — ed.) has been caught in the act. It is proven that he is collaborating with foreign forces to

collapse the government." He then charged that a failed vote of censure against the Ecevit government called by Demirel had been ordered by Britain.

Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun added that Dodson's actions were "incompatible with international law." He told the Parliament that he had summoned the British envoy to the ministry "for an explanation," noting that "necessary action will be taken."

The Turkish daily *Cumhuriyet* denounced Dodson as "indecent." Columnist Ali Sirmen took the occasion to recall Britain's long-standing tradition of trampling on the sovereignty of other nations.

Britain: "sick man of Europe"

Last month, at a press conference in Sweden, Ecevit himself identified the British as the source of Turkey's economic and political difficulties. When asked by a reporter to name Turkey's enemies, Ecevit readily responded by pointing to "those whose policy is the well-known policy of divide-and-conquer."

This denunciation of the British role in the political and economic destabilization of their country came at the height of violent sectarian clashes in Turkey.

The dramatic escalation of violence last month was deliberately ignited by neo-Nazi thugs tied to former Colonel Alparslan Turkes, who is intent on a military takeover.

Despite the initial elation of the British Ambassador, Demirel, and Turkes over the parliamentary declaration of martial law, the sequence of events since then has been for them most disappointing.

Ecevit is using the two-month martial law period to give the military the latitude that it needs to round up the British-controlled and Turkes-linked terrorist networks, a precondition for Turkey's political and economic stability and eventual integration into the European Monetary System!

In an interview Jan. 9 with the West German daily *Sueddeutsche Zeitung*, Ecevit said that a clampdown on terrorism was his main purpose in signing the martial law decree. Warning those who want to see Turkey become another Iran, Ecevit said that, unlike Iran, in Turkey extremist rabble-rousers cannot count on bargaining with his government, which will not bow to blackmail and terror tactics.

According to the Turkish press, Demirel is now pushing for the military to take complete control over every aspect of governmental responsibility including the economy — all in the name of martial law.

This, of course, would provide the perfect conditions for the implementation by force of the International Monetary Fund's austerity "recommendations," which the Turkish government under Ecevit has refused to carry out. Both Demirel and Turkes are at the same time attacking Ecevit for working so closely with the martial law commanders. Turkes provided the clarification: "martial law will not serve anything unless the present government is brought down."

— Nancy Parsons

In South Asia, India and Pakistan in turmoil

While the world's capitals have turned their eyes on Iran, events of great import are taking place in the strategic region of the South Asian subcontinent, Iran's neighbor to the east. Within a few weeks, the future stability and development of Pakistan is likely to be decided, with an expected decision on the case of imprisoned former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, a decision that will mean life or death for him and perhaps for the nation of Pakistan itself. In India, a great political crisis is brewing, pitting former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, recently expelled from parliament by the ruling Janata party of Prime Minister Desai, against the ruling coalition, torn by factional tensions and united only in its opposition to Mrs. Gandhi.

South Asia now has two roads before it. One leads to a Dark Age for South Asia, a tremendous unleashing of religious, tribal, communal, and social confrontation in the region, resulting in the complete breakdown of any economic progress and the disintegration of the nations of Pakistan and India as coherent nation-states. The presence of the most obscurantist Muslim reactionaries in Pakistan's military regime, elements which are most fervent in their desire to see Mr. Bhutto dead, represents one side of this feudal path. The extreme Hindu chauvinist elements of the Rastriyo Samaj Savak (RSS), a fascist communal organization that controls a major wing of the ruling Janata party through its "secular" arm, the Jan Sangh party, is the mirror image in India.

The second path leads to full-scale industrial, agricultural, and technological development, a path requiring regionwide cooperation of the South Asian nations, along with the major powers of Europe, Japan, the United States, and the Soviet Union. The stability of the governments of Pakistan and India (leaving aside for the moment the countries of Bangladesh and Sri Lanka), governments committed to development and cooperation toward this end, is the key to progress in South Asia.

This is the real issue around the crises involving Bhutto and Gandhi. Both represent and worked during their rule toward a development and cooperation perspective for South Asia.

The dilemma of the Pakistani junta

The Pakistan situation is the most urgent at this moment. Mr. Bhutto was overthrown by a military coup on July 4, 1977, then arrested and later convicted for an alleged criminal conspiracy to murder a political opponent. His appeal on the conviction for the murder before the Supreme Court of Pakistan has ended — dramatically so with a first and only personal appearance by Bhutto before

the seven judges of the court for four days of testimony. (A report of his testimony as it appeared in the Pakistani weekly *Viewpoint* is excerpted below.) The court is now deliberating and a decision is expected within the next two weeks. Several alternatives are before the court: to return the case for retrial in lower court; to acquit Bhutto; or to uphold the conviction with or without the recommended death sentence.

The court is deliberating under the shadow of the martial law regime of General Ziaul Haq, a regime whose only visible base of support is the fundamentalist Islamic parties that have always been a small minority in Pakistan. The important grouping is the Jamaat-e-Islami, which can be compared to the Asharite movement of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran. That comparison was actually made by Pakistan's Minister of Information, a leader of the Jamaat whose interview with this writer appears below. The Jamaat fanatics are themselves only tools of larger forces outside of Pakistan under the direction of the British Secret Intelligence Service. The SIS has a century-long history of creating, encouraging, and controlling such movements in the pursuit of their own "divide and conquer" policies on the subcontinent.

Whatever the court decides, the regime is faced with a dilemma. They can kill Bhutto, but then what? Bhutto's vast popularity is undeniable and the junta and its supporters have managed only to buy time by their systematic suppression of Bhutto's party, the Pakistan Peoples Party. There have been large-scale arrests of the party's entire leadership cadre, and a censoring of the pro-Bhutto press. The government-controlled media have conducted anti-Bhutto propaganda campaigns which seek to portray him as a combination of Hitler and the devil.

Hanging Bhutto will likely result in the complete collapse of the junta's control, a reality indicated by reported pleas from anti-Bhutto political parties who are now telling the junta not to kill the former Prime Minister.

Whatever the junta may do, those outside Pakistan who are urging Bhutto's elimination are not, as the junta may think, intending to shore up their regime. Rather, they intend to produce the kind of chaos that will inflame the entire region from Iran to Bangladesh — what Brzezinski terms "the arc of crisis."

But the word to the junta from the *New York Times* last week is that the fall of Iran requires Pakistan to be built up as a "pillar of stability," a commitment to be concretized by renewed arms shipments to the regime. This type of support only serves to embolden those in the junta and their Islamic fundamentalist supporters to act on the belief that there will be no censure on the regime

should they carry out a death sentence against Bhutto.

The faceoff in India

In India, the crisis is different, but effectively parallel to that in Pakistan. The Desai regime is rent with internal conflict, with the Janata party looking like the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA), the coalition of anti-Bhutto parties now splitting apart. Like the PNA, the Janata party's only *raison d'être* is the anti-Gandhi stance of all its constituent elements. That cohesion has served only to fuel a political vendetta against Gandhi's political comeback. That was demonstrated in the partisan vote in the Indian parliament to expel Gandhi from her recently won seat on charges of abuse of parliamentary "privilege" in a case some four years old.

The momentum of Indian politics is no longer in the hands of the Janata and the Desai government, but determined by the advance of the Congress Party, which ruled India until 1977. Mrs. Gandhi's strong organizing has resulted in a recent agreement in principle for the reunification of the Congress Party, which had split into a pro-Gandhi and an anti-Gandhi wing after the Congress's electoral defeat in 1977. The anti-Gandhi wing, headed by veteran Congressman Swaran Singh, is moving back toward the Gandhi wing—presenting the Janata with a united Congress.

The Congress Party, as molded by Mrs. Gandhi's father and independence leader Jawaharlal Nehru, is the traditional representative of the secular modernizing approach to Indian national development. The unity of the Indian nation, a land of hundreds of millions with numerous linguistic, cultural and other divisions, was the historic mission of Nehru and the Congress, which must be taken up again to counter the communalist character of the RSS and the scale of caste, Hindu-Muslim, and other confrontation that is sweeping India.

The collapse of the Desai government is now viewed as inevitable. The fight for political control in India is now between the Congress on the one side, rebuilding its traditional base of support among the rural masses, minorities, urban workers and intellectuals, and the RSS on the other. The latter seeks to gain from the Desai government crisis control over the Janata party and, they hope, the premiership. That attempt would, as in the Pakistan case, plunge India into chaos.

— Daniel Snieder

Junta rules by 'natural

Pakistan's Minister of Information Mahmood Azam Farooqui gave the following interview to the Executive Intelligence Review about a month ago while he was visiting New York. We have made no secret of our support for Pakistan's imprisoned former Prime Minister Bhutto. A special Executive Intelligence Review supplement, entitled The Pakistan Papers, printed for

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

the first time anywhere the suppressed document written by Mr. Bhutto in jail and smuggled out of Pakistan. The document, referred to in this interview, is Bhutto's reply to a voluminous government White Paper attacking him for election rigging and other "crimes."

In the interest of truth, we have offered the government of Pakistan the opportunity to make its case, which the minister does in this interview. For the reader who has not read Pakistan Papers or is not familiar with the basic facts of the Bhutto case, we would only point out here that Mr. Bhutto is being tried for his political record. That record is not one of tyranny as the minister implies, but of heading the first constitutionally elected democratic government in Pakistan's history.

The minister's regime is an illegal one, as he admits, a violator of the Pakistani Constitution, and one which rules only by virtue of the military force of the Pakistan Army.

Mr. Bhutto strove to unite the nation after the crisis which created the new country of Bangladesh out of East Pakistan. He moved his country forward to the tasks of modernization, with nuclear energy in the forefront. These are his crimes which the junta is hard-pressed to deny.

EIR: As you may know, my publication has a copy of a document written by Prime Minister Bhutto in jail, his reply to the government's White Paper on the Elections, a document which he submitted to the Supreme Court. The Mission to the UN here has informed me that the document is considered illegal. . . . What he says is that the case against him is a political case and that what is at stake is not just the fate of himself but the fate of the nation of Pakistan.

Farooqui: To begin with, the fate of any country is never linked with the fate of an individual. It is the people who make the country, who go ahead with the country

right,' claims minister

and take the country forward. As far as the case is concerned, any criminal may say anything in his defense, but the fact remains that it is a private case, the government is not at all interested in it. (. .)

EIR: Mr. Bhutto says that your government is an illegal government, an unconstitutional government.

Farooqui: It is true that it is an unconstitutional government because the conditions had been created by Mr. Bhutto himself in the country where the Constitution could not operate. When, in countries, the Constitution cannot operate, some unconstitutional action has to be taken. This matter was taken by his wife, Mrs. Bhutto, to the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has decided that the conditions were created whereby unconstitutional measures were necessary and, under the natural law of necessity, this government has functioned fait accompli and it is legal until elections are held. So this legality was accepted not only by the Supreme Court, but by all the friendly countries who have accepted the government. (. .)

EIR: In the document, Mr. Bhutto discusses the foreign policy aspects of both the overthrow and his premiership. He particularly emphasizes the role which his government played in securing a nuclear energy capability for Pakistan through the deal with France. He makes it quite clear that Mr. Kissinger, while he was U.S. Secretary of State, was very much opposed to that nuclear deal and I believe Mr. Bhutto quoted Mr. Kissinger as saying that he would "make a horrible example" of Mr. Bhutto.

Farooqui: The nuclear deal has got nothing to do with Mr. Bhutto's present position. Mr. Bhutto came to power in December 1971 and from December 1971 to January 1977 he let loose a reign of terror in the country. He arrested thousands of persons. He was instrumental in the murder of many of his opponents, some very significant figures in the politics of the country . . . He took liberty from the newspapers. He by law took certain rights of the courts. So it was complete dictatorship operating.

If you read the newspapers of Pakistan of those days . . . Well, forget the newspapers of Pakistan, if you had listened to the news broadcast by BBC those days you'd find out what was happening in Pakistan. (. .)

The country was threatened with civil war which would have obviously affected the sovereignty and stability of the country. It was these circumstances, created by Mr. Bhutto himself, which brought the military in. The nuclear deal and foreign policy — this is all nonsense. . . . It was all an internal affair.

EIR: You're a member of the Jaamat-e-Islami.

Farooqui: That's right.

EIR: As I understand it, both your party and the government itself are committed to an Islamization or a further Islamization of Pakistan, which is of course already an Islamic Republic, and that you're committed to a fundamentalist approach to Islam. Could you compare your position to, say, that of the Shi'ite movement in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini, people who are trying to overthrow the Shah in the name of bringing Iran back to a more fundamental Islam?

Farooqui: It is not my party which is committed to Islamization, it is the people of the country and all parties operating there. No political party in Pakistan can operate without the objective of Islamization before it . . . Now, as regards the Iranian movement, if they want to bring in Islamization of the country, that's good enough. (. .)

EIR: Let me ask you another question. It was my impression and this was also stated in the New York Times last week which reported from Islamabad that the government, the military leaders of the government, are intent upon hanging Mr. Bhutto in order to remove the threat which he represents to them. . . . I wonder if you could respond to that?

Farooqui: About the case, I don't understand how you say that it is a political case. At the time when Mr. Bhutto was in office, the charge was made against him by a person that he had murdered his father. When Mr. Bhutto was in office, the man dared to make the charge against him in the police report. When he could not get justice at that time he asked for justice now. The High Court of Punjab province of Pakistan tried the case for six or seven months giving full opportunity to the defense to make its case.

Now, after that judgment of the High Court, he was allowed to go to the Supreme Court according to the procedure of law. The Supreme Court has taken about seven months. It is unprecedented in the history of the subcontinent to have given so much time to a defense counsel, 56 working days to argue his case. None of the newspapers in the world have passed any doubt on the judicial character of the Supreme Court — so much so that even Yahya Bakhtiar, the defense counsel, has recently come out with the statement that he has full confidence in the Supreme Court, he has no complaint against it. And what the government has said is only that we respect the judgment of the Supreme Court . . . whatever the Court decides. . . .

Bhutto demands justice from junta

Former Prime Minister Ali Bhutto's dramatic plea for clemency from the military government which has condemned him to death was reported by Viewpoint Magazine on Dec. 24. Excerpts of the reports of Bhutto's speech before the Supreme Court appear here. To date judgment has been reserved on the former Prime Minister's appeal of his death sentence.

The people awaited Mr. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's appearance in the Supreme Court eagerly, and when it did take place on last Monday, it had an electrifying effect on all those who were present in court while others outside, regardless of their affiliations, awaited the details of his submissions in court with unabated interest. The court room remained packed to capacity on all four days.

Even his critics admitted that Mr. Bhutto, initially showing obvious effects of the rigours of jail life, soon regained his usual self, and rose to the heights of oratory that he has been known for in his heyday. He took a total of over eleven hours to make his submissions.

No pity but justice

Opening his submissions, Chairman Bhutto said that he did not wish to evoke pity or mercy; he wanted justice to be done to him since grotesque injustice had been done to him. . . . Mr. Bhutto said it was not merely a matter of his person, of his life, of his family, of his reputation, or of his political career, but of the future of Pakistan. . . .

He submitted that he wished to speak on motive and conspiracy. He pointed out that the judgment of the Lahore High Court contained inherent contradictions. The argument made out was that if the speeches of an individual against him were virulent but false Mr. Bhutto would have liked to eliminate the individual and also if they were true would still like to eliminate him. He said that the motive that was ascribed to him could be that of a person who was not a politician.

He submitted that the State counsel had been talking of high probabilities in a criminal case which he was not entitled to do in law. Secondly, the approved had to be corroborated by material and independent evidence which was not the position in this case. Thirdly, the gates of Section 10 of the Evidence Act could be opened only by clean hands and dirty hands could come into it later. Fourthly, the prosecution had failed to establish any criminal agreement between the so-called conspirators and the question of duress became relevant only when there was an agreement. . . .

'Hearsay evidence'

Mr. Bhutto submitted that the prosecution had failed to prove motive on his part to kill Ahmad Raza Kasuri. He submitted that hearsay evidence had been relied upon for proving the motive.

Mr. Bhutto requested the court to release his rejoinder

to the *White Paper* issued by the Government on the alleged misuse by him of the mass media. . . .

Mr. Bhutto said that the prosecution case stood demolished on the point of conspiracy since the express agreement, a vital ingredient of criminal conspiracy, had not been established.

He submitted that it was absolutely incorrect that he had used the Federal Security Force for his personal vendetta. The Federal Security Force was created by an Act of Parliament. In all federations such forces existed to look after the problems of law and order. The Federal Security Force worked under a charter and was under the Ministry of the Interior. . . .

Mr. Bhutto said that the main witness to the conspiracy, Masood Mahmood, was a congenital liar and not even qualified to become an approver in law, and thus his evidence should be subjected to double test before it was relied upon by the court. He said the Director-General of the FSF was not a 'punishment' post, and it was wrong to say that anyone was pestering or threatening Masood Mahmood to accept the post. He said that if he had such frequent meetings with Masood Mahmood as claimed by him, there could not have been any need for him to send a message to him through another prosecution witness, Saeed Ahmad, as the prosecution side claimed.

Mr. Bhutto said that the Supreme Court had provided legal cover to Martial Law in the Begum Nusrat Bhutto case, and that he regarded it as a positive step, but this did not mean that 'they' had been given a blank cheque. The Chief Justice and some other Judges agreed with Mr. Bhutto.

Mr. Bhutto said the prosecution had failed to establish an agreement, consensus or meeting of minds between the approver and the appellant. It was the burden of the prosecution to prove the charge, but in the trial court the burden was shifted to the appellant to prove that he was innocent. . . .

He criticised the Government for undertaking amendments in the Constitution of 1973 in violation of the judgment of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bhutto said that Pakistan was in a difficult situation and elections should be within a given time-span. Outside this time-span they might become irrelevant. He said that Martial Law demartialises the nation. It was a breach not a bridge. He said Caesar, Napoleon and Hitler had all vanished.

Chief Justice: Unfortunately, we cannot give this advice to anyone.

Mr. Bhutto: Perhaps, a case might come before the Court. I am laying the seeds of that conspiracy.

He said that justice was indivisible. Either someone was guilty or not. There could be no bargaining on it. The prosecution had failed to prove the case. He appealed to the Court to uphold the majesty of law and not to act as the matron of martial law. . . .