

Documents implicate Kissinger

State Department papers defame LaRouche, NSIPS

The following report, based on Freedom of Information Act releases obtained by the U.S. Labor Party, was prepared by USLP Organization Secretary Warren Hamerman, and appeared previously in *New Solidarity* newspaper, the organ of the USLP.

Twenty-two formerly classified, confidential and secret documents have just been released to the U.S. Labor Party and New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS) under provisions of the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) from the International Communication Agency (formerly the U.S. Information Agency, USIA). The released documents, including memoranda personally signed by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, cover the period from December 1974 through August 1977.

The documents, taken together with other already declassified State Department records now in the hands of the U.S. Labor Party, demonstrate that Henry Kissinger was coordinating a worldwide criminal containment operation through the State Department and offices of the U.S. Embassies in tens of sovereign nations, most particularly against the 1976 presidential campaign of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and LaRouche's growing influence internationally to create a New World Economic Order based on the concepts and programs contained in his 1975 proposal for an International Development Bank (IDB).

On March 18, 1976 at 2:10 p.m. Henry Kissinger sent a signed airgram classified "Confidential" from the Department of State "To ALL AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR POSTS" around the world. Kissinger's airgram is a policy statement on Lyndon LaRouche's organization, the National Caucus of Labor Committees.

The NCLC is described as a small, fanatical, increasingly militant, and violence oriented, marxist group which is attempting to become a dominant revolutionary organization....Lyn Marcus (true name: Lyndon H. LaRouche) is the National Chairman of the NCLC which is believed to have a membership between 800 and 1,000. The membership has been found to include

the sons and daughters of a number of prominent (sic) Americans. The NCLC newspaper "New Solidarity" lists NCLC chapters in Canada, Mexico, Europe and Asia. The NCLC refers to affiliated chapters in Europe as the European Labor Committees (ELC), in Asia as the International Caucus of Labor Committees (ICLC) and in Mexico as the Latin American Labor Committees (LALC). Foreign chapters are in frequent contact with the national headquarters in New York City.

During the past two years, increasingly militant activities on the part of the NCLC membership have included beatings, fights, drug use, kidnappings, "brainwashings" and at least one shooting.

After the above quoted lies and slanders about LaRouche and his organization, Kissinger libelously characterizes LaRouche and his associates as "armed and dangerous" and mysteriously financed. Then Kissinger's operational marching orders follow:

Any harassment on the part of the NCLC should be reported to the Office of Security who will transmit the information to the FBI.

What follows immediately above Kissinger's signature is a full listing of NCLC chapters with addresses and phone numbers around the world.

Two weeks after Kissinger's scurrilous airgram, another document reveals that the Regional Security Officer of the American Consulate General in Frankfurt sent a "Confidential Memorandum" to the Chief of SAS in which he stated that the following events occurred a mere five days after the Kissinger airgram:

On March 23, 1976, the Consul General, Mr. Lehmann, sent an Official/Informal Memorandum concerning these groups (IPS and the European Labor Committees) to Richard D. Vine, Deputy Assistant Secretary for European Affairs (sic), together with photostatic copies of two reports which deal with the organizations. The first, dated November 1975, was produced by

the Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution (BFV—an equivalent of the CIA); the second is a photocopy of the "International Bulletin" which was seized during a police raid during February 1976.

Two months later, on June 9, 1976, the American Embassy in Lima, Peru sent an urgent "Confidential Airgram" to the Department of State in Washington in which the U.S. Embassy reports with alarm on the growing political policy influence of LaRouche's affiliate, the Latin American Labor Committee chapter, in Peru. Then on June 24, 1976, the American Embassy in Georgetown, Guyana desperately reported back to Washington that the Latin American Labor Committees were publishing the full dossier of CIA covert operative William H. Maguire, who was being appointed U.S. ambassador to Guyana.

Merely four months later, in October 1976, on the verge of the U.S. presidential elections, the American Embassy in Lima, Peru sent a "Confidential/Priority" cable directly back to Secretary of State Kissinger reporting that the leaders of the Latin American Labor Committees and New Solidarity International Press Service in Peru had been arrested by the Peruvian Secret Police, that all materials had been confiscated, that the leaders were being interrogated and that the foreign-born would be deported, thereby shutting down LaRouche's organization in Peru. The memorandum reveals that U.S. Embassy personnel in Peru were in hour to hour coordination with whom they describe as "the trusted aide of Alfonso Rivera Santander, Director General of the Peruvian Investigations Police (PIP)." The document states:

Embassy political Officers have met with aide of

The declassified documents

The following is a chronological listing of the documents recently released by the U.S. International Communications Agency (ICA) pursuant to a Freedom of Information Act lawsuit filed in Federal Court in New York by New Solidarity International Press Service (NSIPS) and the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC). The documents are from the files of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA—the predecessor to the ICA) and of U.S. Information Service (USIS) offices in West Germany. Under the suit, Mazel v. ICA, additional documents will be sought. The ICA is required to file a formal answer to the suit by April 27.

1. Unidentified Bonn memo warning of calls from IPS. Dec. 12, 1974.
2. Memo on NSIPS by Press Attaché, Bonn. Dec. 12, 1974.
3. Excerpts from Deutsche Bundestag, BRD Interior Ministry memorandum on European Labor Committee (ELC). Jan. 23, 1975.
4. Note from the USIS Bonn office concerning a discussion with Associated Press's Don Jordan of the Foreign Press Association about NSIPS. April 7, 1975.
5. USIS note regarding a press conference held in Bonn by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. on April 24, 1975 announcing LaRouche's 1976 U.S. presidential campaign. April 24, 1975.
6. Telegram from U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger to the American Consulate in Frankfurt, regarding the April 28 police raid on the Weisbaden offices of the European Labor Committees and NSIPS. April 28, 1975.
7. Telegram from the American Consulate in Frankfurt to Secretary of State Kissinger regarding the same police raid. April 29, 1975.
8. USIS memo on LaRouche's press conference in Bonn, describing LaRouche as a "madman." May 8, 1975.
9. Memorandum from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, warning that NSIPS "is not bonafide." Nov. 7, 1975.
10. USIS memo describing how NSIPS was kicked out of the Foreign Press Association by AP's Don Jordan, with slanders purportedly based on illegally obtained FBI documents. Nov. 7, 1975.
11. Operations memorandum from USIS in Bonn to USIA in Washington, suggesting legal action against NSIPS. Nov. 10, 1975.

PIP Director General and the Foreign Ministry Press Spokesman about the closing of Nueva Solidaridad International Press Service (NSIPS) office in Lima and the arrest of Gretchin (sic) Small.

... According to Rivera Santander's aide, Ms. Small is being well treated and said she is "content" as well as resigned to her "arrest on the orders of Dr. Kissinger." She continues to refer to police in contact with her as unwitting "gusanos" serving U.S. imperialism. The aide said that when interrogation is completed Ms. Small would probably be transferred to PIP's foreigner division and promptly deported. PIP Director General's aide provided Embassy with copies of NSIPS publications and handbills seized in the raid on NSIPS office.

Kissinger's Far-flung Vendetta vs. LaRouche

The documentary evidence of Kissinger's activities against LaRouche in Western Europe indicate even more intensive criminal activities. A series of "Confidential," "Classified," and "Secret" cables and memoranda demonstrate that the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, West Germany in October 1975 coordinated the expulsion of two NSIPS press correspondents from the Foreign Press Association (Verein der Auslaendischen Presse in der Bundesrepublik Deutschland) with one Don Jordan, the association's president.

Six months earlier in April 1975 "Limited Official Use" memoranda and cables between the Bonn Embassy and Henry Kissinger personally demonstrate that they were in constant coordination with the German police, who, under orders from Willy Brandt raided the European Labor Party headquarters in

-
12. Telegram from U.S. Embassy in Bonn to USIA in Washington, asking for further "guidance" regarding NSIPS. Dec. 10, 1975.
 13. Memorandum from "The Minister," U.S. Embassy, Bonn, to all section heads and officers, warning that no one should give any information to the "false IPS." Dec. 11, 1975.
 14. Telegram from the U.S. Embassy in Zurich to the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, reporting conversations with Swiss bankers and journalists regarding LaRouche and NSIPS, and asking for "information" to answer such inquiries. Jan. 29, 1976.
 15. Telegram from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn to USIA in Washington, asking again for USIA's position on NSIPS. Feb. 3, 1976.
 16. Telegram from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn to Zurich and USIA in Washington, passing on slanders of the U.S. Labor Party and NSIPS. Feb. 3, 1976.
 17. Telegram from the American Consulate in Frankfurt to the Secretary of State, Washington, describing conversations with "officers of prominent Frankfurt firms and banks" who have been contacted by NSIPS about the LaRouche campaign and bragging that these firms "have declined to see LaRouche." Feb. 5, 1976.
 18. Telegram from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn to all U.S. embassies in Europe, containing slanders and warning of "violence" from the ELC and NSIPS. Feb. 11, 1976.
 19. Memorandum from the Public Affairs Officer in Bonn to Berlin and other offices, entitled "A False 'IPS'." Feb. 11, 1976.
 20. Airgram from Secretary of State Kissinger to "All American Diplomatic and Consular Posts," containing slanders against the NCLC, USLP, and Lyndon LaRouche. March 18, 1976.
 21. Telegram from the USIA in Washington to "All USIS Principal Posts Except Beirut," warning all posts against contact with the USLP and NSIPS. Jan. 7, 1977.
 22. USIA memorandum from Bonn to Washington, stating that USIS had intervened to keep NSIPS from gaining television coverage in Cologne on the extent of vote fraud in 1976 U.S. presidential elections. Feb. 10, 1977.
 23. Memorandum from USIS in Hamburg to USIS in Bonn, stating that USIS has been spreading the word that the USLP "is a fringe organization with no political influence in the United States." July 15, 1977.
 24. Press clipping in USIA files concerning assassination threats against LaRouche. Aug. 7, 1977.
 - 25-30. Press clippings from the ELC newspaper.
-

Wiesbaden, West Germany. One document signed by Kissinger personally to the American Consul in Frankfurt requests on "priority":

Police said action taken because publications of organizations had "slandered" former Chancellor Brandt. Department would appreciate promptly any information available to Congen (Counsel General) concerning reported incident. It should be noted that NSIPS had no relation to International Press Service (IPS), which maintains accredited press bureau in Washington.—KISSINGER

Furthermore, numerous documents during the period of LaRouche's presidential campaign in 1976 reveal outrageous "dirty tricks" interventions by Kissinger's personnel in Europe against LaRouche's political campaign. These include:

1. A February 1976 cable from the American Consulate in Frankfurt, West Germany reporting that "officers of prominent Frankfurt Firms and Banks" were advised by American Embassy personnel to cancel meetings with Lyndon LaRouche.

2. A January 1976 document revealing that officials of the American Embassy in Zurich, Switzerland were in contact with "several local journalists as well as the top economic advisor to two major Swiss banks" dissuading them with slanders from being influenced by the economic programs and presidential policies of LaRouche.

3. A "Confidential" memorandum from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, West Germany on Feb. 11, 1976 to the American embassies in Athens, Bern, Brussels, Copenhagen, the Hague, London, Madrid, Oslo, Paris, Rome, Stockholm, and Vienna, as well as to Secretary of State Kissinger warning about the growing influence and "expanding membership" of the European Labor Parties in their "promoting the U.S. presidential candidacy of one Lyndon LaRouche."

Illegal activities ongoing

Did the criminal global operation against LaRouche end when Kissinger left office? Absolutely not. These criminal shenanigans are ongoing.

On Feb. 10, 1977 one USIA confidential memo from Germany to Washington reports:

IPS according to several reports recently cranked up its activities to a higher pitch, which assumes a new transfer of funds to it. It has been trying to drum up a write-in campaign to support the (lost)

cause of the U.S. Labor Party's Presidential candidate, charging fraud, and to get television to back it up (Cologne nibbled, but I guess dropped it after an informal exchange with us). So far as I know, the write-in campaign fizzled; we received only a few form messages. Alexander A. Klieforth, Counselor for Public Affairs.

Even more recently, on March 22, 1979, Mr. Tom Reston, the Deputy Spokesman and Deputy Assistant Sec. of State for Public Affairs of the U.S. State Department formally reported to a LaRouche representative the results of a check on allegations by the U.S. Labor Party of ongoing slanders and dirty tricks by State Department personnel against LaRouche. He stated:

We have been on the phone to Milan and verified that probably someone in Milan did say such things as you were charging. It also happened here with the Soviet desk and Deputy Secretary (Warren Christopher's) office. Both are well aware of what official policy is now.

Despite these admissions, the State Department has failed to redress the past and current illegal activities of their personnel against LaRouche. Richard Gardner, U.S. Ambassador to Italy, is known to be conducting illegal operations in Italy which have the intent of (a) protecting the networks of terrorism and (b) impeding the effectiveness of LaRouche's widely recognized leading role against terrorism, U.S. Embassy personnel in Mexico were involved in illegal activities against LaRouche during his recent visit to Mexico.

Will dozens of sovereign foreign nations continue to tolerate gross interventions into their internal affairs by U.S. government personnel? Will American and international journalists tolerate the tampering with freedom of the press including the brutal shutting down of offices of NSIPS? Will these documented violations of the Helsinki Accords and Vienna Treaty not be prosecuted?

Will the international community of nations allow the man who gave the orders to butcher Pakistani leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, Kissinger, to go on conducting his dirty operations internationally? Will the American population tolerate the continued global containment operation against Lyndon H. LaRouche?

They must not if they wish the only presidential candidate capable of providing the intellectual leadership and policy programs which can avert World War III to enter the White House.