

# EIR

Executive Intelligence Review

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Anti-Semitism, an ugly legacy on the rise in Russia  
Kissinger Report: arms to guerrillas, drugs to U.S.  
The Eastern Establishment's fury about LaRouche

**The KGB in the Palme Commission:  
behind the Treholt spy scandal**



# EIR Special Reports

## Kissinger's Plot to Take Over the Reagan Administration

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banks, and place top-down control over U.S. credit under a handful of financial conglomerates which are modeled on the turn-of-the-century Morgan syndicate and created by "deregulation." This cartel will impose economic austerity on the United States, slashing the defense budget, and giving the Federal Reserve Board the power to dictate reduced levels of industrial production, wages, prices, and employment.

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## Will Moscow Become the Third Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement

The Soviet government, in collaboration with the hierarchy of the Russian Orthodox Church and the World Council of Churches, is running the international peace and nuclear freeze movements to subvert the defense of the West. The report describes the transformation of Moscow into a Byzantine-modeled imperial power, and features a comprehensive eyewitness account of the proceedings of the May 25 "U.S.-Soviet Dialogue" held in Minneapolis, where 25 top KGB-connected Soviet spokesmen and leaders of the U.S. peace movement, including leading advisers of the Democratic Party, laid out their plans for building the U.S. nuclear freeze movement. Includes a list of participants and documentation of how the KGB is giving orders to prevent President Reagan's re-election and U.S. beam weapons development.

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## Jerusalem's Temple Mount: Trigger for Fundamentalist Holy Wars

A detailed investigation whose findings have made the front pages of both Arab and Israeli newspapers in recent months. The report documents the financing and objectives of a little-understood operation to "rebuild Solomon's Temple" at the site of one of Islam's holiest shrines, the Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem. Backers of this project are associates of Henry Kissinger, Swiss financiers acting on behalf of the Nazi International, and Protestant fundamentalists who are being drawn into a plan to destroy the Mideast through religious warfare.

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## From the Managing Editor

**P**ermit us to point out that this week's intelligence reports show how closely on the mark *EIR* has been in its evaluations.

In our Economics section, you will see that the dollar has begun to decline, as we anticipated, despite tightening by the Federal Reserve. Months after *EIR*'s initial warnings, the financial press is beginning to foresee a dollar crash—though without identifying the political factors, including Swiss and Soviet maneuvers, involved. The precise point at which the bottom falls out for the dollar cannot be predicted, but we present below the dynamics of what is shaping up as an international financial emergency.

Our International lead article outlines an exclusive story, the latest and biggest scandal surrounding Democratic presidential candidate Walter Mondale. Certain of Mondale's campaign advisers, including Carter Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, are part of the Palme Commission networks of Arne Treholt, the Norwegian foreign ministry official who oversaw the Commission's arms-control policy line and who turns out to be a colonel in the Soviet KGB. *EIR* has warned for months that Mondale is under the influence of KGB assets and KGB personnel.

Our Dateline Mexico column demonstrates the accuracy of *EIR*'s documentation that Mexico's PAN party is inseparable from the illegal drug interests based in the northern part of the country. And our coverage of the hubbub in Mexico over charges by *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche that the PAN drugrunners and fascists have allied with Mexico's communist party includes some notable information about which we will have more to say in the future: At the center of NBC-TV's current slander operations against LaRouche, which have been recycled into Mexico, is James Jesus Angleton, the former CIA counterintelligence director widely suspected over the years of being the top KGB "mole" within the agency.

As for U.S. administration policy, we present two urgent analyses which conclude 1) that the Kissinger Commission's recommendations would not only destroy Central America, but expand drug exports to the United States and shatter the potential for healthy U.S. ties with South America; and 2) that Kissinger is now moving to oust Defense Secretary Weinberger and take over Mideast policy as well. We urge our readers to convey to President Reagan the need to repudiate Kissinger and all Kissinger's policies, before it is too late.

*Susan Johnson*

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## International



Olof Palme meeting with Henry Kissinger during Kissinger's May 1983 trip to Stockholm. The two reportedly discussed "Soviet submarines." Now the arrest of KGB colonel Arne Treholt in Norway has exposed the fact that Palme's Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues was KGB-inspired.

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## What's ahead for the U.S. dollar?

by David Goldman

Top-level Washington sources are worried that the long-awaited turnaround in capital inflows to the United States may have already begun. The three-week drop in the stock market, the \$382 London early gold fixing on Feb. 2, and the sudden weakness of the dollar suggest the possibility. Another spike upward is possible; the next few days will tell. *EIR* had expected a break in March rather than February, but at this point timing is a purely subjective matter. The single most important question may well be when the Soviets cover a \$30 billion long position with respect to the dollar built up during November and December.

The stock market is usually well worth ignoring as an indicator of anything, but the nearly 80-point decline as of *EIR*'s Feb. 4 deadline since mid-January suggests trouble, particularly since foreign stock markets have continued to rise.

The dollar's weakness upon the release of the Reagan 1985 budget is remarkable. Normal logic would have dictated that higher budget deficits = higher interest rates = a strong dollar. That is especially true at a time when the Fed (as we have warned repeatedly) has recently made clear that it will give Reagan no breathing room to finance the budget deficit.

This logic has been fallacious from the beginning. On the contrary, since the United States has been dependent on capital inflows, high interest rates have been the risk premium the United States has had to pay for such inflows. A turnaround now will, as we have emphasized, mean both a collapsing dollar and rising interest rates, especially on the long side.

The dollar may continue strong for some weeks, how-

ever, perhaps very strong, in consideration of 1) continuing liquidity pressures on the interbank market (which create an apparent dollar shortage); 2) political instability and fear over West Germany; and 3) the Fed's continuing unyielding monetary stance as of the Feb. 2 Federal Reserve Open Market Committee meeting.

### Implications of the federal budget

Investment analysts are painfully aware that the likelihood of a major rise in interest rates, given Fed chairman Paul Volcker's open determination to lean against public financing requirements, is greater than the President's budget message implied. The \$180 billion budget deficit which the President announced for fiscal year 1985, itself based on fallacious revenue-growth assumptions, understates Federal borrowing requirements by one-third.

As *EIR* has reported since June 1983, the Reagan administration, i.e., Treasury Secretary Regan and Fed chairman Volcker, bought the appearance of recovery in the housing and other consumer-durables sectors through such off-budget financing. The additional deficit was paid for by part of the quarter trillion in capital inflows the United States has absorbed during the past two years. The federally-financed consumer boom was transformed, courtesy of the forgery department at the Federal Reserve System's economics bureau, into a generalized production increase during 1983. No such rise occurred, outside of the subsidized sectors, as *EIR* has documented exhaustively.

The budget data just made available by the administration show (buried in section F-5 of the *Special Analyses* of the budget) that the administration plans to increase the rate of

such off-budget subsidies. Spending plans (for calendar years) are stated as follows:

Year	Off-budget borrowing
1978	\$58.4 billion
1979	\$72.9
1980	\$79.9
1981	\$86.5
1982	\$87.6
1983	\$86.5
1984	\$88.5
1985	\$94.8

This is the sort of scam that formerly produced screams of outrage from former presidential advisor Alan Greenspan and the economics department of Greenspan's bank, Morgan Guaranty Trust. There has not been much talk about it lately, but the implications of this further effort to puff the economy are known to all the major institutions.

Since Volcker is committed to turning the screws on the credit system, to produce sufficient pain to motivate budget cuts, it is not surprising that the expectation of higher interest rates is now dominant and the stock market has been weak. The fact that the dollar fell upon the budget announcement demonstrates that high American interest rates do not automatically attract more foreign capital.

In the New York banking community, the small group of commercial-bank fund managers who accurately foresaw the dollar spike as a function of an international liquidity crisis now believe that the end has come.

Doom-and-gloom forecasts about the dollar are now standard in Europe. The influential Edinburgh, Scotland brokerage house Wood, McKenzie, said in its latest *International Economic Review*: "The U.S. budget deficit will provoke a fall of the dollar; since the United States will still need to import capital, interest rates will rise, but will not prevent a further fall of the dollar; the U.S. economy will collapse and the administration will be forced to take action on the budget deficits."

## The Soviet angle

Soviet diplomatic personnel have been spreading the word during the past 10 days that a developing sector debt crisis and a collapse of the American dollar will ruin President Reagan's re-election chances. This view was made explicit in *Pravda* and *Isvestiya* commentaries.

*Izvestiya's* commentator V. Matveyev argued Jan. 30 that Latin American countries "have to pay for the vicious defects of the [capitalist] system" and refers to the explosive power of the developing sector's combined \$700 billion foreign debt. Matveyev even quotes the *Time* magazine New Year's feature on "The Debt Bomb" (New Year 1983, not 1984) which, according to Matveyev, "is ticking ever louder and more sinisterly under the building of contemporary capitalism."

*Izvestiya* further states that "the financial oligarchy of the U.S. and its partners fear the consequences of a sharp cut or

a halt of [debt] payments altogether," which "would be unpredictable for the finances, trade and industry of the creditor countries."

In the Soviet party paper *Pravda*, commentator L. Strzhizhovskii asserted Jan. 30 that President Reagan is artificially keeping the dollar's value high, because a "strong dollar" will strengthen Reagan's chances to be re-elected. Needless to say, *Pravda's* story omits to report that the Soviets have bought \$30 billion on the forward market, conniving with Swiss circles to inflate the dollar's value so that it may be crashed at a politically convenient moment (see *EIR*, Jan. 31). Strzhizhovskii plays up European voices calling for financial as well as political decoupling from the United States, such as the West German Social Democratic Party's call for a "European battle front against the American monetary policy" and French Finance Minister Jacques Delors' demand to stop the European capital outflow to the United States.

European circles aligned with the Soviets agree with this estimation. A high-ranking official of the Brandt Commission, the International Monetary Fund's planning arm, says that the United States would be the next nation to suffer a debt crisis. The official, an aide to Brandt Commissioner and former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, is also a close associate of Lord Peter Carrington, the new secretary-general of NATO.

The official said, "The dollar is going to come down like a thump. The evidence concerning the debt crisis is extremely disturbing. Look at the deficit-and-debt ratios of Western nations, like the United States, or Sweden, and you will understand. Which country is it that is going to be the next to suffer a debt crisis? It is the United States!"

In less outspoken terms, the same view was published in the new U.S. economic forecast issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, a supranational organization dominated by Carrington's associates from the British Foreign Office.

We reported last week the outbreak of an interbank market crisis in response to Citibank's freezing of \$500 million in bank deposits at its Manila branch, apparently in response to Philippine central bank rules preventing transfer of foreign exchange out of the country. Some well-placed administration sources, however, believe that Citibank could have dampened the impact of the Philippines problem, avoiding a direct refusal to pay its interbank market creditors. Citibank's unexplained decision not to do so has led to suspicion that Walter Wriston, aware that the recent Brazil refunding is the "last hurrah" of the 18-month long refinancing cliffhanger, prefers to have the crisis occur now. The argument is that the major banks would prefer an election-year bailout through the Federal Reserve to the slow but sure death of continued bookkeeping chicanery to keep the appearance of solvency among their biggest debtors.

The U.S. economy, now obviously weakening, and the LDC debt timebomb cited by the Russians, remain the principal detonators for a dollar crisis, probably during the second quarter of this year.

# The federal energy budget proposal: crash program for environmentalism

by Marsha Freeman

The fiscal year 1985 budget request for the Department of Energy (DOE) released on Feb. 1 by the Reagan administration mirrors the worst Carter-era budget submission. Rather than following through on the President's stated commitment to nuclear and advanced energy development, the budget includes massive increases for conservation and "alternate" technologies while decreasing the nuclear fission and fusion budgets.

While Energy Secretary Donald Hodel remarked in his budget briefing that the political instability in the Middle East could jeopardize U.S. oil supplies, the very real threat to national security of a complete collapse of the nation's nuclear industry was ignored.

The DOE budget reflects an election-year capitulation of the administration to the solar energy zero-growthers in the Congress, a capitulation rationalized as promoting a "balanced and mixed energy resource system." This is paralleled by the fact that the largest increase in the proposed federal budget is for the Environmental Protection Agency.

For the first three years of the Reagan administration, the annual DOE budget request represented a necessary turnaround from the four years of sabotage of development of advanced-energy sources during the Carter years. The DOE budget ceased to be a subsidy for the anti-nuclear activities of the Parson Malthus Democrats, but huge increases in these anti-energy programs are now proposed.

Conservation, and both solar and renewable energy programs are slated for a 308% increase over FY84 requests. Conservation grants for low-income housing weatherization efforts are proposed to increase from \$3 million in FY84 to \$252 million, an 8,300% jump from what the administration proposed last year. Under close scrutiny, many of these programs, emphasized while James Schlesinger ran the Department of Energy in the Carter administration, have been found to be not only expensive and wasteful but also destructive to the environment.

Advanced fossil-fuel programs, such as magnetohydrodynamics (MHD), which could eliminate all pollution from burning coal to produce electric power, were eliminated from

previous Reagan budgets. This year a small amount of money will be proposed for MHD to redirect the program "to a multi-year advanced research program consisting of scientific research and an integrated system test, which could lead to an 80-megawatt combined-cycle system to be cost-shared with the private sector." The alleged success of proposing cost-sharing with the private sector contributed to congressional cancellation of the Clinch River Breeder Reactor program last year.

The Soviets are now building a 500-megawatt MHD combined-cycle power plant which will be operational before the end of this decade.

## Destroying fission and fusion

The Reagan administration has made no attempt to stop the hideous destruction of nuclear power in this country. A national defense mobilization means that power-plant construction must be taken out of the hands of the Wall Street bond houses and placed under federal credit and financial policies.

When the current economic collapse is reversed, the United States will find it has a *shortage of on-line electric generating capacity in less than five years*. If we do not

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## U.S. Department of Energy budget

(Millions of dollars)

Program	FY84 request	FY84 actual	FY85 request	% change
Conservation	71	151	148	+ 108
Conservation grants	3	280	252	+8,300
Solar and renewable	102	215	191	+ 87
Fission	848	675	618	- 27
Magnetic fusion	467	471	483	+ 3

**Note:** The budget requests are submitted by the administration. The actual FY figures are the amounts appropriated by the Congress.

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reverse the current shut-down of nuclear plant construction now, we will not be able to catch up at that point. This situation is a threat to the national security of the nation.

The DOE budget for advanced nuclear technology development in FY85 represents a reduction of 27% from the previous year's request. It is a statement by the administration that there is no future for nuclear energy.

The nuclear fusion allocations, which fund the only energy and industrial alternative to using finite resources until such are exhausted, continues to decline. The budget for inertial-confinement fusion, using lasers and other directed energy beams, is slated for a \$30 million cut. This is part of the election-year mentality which prompted the White House to "move money around" in the defense budget—which includes inertial fusion—so that the beam-weapons defense program would not "look so big." The result will be to cripple promising avenues of fusion research.

The magnetic-fusion program, mandated by Congress in 1980 to receive substantial increases to develop commercial fusion energy by the turn of the century, continues to fall behind. The DOE request adds \$12 million to the \$471 million authorized by Congress last year, which does not even keep up with inflation.

This level of funding carries out the policy of science adviser George Keyworth which states that fusion should remain a "scientific" program not able to develop commercially viable technology for another 50 years. At the present time, the inertial-confinement fusion program in Japan has outrun the U.S. program by using the largest fusion laser in the world. The Japanese magnetic-fusion program will likely surpass the United States in level of effort this year.

### Space budget kept level

Although the President announced in his State of the Union address that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) had his go-ahead for a manned space station, budget considerations and not technical readiness are determining the schedule of deployment of the station.

The FY85 NASA request contains an insignificant increase of 4% over FY84. The space-station program will be stretched out over nearly a decade so the total space budget can be kept nearly level. The peak funding for the station of approximately \$2 billion per year will be delayed until NASA can bring the money spent on the Space Shuttle down as the remaining orbiters are brought on line.

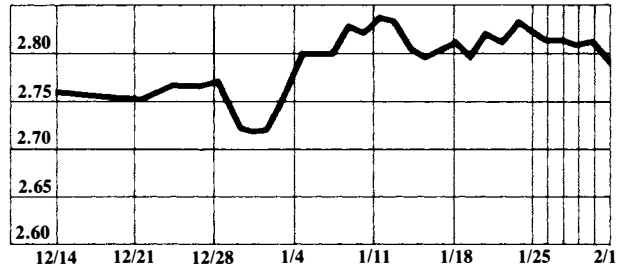
A new start for the Mars Geoscience/Climatology Orbiter is part of the NASA design to begin a new planetary effort each fiscal year, but funding for concomitant space-science programs will have to be increased if the nation is to make use of the information our new planetary probes provide.

Overall, major science and technology decisions, as reflected in the budget requests, have been sabotaged by election-year political considerations which dictate that the President should propose nothing over which he will have to fight with Congress.

## Currency Rates

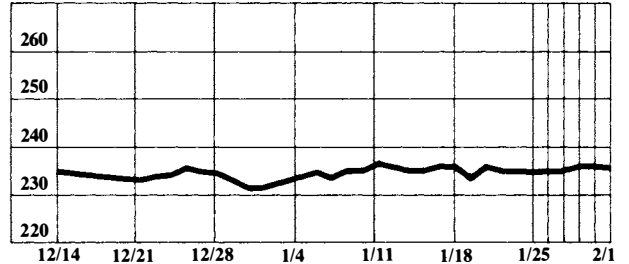
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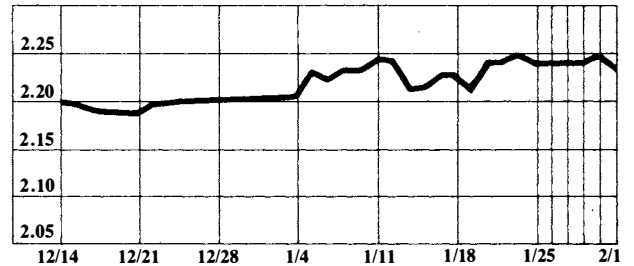
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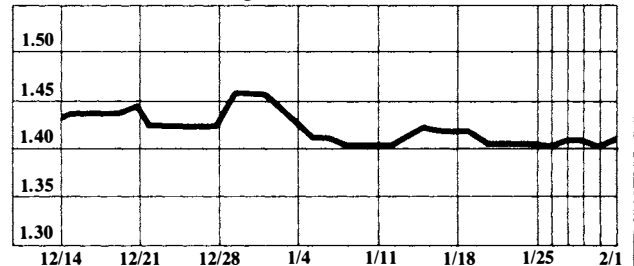
### The dollar in Swiss francs

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### The British pound in dollars

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# Electronics design breakthrough will reduce R&D time for new weapons systems

by William Engdahl

According to government estimates it now takes on the average about 15 years to design, test, develop, and deploy a new weapons system. This situation partly reflects the increasing sophistication of new systems as well as the absurd regulatory thicket of restrictions in defense subcontracting which has proliferated since the onset of Robert McNamara's "cost-effectiveness" at the Pentagon in the early 1960s.

One of the major obstacles to rapid development and deployment of new generations of offensive as well as defensive weapons systems is the time it takes to design a new electronic micro-sized circuit essential to any modern system. A number of companies and universities have been involved in attempts to apply the potentials of computer-aided design to solving this serious bottleneck. DARPA, the Pentagon's research arm, has funded university research for that purpose at the University of Utah and Berkeley, among others, and Boeing is said to have invested almost \$3 million before shelving its attempt as unwieldy and impractical.

Following three years of intensive design and testing, a small company named Cademic in the growing new "Silicon Valley" near Phoenix, Arizona has created a major breakthrough in the design and manufacture of the extremely complex, extremely tiny micro-electronic circuitry integral to any new weapons system. One industry representative familiar with the new system insists that it will create a "potential revolution in the design phase" of microelectronic integrated circuits.

The new development in integrated circuit (IC) design and manufacture presents the potential to drastically change the organization of the electronics industry within a few years, if not months. The strategic implications of any such technological advance indicate the potential for rapid development of the U.S. economy under conditions of national mobilization of resources and talent.

Its developers state that the new approach, incorporated under the acronym of Cademic—Computer Aided Design, Engineering, Manufacture of Integrated Circuits—will make substantial cost and time reductions in design of new custom or application-specific integrated circuits, as they are called in the industry.

Today, a major aerospace-defense company such as

Lockheed or Boeing may require 30 to 40 new circuit designs a year. It is not uncommon for a major company to spend from \$500,000 to \$5 million and 15 to 24 months on a major new circuit design and production project. By contrast, Cademic is able to accomplish the same for about \$40,000 in a time-frame of 4 to 12 weeks. Cademic's developers say that with experience, it can reduce this to less than a week.

As an industry average, it takes approximately 18-24 months for the completion of design through successful manufacture and testing of a new micro integrated circuit chip. The problems attendant in these micro-miniature pieces of complex circuitry can mean the difference between deployment, for example, of a successful system of energy-beam defense against oncoming enemy missile attack, or not. In the realm of nuclear war, faulty design or manufacture has little place.

## Manpower logjam

Currently, development of new integrated circuit designs is a highly skilled, largely labor-intensive process of producing from engineering specifications provided by electrical engineers multi-layered (often up to 14 layers) drawings which must then be manually "fitted" into given space requirements, optimally routed, and optimally interconnected between these layers. This part of the process of designing a new piece of integrated circuitry, the circuit design phase, is now a major bottleneck. Why?

According to a recent industry survey by LSI Logic Corporation, there are only 2,000 qualified IC circuit designers in the United States, of which only some 1,300 are active. These designers carry the burden of every new circuit needed, from sophisticated industrial robotics to new video games to circuitry for a new weapons system or satellites. Because of the enormous demand for these technicians, circuit-layout designers often command salaries in six digits and are generally overextended.

By comparison, there are some 220,000 electrical engineers currently working in the area of systems design, about half of whom, roughly 100,000, now work in the United States.

The major advance created by the Cademic system is that,

after a training seminar of a few days, any of these 220,000 electrical engineers who is capable of designing the external electrical circuit requirements for an integrated circuit or chip can design and execute the entire process of a new custom integrated circuit, all the way to chip manufacture, without need of any IC designer. This alone would solve a chronic obstacle to design and development of new circuitry for applications, especially in the technology-intensive area of defense electronics.

### Computer-aided design

Computer-aided design and manufacture is of course a very active area of research activity in the electronics industry today. Known by the trade acronym CAD/CAM, these systems are now being used for a broad range of design problems, from garment manufacture to automobiles to industrial robots. Cademic's system, according to a number of industry people interviewed by *EIR*, is the only one known to work at present which breaks the manpower bottleneck at the engineer level rather than the layout-design level.

Some computer-aided design systems, such as the Mead-Conway system developed by Xerox and Berkeley, have much improved the productivity of the IC designer. But the absolute limit of only approximately 1,300 IC designers remains. Even if every one were diverted from current full-time commercial projects into development of the approximately 50,000-100,000 potential new designs estimated to be needed annually, barely a dent could be made.

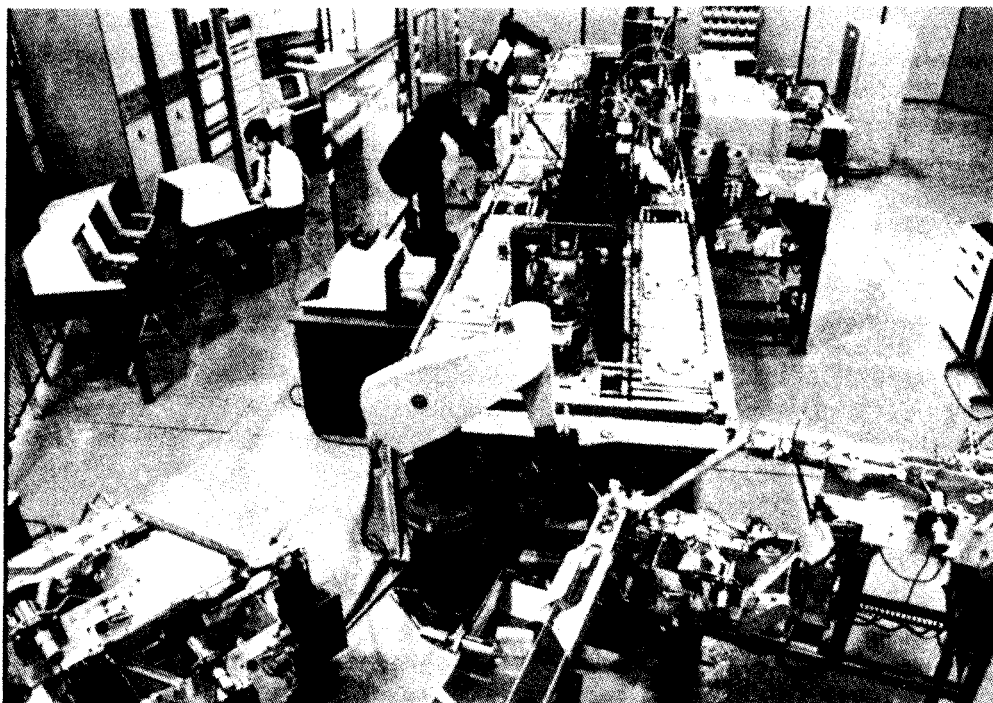
As of this writing, though others can be expected to follow soon, Cademic uniquely allows the process of design of new integrated circuit systems to be accomplished in a fraction of the time and for a fraction of the normal cost. It

can cut the average design time for production of a new integrated circuit from the current 18-24 months to approximately four to six weeks, about a 75% reduction, including several reworkings and de-bugging runs. Cademic can also effect cost reductions for production of new integrated circuits of up to 90%.

This means that testing and experimentation with new designs for such applications as guidance systems and missile circuitry would no longer be held hostage to various accounting methods which kill creativity and induce dangerous compromises in systems which can mean life or death.

Roger Bane, the founder of Cademic, which is based in Scottsdale, Arizona, took his 20 years' experience in the industry, gathered a handful of talented collaborators, and after three years of work, has perfected the first full "silicon compiler" in the industry, several years ahead of previous industry projections. The Compiler is a proprietary program which allows complete automation of the design of integrated circuits at the level of the electrical engineer, eliminating the bottleneck of circuit layout designer altogether.

Cademic's in-house Compiler is based on an extremely powerful VAX computer from Digital Equipment Corporation. In turn, Cademic licenses to its clients a "turnkey" package including a Design Editor and Logic/Timing Simulator together with licensed software. These tools enable the local electrical engineer to sit down at an engineering workstation, a specialized computer terminal, work from his level of a circuit-logic diagram of the desired new design, and test the logic and the timing efficiencies of the design—a vital factor in complex microcircuitry. The Cademic-based Compiler translates this logic design from the engineer into an optimized geometrical configuration.



*Advances in integrated circuit production are essential to the kind of adaptable programmable assembly system shown above.*

Westinghouse Electric Corp.

"The Compiler starts from the standpoint of desired output [e.g. a circuit which will perform according to certain specifications in a given size configuration—W.E.]. We worked backward from the target of timing specifications," Bane emphasized to me in a recent interview. "Once we decided to do it, it was relatively simple. Timing is an input. Design is an input. Topological optimization is relatively easy. You 'squeeze the air out of it,' in a sense. The Compiler, which we spent three years perfecting, carries out optimization of the initial design. It isn't a simple one-to-one optimization. And it can't be reverse-engineered [replicating the design by obtaining a physical unit]."

Currently in the industry, using standard IC layout designers, routing optimization in the tiny and highly complex integrated circuit chips is a staggering problem. The packaging of highly complex circuits into systems of dimensions measured in microns is a major technological problem. Testing finished circuits is even more burdensome in time and cost.

The Cademic Compiler achieves power and ground optimization and optimization of signal path. Each work station is uniquely encoded for customer design security. Bane has created the only working silicon compiler which goes directly from a logic diagram to a custom integrated circuit untouched by human hands. Cademic's breakthrough could transform the entire micro-electronics industry, most importantly the defense and communications areas.

What the Compiler does more effectively than even computer-aided circuit layout designers is to optimize routing of the sometimes 14-level chip layers in a new wafer design. And far more than 1,300 people can potentially do such new design work with the use of the Cademic system. This may be Bane's most important contribution.

Cademic's Compiler design enables significant economies of production to be achieved in integrated circuit design as well. The Compiler produces a Pattern Generation (PG) tape from the initial logic input. This PG tape generates a "mask" analogous to a photographic negative. The mask is then used by a chip "foundry" to make the actual chip. Because of the nature of the Compiler's simultaneous optimizing capabilities, much smaller packaging can be achieved than by normal hand routing methods. Further, because of encoding procedures, Cademic can achieve substantial efficiencies in the foundry or production end; Cademic can test a number of different parts on one "wafer" even from different customers, because of uniqueness of encrypted coding. Thus they can provide a customer with manufactured chips far more cheaply because the system is able to "batch" many different designs onto one wafer.

The Cademic system has designed working chips already being used by at least one major instrument manufacturer. Delivery to customers of a newly upgraded design began at the end of 1983.

## Quality control gains

A persistent problem in the development of sophisticated micro-electronics systems is testing for faulty chips. To "qualify" a typical 20,000-gate custom integrated circuit takes about eight years at present. As a result, the military uses custom parts only when absolutely necessary; this has been one of the major impediments to needed technological advance in weapons systems development. Currently the Department of Defense is carrying out an investigation of the U.S. semiconductor industry because of reports of deficient microchips and inadequate testing procedures. Obviously, detection of failure of a Poseidon missile under launch conditions is too late.

Present foundry production restrictions produce batches or runs of new chip wafers which yield an average of 20% "good" for 80% waste. Testing them is the most costly part of production of chips, and testing a new circuit design is enormously costly for this reason. Because of the Compiler design and built-in testing procedures, Cademic—as a by-product of solving another problem on the design bottleneck end—has now made possible important gains in the quality control area of integrated-circuit foundry production.

Cademic, by application of its Compiler on the levels of simultaneous optimization of design criteria cited above, eliminates problems from hand routing and enables foundry yields to soar from averages of 20% "good" to averages of 80%.

Further, because of how Cademic's Compiler must interface with a given foundry to input its pattern generation tape that's used to produce a mask and finally a finished wafer, their system has developed a master test which can also be used to "qualify" an entire foundry process line, not just individual parts for military specification purposes. Such a testing capability offers the military (as well as industry generally) a new tool to greatly aid in solving its staggering quality-control problems. At present there are 100-150 silicon foundries in the United States rated by class, e.g., Class 100, Class 10. This indicates the levels of air purity of parts per volume; purity is integral to chip reliability. There are only two or three in Class 10, none of superior rating. Japan is discussing design of a Class 1 foundry.

In the immediate future, application of the kind of breakthrough implicit in Bane's Cademic system may help solve major problems in design of custom high-speed integrated circuitry incorporating advanced "super-fast" materials such as gallium arsenide. Bane is certain his method will solve at least one big problem with using such sensitive new materials by permitting such circuits to be made "self-testing," which for considerations of space is now impossible in practice. This is the area of needed size-speed breakthrough which can permit early deployment of such systems as effective second-generation anti-missile energy-beam defense weapons requiring ultra-compact computers packaged in tiny satellites.

# East-West trade mafias behind Moscow's economic warfare

by Laurent Murawiec

"The next country to suffer a debt crisis," said the official from the Brandt Commission who had just attended the Rome session held jointly with the Palme Commission on Jan. 20, "will be the United States. The dollar will collapse with a thump. We discussed that at length." In short, the twin KGB fronts were planning a common, East-West deployment of economic warfare capabilities against the United States and the Western Alliance.

Imperial Russia, the world's largest nation, with the third largest population, has one of the world's largest GDPs and extraordinary mineral and other raw-material endowments. The Soviet superpower, with its global strategic outreach, is a principal factor determining world markets. This has become evident in a few key areas, such as exports of petroleum, natural gas, gold, diamonds, strategic raw materials, and shipping. It is also the case with purchases of grain, machinery, advanced electronics, and other categories where the Comecon is a major importer.

Despite this basic strategic reality, a call to Brussels-based civilian bureaucracy of NATO yielded the following answer from the organization's Economics Directorate: "No, we have never studied either Soviet economic warfare capabilities, nor what you call 'who is doing what to whom in East-West trade.' We're not concerned with these things." Similar comments came from the British Conservative Party's Research Bureau, the Swiss Eastern Institute, and Radio Free Europe's research department, as well as a slew of bankers, think tankers, and journalists.

## A key marginal role

Often, the argument is heard that "trade with the Comecon is not really that big, if you compare it to world trade." Looking at the figures, true enough, OECD-Comecon trade represents no more than 2-3.5% of OECD exports and 3% of its imports. Even West Germany, more heavily involved in trading with the East, ships less than 5% of its exports to

Eastern Europe, and imports slightly more than 5% from it. However, figures are deceptive. It is not so much volume that matters, but the relative impact of the exchange of goods on both economic systems. Eastern trade plays a crucial marginal role in both East and West, a role disproportionate to its statistical value.

For Moscow, the import of high technology means an invaluable "economy of scale." The cost of achieving production of those categories of goods which it has proven unable to develop in the required time, quality, and quantity would prove a fatal burden. Halfway-bankrupt Western companies who provide such technology as computers and electronics, advanced machine tools, and turnkey plants to the Comecon, are made dependent upon such markets. Reciprocally, countries that draw much of their primary energy, their raw materials, and strategic metals from the Eastern bloc incur a strategic dependence.

What the figures, furthermore, cannot take into account is the very large *illegal trade* between East and West. Periodically, the news media report that a group of Western businessmen were smuggling high-technology, sensitive goods into the Soviet Union through complicated channels, from Silicon Valley to South Africa, from South Africa to Sweden, with Swiss financial and commercial backing. The businessmen get arrested, or are simply fined. The effective turnover is chalked up nowhere. Nor is the massive Soviet involvement in illegal, criminal smuggling, from the cocaine of Latin America to the Golden Triangle's opium, to the large arms-for-drugs traffic between Eastern Europe, Western Europe, and the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, it appears, conducts its import-export operations, legal and illegal, through 175 multinational corporations, many of which might as well be included in any Fortune 500 listing. It runs a large banking empire, which includes fully owned banking houses in London, Frankfurt, Paris, Luxembourg, Zürich, Vienna, Singapore, Beirut, and

Isfahan. It has established thousands of joint ventures with Western firms, from the 50-50 partnership of the London-based Moscow Narodny Bank established in 1919 with the elite City merchant bank Morgan Grenfell, East-West Import-Export Ltd., to obscure, Liechtenstein-based shells formally owned by West German communist leaders.

This series will report on *EIR*'s investigation into the mysterious world of Soviet and satellite economic power. The paucity of published sources, and the reluctance, to say the least, of many Western sources to discuss such terrain, necessarily make this report a first approximation.

## The brokers

Eastern trade depends to an inordinate extent upon intensely personal relations. Comparable to trade with various Middle Eastern countries, which requires the exclusive services of brokers who pocket huge bribes to "mediate" between the prospective vendor and his clients, and where a specific layer of merchants and intermediaries enjoys a virtual monopoly over trade relations, East-West trade is chiefly conducted through the personal intermediation of trusted Soviet assets, individuals whose family pedigree or political history has qualified as favorite interfaces of the Soviet empire.

Rather than engaging in the hazardous, painstaking task of building up his own contacts in the East, the Western businessman is encouraged by Moscow to ingratiate himself with a restricted number of doorkeepers, the key-holders of East-West trade: The name of Armand Hammer for the United States immediately comes to mind, or that of W. Averell Harriman. Hammer's father Julius was a founding member of the Communist Party U.S.A. Ludwig Martens, the official representative of the Soviet government in the United States as of 1919 and a Bolshevik organizer, employed Julius Hammer as his commercial attaché. When Martens was deported to the U.S.S.R. and Julius moved into Sing Sing courtesy of Uncle Sam, young Armand was invited to the U.S.S.R. by top foreign affairs official Maxim Litvinov, where he met Lenin, who steered him to the new head of the Concessions Committee which was handing out trade opportunities to foreigners—Felix Dzerzhinski, head of the dreaded Cheka, the secret police! Hammer's New York-based Allied American Corporation became the sole import-export agent of the U.S.S.R. for the United States. By 1925, they represented 38 top U.S. corporations, including General Motors.

A similar pattern is to be found in the history of "successful Eastern trader" Averell Harriman, who, in the early 1920s, joined the Hamburg banking house M. M. Warburg—which had financed Trotsky, Bukharin, and the Bolsheviks before and during the Russian Revolution—to purchase Soviet bills of exchange from German companies. It was also with Dzerzhinski that Harriman's company signed the deal that gave it the right to mine the Chiatura manganese fields for 20 years. In 1926, after a stay in Moscow, Harriman went to Italy to meet bankers interested in jointly financing a hydroelectric project in the Soviet Union. He reviewed the matter with

Italy's Fascist dictator Benito Mussolini. From then on, he was to visit the U.S.S.R. twice a year.

The appearance of Mussolini in this story is no accident: It was Il Duce's Fascist regime that had been the first of all Western nations to recognize the Bolshevik regime, after long talks between Mussolini and the Soviet People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, Leonid Krasin. Fruitful trade relations went on between the two countries.

Krasin himself exemplifies the underlying nature of this pattern in East-West trade relations: The chief of Lenin's terrorist gangs in Baku before the abortive 1905 Revolution, this engineer came to Petersburg in 1905-08, dropped out of the party, removed to the Reich's capital of Berlin, and was immediately hired by the powerful electrotechnical firm Siemens & Schuckhart. In 1913, Krasin was sent by Siemens—to Moscow, as chief Russian representative! The czar's secret police, which had strenuously avoided arresting Krasin each time it was cracking down on Bolshevik leaders, did not object. When the 1917 Revolution consolidated, Krasin joined the regime in high standing, and was one of the chief envoys of Foreign Minister Chicherin, becoming in the process one of the architects of the Rapallo agreement with Germany.

## Rapallo, and beyond

In 1921, the news shook the world that defeated Germany, crushed by the Allied reparations, had just signed a treaty with isolated Soviet Russia, after negotiations held in the Mediterranean resort of Rapallo, Italy. Was that the coalition of the "have-nots" against the "haves," as the press said at the time? That it might have been, but first and foremost, it was the product of long talks held in Berlin and in the Ruhr between the Comintern's special envoy Karl Radek and a score of Germans: proto-Nazi ideologues Arthur Moeller van den Bruck and Ernst Niekisch, who drew their "Third Reich" conception from Moscow's "Third Rome," as well as top industrialists Alfred Krupp and Otto Wolff.

A coalition of financiers, industrialists and the Imperial Army's monarchist leaders, such as Gens. Hans von Seeckt and Kurt von Schleicher, drew advice from Reichsbank President Hjalmar Schacht and secret service éminence grise Col. Walter Nikolai, and launched furiously into a "special relationship" with Moscow. The "Russlandszentrum der deutschen Wirtschaft" (Russian Center for the German Economy), the specialized body of the Reich Federation of German Industry, was run by Army Major Chunke and was under the direct control of the secret "R" division of the Defense Ministry. Krupp and the other steel magnates became a major factor in the Russian economy. Thousands of engineers and technicians flocked into Soviet Russia, along with thousands of officers and soldiers secretly trained by the Soviet Red Army.

In 1933, when the Nazis seized power, the steelmaker Otto Wolff was jailed—his old acquaintance with Radek was distasteful to the street-brawling SA. He did not languish

there too long. While senior Nazi dignitaries had demanded that trade with Russia be interrupted, one man intervened and successfully prevailed upon Hitler to continue, nay, expand trade relations. By 1938, 18% of Germany's exports went to Russia. This man was Hjalmar Schacht, Hitler's economics czar, the banker who had convinced the Anglo-American elite to place Hitler into power! One of Schacht's closest associates in the matter was Walter Nikolai, who was to "Go East" in 1945, at the age of 72. Schacht created a string of specialized companies with important Russian trade assignments: Wivupal, Gefu, Wifo and the otherwise famous Mefowechsel corporation.

Germany's foreign minister, Graf Brockdorff-Rantzau, of a powerful North-German and Danish family which to this day is one of the premier patrician families of Hamburg, had negotiated the Versailles Treaty that humiliated Germany. But he resigned in protest against this same treaty to launch a movement of the "Proletarian-National German revolt against capitalism." Brockdorff-Rantzau was a friend of Karl Radek, and became the ambassador to Moscow until 1928, and one of the "souls" of Rapallo.

Soviet goods continued to flock into Hitler's Germany even after the June 22, 1941 invasion! And after the war, as soon as West Germany's foreign trade was reopened by the Occupation powers, the Soviets were back, knocking at the door, and trade relations resumed in earnest in 1952—while several million German prisoners of war were still languishing in Soviet camps.

One of the prime movers was Otto Wolff, Jr., who had now taken over the large family concern, and was shortly to become the head of both the German Industry and Trade Chambers (DIHT) and the Ostauschuss der deutschen Wirtschaft, the successor organization of the prewar military-controlled unit. In countless trips to Moscow, Wolff established his present position of chief political respondent to the Soviets.

The other mastermind of the Osthandel was Berthold Beitz, a prewar employee of the Royal Dutch Shell Company, who had spent the war managing the Polish oil fields for the Nazis. The powers that be "sold" him after the war to the battered Alfred Krupp, whose controller he became, and that of the giant Ruhr concern, down to the present day. Beitz became "Khrushchev's friend, a German Armand Hammer," in the words of a German commentator, and the pointman for both Eastern industrial and trade representatives and West German businessmen who needed readymade contacts in Moscow, where old "Western hands" such as Foreign Trade Minister Patolichev—Stalin's secretary in 1939—and First Vice-President of the Soviet Chambers of Commerce and a KGB General, were pleased to receive friends of their friend Beitz.

The mammoth Deutsche Bank, whose present chairman F. W. Christians speaks fluent Russian as a result of 11 years of captivity; the Dresdner Bank and the other big banks; the large industrial corporations and the discreet Privatbanken;

the Hamburg, Frankfurt, Munich and Düsseldorf merchant banks; these entities reopened the traditional links. The Warburgs and the Muenchmeyers of Hamburg played a prominent role in the resumption of what former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recently called "trading with Novgorod," an activity familiar to the Hanseatic merchants for the last few hundred years—one which Soviet plans for a global confrontation with the United States, and for a brutal surprise attack on a West German border city ought not to hinder.

The dependency—otherwise known as incipient "Finlandization"—of Germany stems not only from the size and quality of trade. Trade with East Germany amounts to DM 16 billion, which are tariff-free and must be added to the Comecon trade figures. In 1982, West Germany covered 7.8% of its primary energy consumption through imports from the East. In the late 1980s, the rate is expected to soar well above 10%. Of the natural gas and the coal imported by Germany, 25% comes from the East. Further, Soviet, East German, and other orders have literally saved dozens of German companies from bankruptcy in 1983—the best-known example being that of the devastated Saarland steelmakers who sold their products below production costs to East Germany and the U.S.S.R.!

West German Communist Party-run East German companies's subsidiaries in the Federal Republic—with headquarters having an address at a post-office box in Vaduz, Liechtenstein or Lugano, Switzerland—have an annual turnover of DM 4 billion, according to West German security services. The espionage, penetration and reconnaissance functions are of course well-served, for which reason all trade with West Germany is centralized in East Berlin under the CP Central Committee "Abteilung Verkehr" run by top special envoy Alexander Schalck-Golodkowski. In Bonn, director-general of the Foreign Office Andreas Meyer-Landrut, a chief negotiator of the Eastern Treaties of the early 1970s under Willy Brandt, cooperates with his appeasement-minded Minister Genscher and other Liberals, such as Economics Minister Count Lambsdorff—whose family is Baltic nobility of long-standing ties with the Russian nobility—to plan grandiose projects of further economic cooperation.

A call to the Ostauschuss, the Eastern Committee of the German Economy in Cologne, and a few questions put to its head, one Dr. Fink, on "who's who in Germany's East-West trade," elicited a surprising degree of hysteria and paranoia: "We are very mistrustful of anyone asking questions about that!"

### **The Russian-British Chamber of Commerce**

It was only 18 months ago that the venerable, London-based institution changed its name to take into account the existence of a "Soviet" Russia. Since the days of the merchant-adventurers of the 16th century, the "Baltic Exchange" of London has been trading with Muscovy. As early as 1919, the great anti-communist Lord Lloyd George, who had launched the armed Western intervention against Lenin's

regime, who sent feelers to the Soviets, started negotiations for a resumption of trade relations. When Krasin visited Stockholm with the first Soviet trade delegation to go West, on that same year, and met there with 20 top Swedish industrialists led by the Wallenberg family, Lloyd George sent him a message and an invitation to Britain. In 1922, the Anglo-Russian Trade Treaty was signed. In 1924, the Labour government of Ramsay MacDonald opened diplomatic relations. Trade has survived the ups and downs of aboveboard political relations.

Was it not, after all, Harold Macmillan who opened the era of "détente" by going to Moscow and receiving Bulganin and Khrushchev in London? It was also the young Harold Wilson, then the president of the British Board of Trade, and a junior minister in the Attlee government, who went to Moscow several times, maintained open political channels during Labour's long period out of power, and, as H.M.'s Prime Minister, paid a major visit to Moscow in December 1975, which resulted in the opening of a £1 billion credit line, one of the largest trade agreements in history. Since his resignation, Wilson has been retained by numerous British companies as an "adviser" and contact-man on Eastern affairs.

Numerous Labour Party figures take part in this lucrative, and politically tainted business. The leader of the radical-left Tribune current of the Labour Party Ian Mikardo—whose *Who's Who* entry omits the birth place and name of parents—is also an important consultant—and has long been more than suspected by British security services of being an Eastern asset. Author Chapman Pincher has published, in numerous books, troubling evidence concerning the activities of the radical left groups inside Labour. Mikardo's associate in a consulting firm, MP Jo (Josephine) Richardson, is also the deputy head of Britain's pro-Soviet peace movement, Committee for Nuclear Disarmament.

Yet another door-opener is Czech-born Robert Maxwell, the publishing magnate, and Club of Rome executive member, whose Pergamon Press publishes glossy biographies of Leonid Brezhnev, East German leader Erich Honecker, and so forth, as well as Club of Rome literature. Maxwell, born Hoch, was the head of the Foreign Office Press section in Berlin in 1945-47, is a multimillionaire funder of the Labour Party, and often leads or accompanies British trade delegations in the Soviet Union or the satellite countries.

Beyond such individual promoters of trade, the British Foreign Office plays a crucial role in commerce with Moscow. The "Foreign Office's own bank," the powerful merchant bank Morgan, Grenfell, the interface between merchant banking and the foreign service, is the undisputed number one in Eastern trade. Foreign Office Russian desk head Quentin Davies joined the bank at the time it "had made a major decision to expand massively its activities with Eastern Europe," a British journalist reported. It has superseded such older hands as Hill, Samuel, the South African/British bank, and the Imperial bank Standard & Chartered, as well as the

clearinghouse banks, especially Lloyds and Midlands.

But London has also supplanted Zürich as the premier center for East-West trade financing with the establishment of direct banking subsidiaries of Comecon banks: Aside the older Moscow Narodny and the Czech Zivnostenska, the 1970s saw the establishment of Anglo-Romanian, Hungarian International, Deutsche Aussenhandelsbank (East Germany), Handlowy of Poland, the Bulgarian Bank for Foreign Trade, Havana International, etc.

A further layer of relations goes through extraordinarily quiet merchants ensconced in the City and often unnoticed by outsiders, often founded and run by Russian emigrés whose life history changes every time they care to recount it.

The politicians, the financiers, the merchants and the foreign service are the basis on which trade is prepared. The major companies that ship or buy the goods depend on them. Some, such as the chemical giant ICI, have highly developed operations of their own. John Brown, John Davy, and other engineering and chemical firms have large markets in the East, as well as Rank Xerox, which even offered one of its big machines for free to the latest session of the World Peace Council in Prague!

Some of the world's shadier business goes through the Soviets' London outfits. The Moscow Narodny Bank owned 5% of the "IOS of the Middle East," the main drug-financing bank of Beirut, the famous Intra-Bank. Bulgaria's Foreign Trade Bank, directly and indirectly, shares from London several joint ventures with Lebanese banks heavily involved in the financing of drugs, such as Camille Chamoun's family banks, the Litex Bank and the Bank of Byblos—part of the "Bulgarian Connection."

*The sequel to this article will examine the East-West trade networks of France, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland; the present situation and the perspectives of East-West trade; and the question of illegal technological transfers.*



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# Business Briefs

## *Ibero-America*

### **Herrera attacks IMF, calls for regional unity**

Venezuela's President Herrera Campins delivered his last address to the national Congress on Jan. 27 as Venezuela prepared to inaugurate its new President, Jaime Lusinchi, Feb. 2. Herrera Campins dedicated his last few months in office to prompting his successor with constant attacks against the International Monetary Fund (IMF) while calling for Latin American unity.

In his farewell speech, he said: "I have refused over and over again to compromise the future of the nation. This explains our position vis-à-vis the IMF and the reason why we have not reached a happy result in the renegotiation of the debt."

Campins said that the nations of the region should meet to strengthen their position around five points: 1) a refusal to commit all export income to debt repayment; 2) a battle to lower interest rates which the banks had increased arbitrarily; 3) a demand for longer terms and longer grace periods; 4) an increase in new credits for the recovery of economic and financial processes; 5) industrial-nation purchase of debtors' products, to strengthen debtors' incomes.

During the inauguration, a mini-summit of Latin American heads of state will take place, including the presidents of Colombia, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Panama, Argentina, and Ecuador. George Shultz will represent the United States, and Mexican labor leader Fidel Velázquez will also be there.

## *Steel Industry*

### **U.S.-National merger part of cartel plan**

U.S. Steel, the company that claims over a \$1 billion loss in 1983 and which is shutting down a quarter of its steel-making capacity due to "unprofitability" is paying \$1.16 bil-

lion for acquisition of National Steel. U.S. Steel is paying \$350 million in cash, the rest in stocks and debt assumption. Three years ago U.S. Steel paid \$6 billion to acquire Marathon Oil, of which \$3 billion was delivered in cash.

The merger of the Morgan-Mellon-Hanna National Steel Company with the Morgan's U.S. Steel gives the merged company a large capacity to produce flat-rolled and other consumer goods steels. Since a Justice Department protest to the merger on anti-trust grounds is anticipated, U.S. Steel is expected to attempt to sell or close down additional facilities to meet Justice Department guidelines.

This merger, together with the Jones & Laughlin and Republic merger last September, is part of a plan first announced by the Carter administration in 1980 to cartelize the industry fully and reduce steel output by at least 50%.

## *Drug Trade*

### **Italians expose role of KGB and Swiss banks**

Giovanni Falcone, an Italian magistrate, has stated that "countries like Switzerland cannot be considered in the front lines fighting drugs when huge sums are deposited in Swiss banks. [These funds] come from recycling operations in the Caribbean, in the Bahamas and Bermuda. It is enough to use a simple telex." Falcone made his assertion in a speech to the Rotary Club of Palermo, Sicily, the last week of January.

Falcone, the magistrate most feared by the mafia, called the drug problem "the scourge of our times," and expressed his appreciation of the efforts of the Reagan administration in fighting drugs—especially as compared to Swiss policy.

Falcone reported that he had discovered during his trip in Thailand last summer that most of the heroin that is transported to the United States from Sicily comes from the border areas of Thailand. About 30 "mobile

heroin refineries" are run by the communist guerrillas in the jungle at the Thail border.

These "mobile refineries" can be moved from place to place in a matter of minutes. Falcone said that the guerrillas are paid with heroin and that the Sicilian mafia gangs—prominent in separatist and subversive operations in Italy—finance themselves with the heroin trade.

International sources report that the KGB controls the communist guerrilla insurgents against Thailand.

Recently, parliamentary interior committee member Intini, who is also editor of the Socialist Party paper *Avanti*, stated that "organized crime, the mafia and terrorism are linked to Eastern secret services. . . . In London everybody knows that the KGB pays in heroin." Intini also called for investigation of the recycling of dirty money by the banks.

In collaboration with the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration, the Italian magistrates have discovered the killers of Judges Chinnici and Montalto, and they are arresting untouchable members of families such as Greco, Spatola, Inzerillo, and Bono, as well as of the Bonanno and Gambino families, considered the heads of the American Cosa Nostra. These same families were involved in the casino operations that were exposed by Italian magistrates last November. Swiss banks were used to recycle dirty money, and as the depository for the mafia.

## *West Asia*

### **Soviets use military to force economic deals**

The Soviet Union is working out the details of important energy deals with Pakistan following a visit to Moscow by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahab Yauub Khan at the end of 1983. These arrangements would make Pakistan increasingly energy-dependent on the U.S.S.R.

But on Jan. 28, Soviet pilots flying planes with Afghan markings bombed villages in

# Briefly

Pakistan 700 yards inside the Pakistani border, killing an estimated 40 to 100 civilians.

The Soviets have a parallel approach to NATO member Turkey. Although Soviet pressure on Turkey has been a "low-intensity" array of terrorist deployments and threats delivered through relevant diplomatic channels, it was great enough to induce the Ozal regime to declare in late 1983 that it would not station U.S. cruise or Pershing missiles on Turkish soil.

On Jan. 20 the official East German daily *Neues Deutschland* reported that the Turks had upgraded their involvement in discussions about creating a "nuclear-free zone" in the Balkan Peninsula, from "observer" status to full participation when the Balkan talks resume in Athens Feb. 13.

But at the same time Turkish-Soviet economic cooperation has been picking up. The *Financial Times* of London reported Jan. 30 that Ekrem Pakdemirli, Turkish undersecretary for the Treasury and Foreign Trade, just returned to Ankara, Turkey, after having led a 70-man delegation to Moscow to arrange for Turkish purchases of natural gas from the U.S.S.R. through a pipeline that would link Turkey to both the U.S.S.R. and Bulgaria. Turkey is also arranging to increase purchases of electricity from the Soviets.

Turkish Prime Minister Ozal, an International Monetary Fund-linked monetarist with Islamic fundamentalist connections, has announced that he will soon go to Iran to consolidate bilateral trade deals, as part of reactivating the regional-economic component of the defunct CENTO organization.

## World Trade

### Olmer request startles Japanese

Lionel Olmer, U.S. Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, made a surprise request of Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) head Hikosaburo Okonogi when making a courtesy call in

mid-January. Olmer asked that MITI allow U.S. government officials and business leaders to participate in the Industrial Structure Council, MITI's most important industrial policy panel.

Olmer has consistently been a harsh critic of Japanese industrial policy and exports to the West.

MITI officials "seemed at a loss what to do about the request" according to JJI press. It was denied by Minister Okonogi on the grounds that council membership was limited to part-time government officials. It was assessed that Olmer made the request because of the U.S. administration's "strong wish" to get as accurate information on Japanese industrial policies as soon as possible.

## Development Policy

### Alegrett insists on commonality of interests

An exchange between a number of Mexican officials and Sebastian Alegrett, the new president of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) at the early February meeting on "Mexico and the International Crisis" sponsored jointly by the Foreign Relations Ministry of Mexico and the National University typified the discussions going on in Ibero-America in the aftermath of the Latin America Economic Conference held in Quito, Ecuador in January. Many of the Mexican representatives present called for decoupling Ibero-America from the United States, but Alegrett insisted that now more than ever a commonality of interests between the United States and Latin America had to be pursued.

One spokesman argued that "this is the moment not to fear a break in relations between the United States and the rest of the continent. The integration of our continent must embrace autarchy." Alegrett responded that for historical reasons, the solution to the continent's development problems lay precisely in an improvement of U.S.-Latin American relations.

● **MUAMMAR QADDAFI** has demanded reparations from Italy for the damages of colonialism, according to a Libyan press release, while his shock troops continue to attack the NATO Euromissile installations at Comiso, Sicily.

● **COUNT ÉTIENNE Davignon**, the architect of the policy of shrinking U.S. and European steel output, meets in early February with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on steel questions. Will they also discuss "decoupling" Europe from the United States?

● **DUN & BRADSTREET's** Business Failure Record closed out 1983 with a tally of 31,334 bankruptcies, up 23.6% over 1982's 25,346. In 1979, before the Volcker depression began, bankruptcies totalled only 7,564. Dun & Bradstreet, in addition to its Business Failure Record, has announced publication of a record of voluntary business closings, not previously counted in the Failure Record.

● **CENTRAL AMERICAN** businessmen met in a closed-door session at the Princeton Club in New York City Feb. 4 to discuss how to carry out economic proposals of the Kissinger Commission report, which would turn Central America into a "free enterprise zone." The meeting was arranged at the behest of David Rockefeller and Henry Kissinger.

● **JAPAN** has informally designated nine cities as preliminary candidates for "Technopolis" sites. Under the Technopolis plan, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry will build and rebuild cities around high-technology industrial projects throughout the country. The sites will be confirmed by mid-February.

## Anti-Semitism on the rise again in Russia

by Mark Burdman

In the bookstalls of Moscow, the face of anti-Semitic, pro-Nazi author Lev Korneyev leers out from the covers of various of his books and tracts. Writing for a mass-circulation audience, Korneyev claims that the Final Solution of the Nazis against the Jews was “exaggerated by two to three times” by the Jews themselves. He writes that Jews are behind a complex of American military-industrial “death concerns” threatening the security of Mother Russia. Echoing his Nazi-International counterpart in Switzerland, François Genoud, the keeper of the Hitler and Goebbels families’ trusts, Korneyev asserts that Adolf Eichmann was the “victim of Zionist terrorists.”

Everything Korneyev writes is sponsored by the highest levels of the state and military. Lev Korneyev is a member in good standing of Yevgenii Primakov’s Moscow Orientology Institute, the institution through which Moscow deploys ex-Nazi Abwehr and Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA) assets throughout the Middle East. Korneyev is the chief propagandist for the Kremlin-backed “Soviet Anti-Zionist Committee,” through which channel he reportedly has funneled substantial sums of money to former Abwehr agent and Genoud protégé Ahmed Ben Bella of Algeria and other Nazi anti-Semitic figures.

Korneyev’s propaganda has been so crude that some people in the U.S.S.R. have found it hard to stomach. In an open letter to the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Soviet scholar Ivan P. Martynov called on his colleagues to “condemn mercilessly and to expel from the scientific community L. A. Korneyev, a professionally bankrupt ignoramus and falsifier who disseminates the most inveterate Black Hundreds type of anti-Semitism under the guise of a ‘struggle against international Zionism.’”

But one suspects that Lev Korneyev’s case officer at the top echelons of the KGB or GRU (military intelligence) is happy today. War fever is building in Moscow, and the old Brezhnev-era apparatchiks are being cleaned out. A new crowd is taking over, more in line with his own blood-and-soil obsession. Probably, he muses, “This time the Nazis won’t get out of our control. This time, we will win.” Probably, the voice of Fyodor Dostoevsky, the Dostoevsky of the 1871-



*Mortally wounded victims of the vicious Easter Sunday pogrom in Kishinyov, the capital of Bessarabia, April 6, 1903. Hundreds were killed or injured; hundreds more houses and shops were destroyed.*

81 period, speaks to him: "This time, Ivan, make the Yids pay." He, like the author of *The Brothers Karamazov*, wants Moscow to become the Third and Final Rome, and hates the "Yids" as "vampires" and "tarantulas" plotting against the sanctity of Mother Russia.

He knows some of the darkest secrets of the 20th century. He knows that the KGB, and the NKVD before it, are the direct continuation of the old Tsarist Okhrana secret service. He has seen the dossier (and the pay stubs) proving the Okhrana control over Josef Stalin. He knows how the Black Hundreds, the gangs who carried out the pogroms, were integrated en masse into the Bolshevik Party structure in the 1920s.

Like his predecessors in the Okhrana and the late-Romanov-era Interior Ministries who fought violently against the ("Jewish-controlled") Count Sergei Witte and his policies for industrializing Russia, he hates industrial capitalism and its associated Judeo-Christian worldview for having upset the eternally unchanging Russian society of noble and serf, the *mir* or *obshchina*. He, like his predecessors, won't let Russia be "Judaized," transformed into a modern nation-state. Insofar as Israel represents Western values in a Middle East context, he despises Israel, and wants to see it destroyed.

He glances down at the pamphlet on his desk, to his favorite section: "All the Jews must be driven out of the restricted areas of settlement. The second act is to drive them out of Russia entirely. . . . The government must recognize that the Jews are dangerous to the life of mankind in the same measure as wolves, scorpions, reptiles, poisonous spiders, and similar creatures which are deadly for human beings;

such destruction is even favored by law. The Jews must be placed under such conditions that they will gradually die out. This is the present task of the government and of the best men in the country."

The author is not Julius Streicher of the Nazi *Der Stürmer*, or the Russian-trained Alfred Rosenberg. It is a pamphlet from 1911, of the Congress of the United Russian Nobility, the backers of the Black Hundreds.

At any time he wishes, he can place a call to his friend in Damascus, Alois Brunner, a.k.a. Georg Fischer, a former assistant to Adolf Eichmann in the RSHA's "Jewish Department" and today the chief adviser to Syrian intelligence, the man who controls terrorist Abu Nidal and who has overseen the transformation of Syria into a Nazi state. He can call his North Korean friends outside Teheran, the ones who train the Iranian terrorist kamikaze squads. He has some other friends in Tripoli, Libya, and talks to his GRU (Soviet military intelligence) friends in Lebanon's Bekaa who run the Druze militia.

Ivan is happy. War fever is building in Moscow. He is planning the biggest pogrom in history. . . .

### **The mind of the pogromist**

The best point of reference for understanding the mindset of the crowd now running policy in Moscow is the later Dostoevsky, the Dostoevsky of *The Brothers Karamazov* and *The Possessed*, and of the *Diary of a Writer*, described by one Dostoevsky biographer as the Russian equivalent of Hitler's *Mein Kampf*.

Take as a case study the Nov. 11 dispatch issued by the

Soviet Novosti news agency. At some equivalent of gun-point, 50 Soviet Jews were prevailed on to sign an "Open Letter to American Jews," laying forth the cynical proposition that American Jews should join with their Russian brethren to stop the beam-weapons defense program of the Reagan administration in Washington!

The letter begins: "We Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality have decided to address you, hoping that our sincere appeal will meet with a response from all honest people who cherish the cause of world peace. . . . The stationing of warheads on land, under water and in the air already seems not enough to those who see our planet through a nuclear bomb sight. They are intoxicated by the space mirage of 'Star Wars.' Under the guise of false concern for 'survival,' they want to turn outer space into a launching site for aggression. . . . We are confident that you American Jews, like all Americans and people on earth, do not need war and do not need the destructive arms race."

No simple appeal here for Jewish-Americans to constitute themselves as a fifth column against their own country. No, there is something more. Says the letter: "Influential circles of American Jews" support the nuclear freeze.

In Russian, and Soviet-Russian archetypal demonology, Jews possess an almost mystical power over the forces of science, technology, and development. Lev Korneyev, the darling of this tendency in the predominantly Russian Soviet military, contends that Jews control 158 of 165 "death concerns" in the U.S.A. The *reductio ad absurdum* of this is that beam weapons are a "Jewish plot" against Mother Russia.

Indeed, the basis of hysterical anti-Americanism among these Soviets is generically close to Russian anti-Semitism, in that both feature fear and hatred for the ability to make and rapidly assimilate breakthroughs in science and technology. The most extreme anti-American propaganda put out in the U.S.S.R. accuses Americans of having a self-conception as a unique or "chosen" people, just like the Jews. The implication of this kind of thinking was spelled out recently by Ahmed Huber, a Swiss Nazi convert to Islam who is intimately involved with the Soviets in running terrorism. In a discussion with a journalist, made available to *EIR*, Huber raved, "Reagan is surrounded by Jews, he is manipulated by Jews. The whole Protestant doctrine in America comes from the Old Testament, that's why all these Protestants support Israel so much. They think they are the new chosen people, and that the American continent is the new promised land." Huber went on to threaten that "wherever there is an American and a Jew," Islamic terror will strike.

The Soviet "Open Letter" continues: "We understand that it may be difficult for some American Jews whose fathers and grandfathers fled from Tsarist Russia to escape pogroms, to realize that the roots of national discord have long been eliminated in the Soviet Union. The reality fully refutes the slanders of Western propaganda to the effect that 'official anti-Semitism' exists in the U.S.S.R. Only people who know nothing at all about the situation in our country can believe

that invention. Any honest and unbiased person can easily see this. Our own lives also prove this. Malicious slanders are being heaped upon our country to distract the attention of U.S. citizens from the struggle for peace and disarmament, to make people forget that it was the Soviet Union that frustrated Hitler's plans for a 'final solution of the Jewish question.' The Soviet army saved hundreds of thousands of Jews from extermination in Nazi death camps. Those waging the false campaign 'in defense of Soviet Jews' are trying to erase this fact from human memory.

"As slanderous are attempts to ascribe to the Soviet Union a desire to 'destroy Israel.'"

One imagines that even the Jesuits at Gregoriana University in Rome would blush at such display of casuistry. One might have a degree of compassion for the souls who were prevailed on to sign this document, but we are free to pose the following questions:

If "hundreds of thousands of Jews" were saved by the Red Army, how many of the six million (take note, Mr. Korneyev) died thanks to Josef Stalin's deals with Adolf Hitler?

If Moscow has no intent to "destroy Israel," why is Moscow in full—and public—alliance with the Nazi International assets of François Genoud throughout the Middle East? Why was the terrorist Abu Nidal, the asset of Adolf Eichmann assistant Alois Brunner, given a state welcome in East Germany, despite his known and proudly claimed responsibility for acts of terrorism against innocent Jews and Jewish establishments throughout Europe? Why is Berne, Switzerland's Ahmed Huber, a man who openly propagandizes for a new "final solution, this time without Nuremberg trials," provided with top-level contacts in East Germany and other countries of the East bloc? What did the Moscow Orientology Institute's Yevgenii Primakov and V. Vinogradov of the Foreign Ministry discuss in Geneva during the week of Aug. 29 at the U.N. Conference on Palestine with loyalists of the late Grand Mufti of Jerusalem Hajj Amin el-Husseini, Hitler's top asset in the Arab-Islamic world and a co-planner of the Nazi extermination policy against the Jews?

An upsurge in official anti-Semitism inside the U.S.S.R. is correlated with increasingly open coordination with such international Nazi assets. In the view of experts from Israeli, French, and British intelligence, a turning point was the Aug. 29-Sept. 7 contacts of Vinogradov and Primakov with spokesmen of the Nazi International component of the Palestinian movement, who expressed open admiration for the late Grand Mufti of Jerusalem. The mediating institution in these contacts was the Switzerland-based Islam and the West International, founded by Maarouf Dawalibi, a former top official in Syria and aide to the Grand Mufti, who bankrolls and controls leading Nazi assets in the Muslim Brotherhood International.

This conjuncture was the launching point for a massive increase in density of Soviet-Nazi global coordination, including stepped-up Soviet KGB support for the radical-ter-

rorist components of the Nazi-modeled West German Green Party, escalated Soviet support for Syria and proxy pseudo-Islamic assets like the Iranian terrorists, Soviet backing for Muammar Qaddafi's African operations, and East bloc courting of terrorist Abu Nidal and Swiss assets of François Genoud.

As for the Nazi death camps: When we brush aside the mists and fog induced by the hysteria about "German collective guilt," we see that Eichmann et al. only transformed into a technologically-efficient process what earlier was done as a matter of organized state policy by the Okhrana and the Russian Orthodox Church through the agency of the vodka-inundated mobs.

In a study by *New Solidarity* newspaper (Oct. 16, 1983), Kenneth Kronberg, a Jewish-American collaborator of *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche and an expert on the history of Jews in Russia in the 19th century, gives a graphic account of how the pogroms were carried out. We will not repeat that story here. Rather, our purpose is to show how the pogroms are being revived today as part and parcel of the state policy that foresees Moscow becoming the Third and Final Roman Empire.

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## An old vein of ethnic hatred in the new Mother Russia

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As the *Jüdische Allgemeine Wochenzeitung*, the main weekly journal of the West German Jewish community, pointed out Sept. 2, 1983, there has been a systematic, state-sponsored surge in anti-Semitism in Soviet Russia since Andropov's accession to power. It was in early summer 1982, when Andropov was taking the reins of power, that the Soviet military magazine *Voenno-istoricheskii Zhurnal* (*Journal of Military History*) elevated Lev Korneyev out of the gutters to a prominent role in Soviet-Russian "theory" by publishing an article of his on the theme that "the figure of six million Jews allegedly murdered during the Second World War cannot be considered scientifically based."

At the same moment, Soviet policy toward the Middle East began to go through an important transformation. The Soviets began to pour armaments and advisers into Syria at an astounding rate, with the consequences evident in autumn 1983. The Soviet armaments buildup was couched in mock-moralistic terminology as a defensive reaction to Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon's admittedly criminal slaughter in Lebanon, but the Soviet military used Sharon's invasion as a *pretext* for what their real intention was, and still is: to build up Syria into an armed Nazi state to carry out aggression and terrorism throughout the Middle East and Mediterranean, inclusively to launch Mother Russia's pogrom against Israeli Jews.

The grouping of the Soviet military around political commissar of the Armed Forces Gen. Aleksei Yepishev—known

as the Russian Party—has been the motivating force behind spreading anti-Semitic propaganda in the U.S.S.R. Yepishev alluded to his and his cohorts' activities, when he told a meeting of military educators in mid-1983, that the period ahead would bring profound changes in the "political and ideological superstructure" of Soviet society, meaning the dumping of all vestiges of Marxism-Leninism. His group's ascendance coincided with intensified Soviet global war provocations, in which context the Soviets find it useful to manipulate demonological images of a Judaic-Zionist plot against Mother Russia.

On Aug. 17, 1983, two weeks before the Soviets murdered 269 civilian passengers on the KAL jet over Kamchatka, the Soviet military paper *Krasnaya Zvezda* (*Red Star*) published a violent attack against an ostensible "international Jewish financial bourgeoisie" conspiring on behalf of "American imperialism" to commit aggression against Mother Russia. Commentator Nikolayev gratuitously attacked the World Jewish Congress, founded by the late Nahum Goldmann and headed today by Edgar Bronfman, as a prime vehicle for this Jewish-Zionist conspiracy. Up to that point, the WJC had been a cherished back channel for discussions on various points between the Soviets and the West, including on "disarmament"; the attack was interpreted by Israeli and Jewish circles in Europe as the harbinger of new strategic dangers from the East.

The themes of the *Krasnaya Zvezda* article, of the works of Korneyev and other anti-Semites like Trofim Kichko of the Ukraine, began by mid-1983 to appear with increasing frequency in an assortment of other Soviet publications, including the 1-million-circulation youth journal *Pionerskaya Pravda*, the communist youth paper *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, the cultural magazine *Sovetskaya Kultura*, the popular weeklies *Ogonyok* and *Nedelya*, and various regional newspapers.

According to investigators, the pulse-center for Soviet anti-Semitic pro-Nazi operations is Yepishev's military grouping, which interfaces the Russian Orthodox Church/Moscow Patriarchate hierarchy and the Orientology Institutes in Moscow and Tashkent.

## The rise of the anti-Semites

Yepishev, a 75-year-old veteran of Soviet-Russian factional wars, reportedly received his training in such affairs while serving in Soviet military intelligence in Czechoslovakia in 1945-46, when he was involved in integrating Nazi assets into Eastern Europe. In the 1951-53 period, Yepishev's circle was crucial in formulating the "doctors' plot" and the Slansky show trial in Czechoslovakia, which led to a wave of anti-Jewish propaganda throughout the East bloc and the purging of Jewish leaders of communist parties in several East European countries, as well as in the U.S.S.R. itself. As Deputy Minister of State Security, Yepishev worked in that period under S. Ignatyev; his factional allies included General Serov, a deputy of NKVD (predecessor to the KGB) director Beria, and Nikolai Mironov. The latter was a Soviet

government official handling religious affairs; right after the war, according to U.S. ambassador to Moscow (1946-49) Walter Bedell Smith, Mironov advised Communist Party cadre not to worry about the fact that the Russian Orthodox Church had been brought back into prominence in Soviet Russian life, since its drive for hegemony over other churches would help transform Moscow into the Third and Final Rome!

According to Israeli sources, it was Yepishev who led that Russian military faction which advocated the destruction of Israel as a Soviet military aim during the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. While that plan fell short of fruition, the war marked a branching-point in the rise of anti-Semitism in the U.S.S.R. itself, and the dramatic rise since then of Soviet use of Nazi networks in the Middle East, including the 1969 Qaddafi coup in Libya and the 1970 Assad coup in Syria. It is most relevant that Yuri Andropov became KGB director in May 1967, on the eve of the Six-Day War.

True to say, by the standards of war-winning defined by Niccolò Machiavelli and other great military strategists, Israel *lost* the 1967 Arab-Israeli war. The Soviets, the British and others induced Israel into launching a war through provocations by Cairo and Damascus, and the Moshe Dayan coup against both David Ben-Gurion and Levi Eshkol at the time triggered an inside-outside destruction operation from which Israel has suffered ever since.

A graph would show an exponential increase in Russian state-sponsored anti-Semitism following the 1967-68 period relative to other periods after World War II. The in-house anti-Semites were launched on their careers in the autumn of 1967: Yevgenii Yevseyev (*The Nefarious Role of Zionism, The Vandals of Tel Aviv, Zionism in the Service of Capital*) is published in September 1967; Vladimir Begun (*The Agents of Dollars, The Cultural Mask of Zionism*) in August 1968; Trofim Kichko, whose *Judaism without Embellishment* created a storm of controversy when published in 1963, expands his output in 1967-68 with *Zionism: Instrument of Imperialism* and *Judaism and Zionism*; and Korneyev begins his first publications in journals like the Orientology Institute's *Aziya i Afrika Sevodnya* and *Komsomolskaya Pravda* in 1970-71. In 1971, anti-Semitic writer Ivan Shevtsov begins to circulate the theme that Adolf Hitler and the Jews were in competition to rule the world, and that, by implication, Hitler was adept in acting the way he did. By 1977, the Soviet authorities receive the so-called *Yemelyanov report*, written Valery Yemelyanov, professor of history at Moscow State University and close collaborator of the Moscow Oriental Institute, alleging a global "Jewish-Masonic conspiracy" against Mother Russia.

In totality, what was provided in 1967-82 was a corpus of themes which can be mobilized and refined in the period of the Third Rome mystics' control over power. Unlike the earlier Black Hundreds period, the 1967-82 propaganda was able to use the convenient pretext of "Zionism" as a cover for anti-Semitism. In many cases, the Zionists' actions were in fact morally abhorrent, but the Yepishev and Russian Ortho-



*Russian Jews attempting to recover their possessions after a pogrom in the 1890s.*

dox Church crowd were more concerned with longer-term mystical-imperialist calculations, and used these abhorrent actions purely as a convenient pretext to reintroduce Black Hundreds themes under a new cover.

Yepishev, as political commissar of the armed forces, is responsible for the education of young Red Army men. It is under his direction that their training includes regular indoctrination in anti-Jewish themes. One Red Army education-training manual contains a picture, adapted from a painting by the artist Mayatsky, showing a Nazi on one side, a Jew on the other, and, in between a heap of obviously Christian corpses outside a concentration camp. The interchangeability of Star of David and Swastika is a regular leitmotif of Soviet-Russian visual arts propaganda in the past years.

This is only one of a panoply of anti-Jewish demonology themes in Soviet-Russian cultural works which may be linked, as a trend, to a growing demoralization and pessimism in Soviet-Russian cultural life more generally, evidenced in increasing numbers of literary references to the holiness and sanctity of the Russian land, to the "decline of the West" in terms extracted from Oswald Spengler earlier in this century, and to the virtues of Eastern-Gnostic religious beliefs. These themes are appearing with increasing regularity in Soviet popular, literary, and regional journals, including *Nash Sovremennik*, *Molodaya Gvardiya*, *Moskva*, *Roman Gazeta*, *Sovetskaya Rossiya*, and others.

In his January 1982 paper, *Contemporary Russian Nationalism/History Revised*, Hebrew University of Jerusalem scholar Mikhail Agursky warns that these thematic trends point the way to a "kind of National Bolshevism" and/or something "close to the radical right in the classical sense."



He concludes: "The anti-Jewishness of some radical authors is so deep-rooted and so thoroughgoing and has so very dangerous a political potential that a neo-Nazi mutation might well emerge in a time of sharp social crisis in the country."

Among the specifically anti-Jewish themes to be cited are:

- The contention by fiction writer Anatolii Ivanov that Jews and Russians are fundamentally incompatible and that Jews are an alien entity in the borders of Russia;

- The idea expressed by Soviet critic Utekhin that Jesus Christ was by origin Syrian and that Judaism, through the agency of the Apostle Matthew, was the poisoning agency against "pure" Christianity. Utekhin is a self-professed gnostic, and acknowledges having extracted this idea from the writings of Britain's Houston Stewart Chamberlain, the mentor of the Wagner family and of the later Nazi movement.

- Shevtsov's theme that Hitler was "competing" with the Jews. In a fictional account, Shevtsov quotes a German officer saying that Hitler hates the Jews "as his competitors. They regard themselves as a peculiar people chosen by God and they also strive for world domination."

- The assertion, in a historical novel by Riga-based writer Valentin Pikul, that a Jewish conspiracy was behind the strange actions of the mystical Rasputin during the last days of the Romanov dynasty.

- The theme, expressed under the name Zandenberg in the journal *U.S.S.R.*, distributed by the Soviet embassy in Paris, that Judaism itself is a "repugnant and odious" religion which "inculcates hate of other peoples" and demands that "Jews massacre other people according to the divine command." French specialist Jean-Marie Brissaud ("L'Antisémitisme en Union Soviétique") documents that this piece is "inspired almost word for word" by a piece written by one S. Rossov in 1906, under the guidance of the Tsarist Okhrana, entitled, *The Jewish Problem, On the Impossibility of According Rights to the Jews*. Brissaud proves as well that the propaganda of both Rossov and Zandenberg is almost identical, word for word, with the most intense anti-Jewish vitriol that poured out from the publication *Der Stuermer* of Julius Streicher in 1941-42 Nazi Germany.

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## Third Rome, Inquisition, and the Nazis: the 'Judaizer' theme

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These mutual echoes of Russian-Bolshevik and German-Nazi anti-Jewish propaganda have a long and ugly history.

The popular base of the Black Hundreds was recruited en masse into Bolshevik structures, for more or less the same reasons that the Cominternist factions of the Communist Party around Karl Radek supported the Nazis' rise to power in the 1930s: to facilitate the demolition of industrial capitalist power blocs. In the 1930s, Stalin began a systematic process of rehabilitating Black Hundreds elements in the clergy and

integrating them into the power structure.

On the other hand, the Russian Orthodox Church, the Okhrana, and other gnostic-feudal institutions in Russia were instrumental in laying the groundwork inside Germany for the rise of Nazism. Nazi ideologue Alfred Rosenberg brought the Protocols of the Elders of Zion and other gnostic anti-Jewish writings into Germany *from Russia*, where he received his university training. The very notion of the "Third Reich" was derived by Rosenberg and his co-thinker Arthur Moeller van den Bruck (author of the book *Das Dritte Reich—The Third Reich*) from studies under Dmitrii Merezhkovskii, a follower of Fyodor Dostoevsky who preached the advent of a Third Kingdom. Some of the Nazi-precursor German theorists of Aryan race-superiority, such as Wilhelm Marr (author of the 1879 book *Jewry's Victory over Teutonism*), advocated the idea of launching a global battle, spearheaded by the powerful anti-Semitic groupings in Russia, against an international "Jewish-race conspiracy."

The Nazi-"Mother Russia" symbiosis has deeper roots in history, and it is to these, exemplified in the historical symbiosis of the evolution of the Third Rome doctrine and the Western Inquisition, that we now turn to shed some light on some of the more extraordinary and sordid aspects of the past 100 years of European affairs.

In 1876, as the Russian population was being whipped into a pan-Slavic messianic fervor around the looming war against the Turks, Fyodor Dostoevsky wrote the following in an essay in his *Diary of a Writer*:

"Of late, there has been much talk about the fact that among our educated strata, the summer ecstasies were followed by alleviation, by incredulity, cynicism; and even irritation. Aside from intense haters of our Slavic movement, all the others, I believe, can be divided into two general categories. The first category comprises the, so to speak, *Judaizers*. They keep hammering about the harm of war in the economic aspects; they scare people with bank failures, the lowering of exchange rates, depression in commerce, even our military impotence—not only as compared with Europe but even with the Turks, forgetting that the Turkish *bashi-bazouk* is the torturer of the unarmed and the defenseless, the beheader of dead bodies—and, according to the Russian proverb—'a brave fellow against sheep, but against a brave fellow himself a sheep'—which unailing will prove true.

"Now, what are the *Judaizers* after? The answer is clear; first and mainly, they were disturbed in their comfortable seats; but without dwelling upon this moral aspect of their case, let us turn to—'secondly': utter nullity of the historical and national understanding of the forthcoming task. The affair is conceived by them as a mere fleeting little caprice which may be terminated any given moment: 'You frisked, so to say, and now—enough; now let's go back to business'—of course, stock-exchange business.

"The second category comprises the *Europeanizers*; this our inveterate Europeanizing. . . [emphasis in original]."

Dostoevsky, the idolizer of the Grand Inquisitor, was ever sensitive to the myths and symbols that may resonate among the muzhik in the bowels of Mother Russia. There is no accident in the phrasing here, and there is something more subtle than the question of “Jews” as such.

Why “the Judaizer” as demon-figure subverting Mother Russia’s plans of conquest and rape?

Dostoevsky’s point of reference was events in the 1480s through 1504, in the realm of Ivan III, under whose reign the Third Rome doctrine is first actually consolidated as a question of state policy, years before its 1515-1516 explicit enunciation by the Russian Orthodox monk Philotheus of Pskov. In one of his 1876 *Diary of a Writer* essays, Dostoevsky labels Russia “a leader of Orthodoxy, its protectress and guardian—a role designated to her ever since Ivan III, who placed her symbol and the Byzantine double-headed eagle above the ancient coat of arms of Russia [emphasis added].” One historian of that period notes that it was before the eyes of Ivan III that the court and church counselors of the czar dangled the vision of “the succession to fallen Byzantium and of Moscow as a Third Rome.”

In the Moscow court factional warfare to win Ivan III to the Third Rome messianic perspective, one of the central battles of the 1480-1504 period centered around the so-called “Judaizer controversy.” While most of the facts of this controversy are shrouded in secrecy to the present day, the essential point was the following: the opponents of the Moscow Russian Orthodox Church establishment centered in Moscow itself and in the Free City of Novgorod, used certain ideas containing Jewish/Old Testament elements and other cultural ideas brought by Jews into Russia from the outside, as part of their factional warfare. They were successful enough to have won over Ivan III’s daughter Yelena and her son, the czar’s adviser Fyodor Kuritsin, and even the Metropolitan Zosima of Moscow to their side, against the factional grouping centered around Ivan III’s son Vasilii.

In the violent factional warfare of the time, the opponents of Vasilii were anathemized as “Judaizers,” attempting to import “foreign ideas” into Russia. As this was the time of the first generation after the fall of Constantinople in 1453, the generation that rejected the ecumenical idea offered by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa—to all, Russia included—at the Council of Florence and the generation of the early stirrings of the idea of Moscow being the “new Byzantium,” the use of the “Judaizer” anathema to create xenophobic rejection of “foreign ideas” was of enormous importance in shaping the evolution of Russia.

What is most crucial about the anti-“Judaizer” fight was that the opponents of the ostensible heresy freely borrowed ideas and inspirations from the Inquisition that was gaining institutional momentum at that moment in Spain, areas of Germany, and other parts of Western Europe. If we note that 1483 is the year that the fanatical Torquemada took control of the Spanish Inquisition, we can date 1483 (500 years ago this year) as a crucial branching-point in the Third Rome/

Inquisition symbiosis, both arrayed in Holy War against the Judeo-Christian worldview, against the blossoming Western Renaissance, against the principle of the *Filioque* put forward in 1439 and in ensuing years by Cardinal Nicolaus of Cusa and his allies as the basis for an international East-West agreement for the building of sovereign nation-states and for the encouragement of technological and scientific progress.

The manipulation of the “Judaizer” archetype (whatever the “Judaizers” were in historical reality), from the 15th century, through the period of Dostoevsky, down to the present day has thus become a central feature in the cooperation of the gnostic cults East and West, and is the underlying dynamic in what emerges in the 20th century as Mother Russia’s collaboration with and encouragement of the Nazis.

In 1487, the fight against the “Judaizers” was led by Gennadios, Archbishop of Novgorod, described by historian Salo Baron as a “great admirer of the Catholic Inquisition and its methods,” who demanded that the “Judaizers” be burned at the stake. Gennadios had powerful allies, including the chronicler Joseph Sanin of the Vokolamansk Monastery, who wrote that the “Judaizers . . . seduced the simple, plying them with Jewish poison.” Gennadios and Joseph Sanin together prevailed upon the Muscovite hierarchy to declare several synods between 1490 and 1504 to condemn the “Judaizers,” and, by 1504, they were smashed. Yelena rotted in prison, accused “Judaizers” were burned at the stake, and the Pan-Slavic Third Rome mystics had added grist for their Orthodox mill, reinforcing the Russian blood-and-soil mystique of “*inovierty*,”—“those who believe differently”—according to which all foreigners as unbelievers relative to pure Matushka Rus.

The projection of the image of Jew as “devil archetype” was reinforced by the strange case of the Venetian doctor Messer Leon, who showed up at the court of Ivan III promising to cure the czar’s sick son. He failed, and was burned at the stake, accused of various dark evil-doings. This reinforced a particular strain of paranoia in Russian culture that later emerged in the 1950s Doctors’ Plot hysteria.

The anathema against the Jew as “devil-archetype” progressed into future generations. In 1526, the fateful year before the Inquisition-sponsored sacking of Rome, the Russian envoy to the Holy See, Dmitri Gerasimov, wrote in a letter to the papacy: “The Jews revolt us most of all, and the very mention of their name horrifies us. We do not permit them to enter our lands, for they are vile and evil-doing men.”

In the 1550s, Ivan Groznii, the Terrible, answered a friend who wrote him entreating him to introduce Jewish merchants into Russia to help build the economy. Ivan responded with attacks on “the vile actions of the Jews,” who “introduced poisonous drugs into our state, and caused much harm to our people. . . . In other states, too, they have done much evil, and for this they have been expelled or put to death.”

In reviewing this material, the investigator is frequently motivated to ask: “Why? Why the fanatical brand of zeal by

the Russian Church and political-military elites on the Jewish question?" Again, in modern terms of reference, the linking of images of the Jew with the question of the Holy War against industrial capitalism, as typified by Count Witte, puts the matter into a certain focus. But it is not adequate. There is something else lying in the bowels of the Russian Church, its borrowing of the Byzantine-Mount Athos-Venetian gnostic model, its rejection of the western Judeo-Christian tradition, of the *Filioque* doctrine of St. Augustine and Nicolaus of Cusa, that has been fundamental in forming the matrices of Byzantine-Muscovite sources for far more than a millennium.

### Byzantine gnosticism

Long before Moscow rejected the Council of Florence, it rejected the ecumenicism of the Court of Charlemagne. The Court of Charlemagne not only attempted to make Augustine's City of God efficient on earth, but to do so, gave wide scope for Jewish cultural and scholarly-scientific inputs into the court.

By contrast, thanks to the early adoption of Gnostic forms of Christianity by Emperor Constantine and his mother Helen, Byzantine Christianity from its inception habitually anathemized Jews. French Jewish author Leon Poliakov, a leading historian on the roots of anti-Semitism, writes: "Beginning in the fourth century, especially in the East, Jews were attacked with utmost violence. Thus, a Byzantine tradition of anti-Semitism was established. From it, in particular, was to emerge the superstitious fears of the Jews so characteristic of the Muscovite Empire a thousand years later." For the Byzantine theologian Gregory of Nyssa, the Jews were "murderers of the Lord, assassins of the prophets, rebels and detesters of God, they outrage the Law; resist grace, repudiate the faith of their fathers. Companions of the devil, race of vipers, informers, calumniators, darkeners of the mind, pharisaic leaveners, Sanhedrin of Demons, accursed, detested, lapidators, enemies of all that is beautiful." For St. John Chryostom, "brothel and theater, the synagogue is also a cave of pirates, the lair of wild beasts. . . . Living for their belly, mouths forever gaping, the Jews behave no better than hogs and goats in their lewd grossness and the excesses of their gluttony. They can do one thing: gorge themselves with food and drink."

Poliakov reports perpetual expulsions of Jews from Byzantium and immediate environs from the 7th through the 10th centuries. He also notes the intriguing factor that the first known institutionalized forms of exclusion of Jewish merchants from trading activities on an international scale was when Venetian and Byzantine merchants in the tenth century managed to exclude Jews from Asian trade routes. This intersected in a crucial way the process by which Mother Russia became "Christianized," by which Vladimir of Kiev adopted Christianity over the alternative Jewish and Islamic doctrines debated at his court. Since the nearby Khazar kingdom had adopted Judaism, it was not preordained that Vla-

dimir would choose Christianity. There was a bitter fight, and the Venetian-Byzantine gamemasters who prevailed upon the leader of Kievan Rus learned some lessons in manipulation of xenophobia and demonology symbols that were to come into importance in later generations.

The echoes of the cries of St. John Chryostom and Gregory of Nyssa reverberate today in the claims of Soviet critic Utekhin that the Jewish Apostle Matthew perverted the "pure Christianity" born in Gnostic Syria and in other propaganda peddled openly on the streets of Moscow and Kiev today.

### Dostoevsky: mentor of the pogroms

It is with Dostoevsky that the bowels of Byzantium spill out in the contemporary context. His letters are at times so violent in their expressions of venom against Jews that even the Soviet-Russian authorities have felt obliged to expurgate them, and a full edition is not so easy to come by. In his letters, in his later articles in *The Citizen*, *Diary of a Writer*, and other publications, he cries that "The Yid is spreading like wildfire," that "the Yid constitutes a conspiracy against the Russians," that Odessa is the "city of the Yids," that "the master of all, the master of Europe is the Yid and his bank."

At times, it is not the letters he wrote, but the letters he received, that told the true story. Dostoevsky maintained regular correspondance with the Over-Procurator of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, Konstantin Pobedonostsev, the éminence grise of church affairs in the last quarter of the 19th century who was the model for the Grand Inquisitor figure in Dostoevsky's *The Brothers Karamazov*. Pobedonostsev played a major role in bringing Dostoevsky into the inner circles of the Russian court and in shaping Dostoevsky's own messianic Third Rome views of 1871-81, during which time the two men maintained a regular correspondence. Pobedonostsev was intimate with the top levels of British Freemasonry and the British Fabian Society, sharing with them a deep hatred for modern industrial-capitalist society and worshipping with them as a model of perfection the eternally unchanging Russian peasant village, or *mir*. A devotee of the theories of Houston Stewart Chamberlain's arch-racist *Foundations of the 19th Century*, he extolled the "purely Russian blood, clear eyes, satisfied faces, radiant with happiness, beauty and intelligence," as a bulwark against the ideas of the Judeo-Christian Renaissance, which he abhorred.

As for Russian Orthodoxy, Pobedonostsev anathemized those who departed from the true beliefs as "ceasing to be Russian, not only in his thoughts and work, but also in his way of living and in his dress." In this spirit, he wrote to Dostoevsky:

"What you write about the Yids is completely just. They have engrossed everything, but the spirit of the century supports them. They are at the root of the revolutionary socialist movement and of the regicide, they own the periodical press, they have in their hands the financial markets, the people as

a whole fall into financial slavery to them; they even control the principles of contemporary science and strive to place it outside of Christianity. And on top of all that—whenever anyone raises a question about them, a shower of voices rises in favor of the Jews in the name of civilization and tolerance, of indifference to faith. Among the Romanians and Serbs, and among us as well, no one dares to say a word about the simple fact that the Jews have won ownership of everything. Even our own press is becoming Jewish.”

On another occasion, Pobedonostev had once expressed his solution to the problem of the future of Russia’s 5 million Jews: “One third will emigrate, one third will convert to Orthodoxy, and one third will die out.”

Dostoevsky had imbibed the lessons well. The letter from Dostoevsky that Pobedonostev is here responding to, written from Ems in Germany, complains: “This present visit is the worst ever: the riffraff from all Europe is here in the thousands. . . . And mark you: literally half of them are Yids. During my stopover in Berlin, I mentioned to Putsykovich that, in my view, Germany—Berlin, at any rate—was becoming Judaized. . . .” At an earlier point, in 1873, after having assumed the editorship of the newspaper *The Citizen*, Dostoevsky wrote: “If [the people] don’t come to their senses, in no time they’ll all fall into the clutches of Yids of every stripe, and no communal organization is going to save them: their community will be nothing else but a brotherhood of paupers, mortgaged and enslaved by entire communes, and it will be the Yids and the kulaks who will be defraying the cost of the budget instead of them. A petty, vile, thoroughly depraved bourgeoisie will come on the scene along with an infinite multitude of paupers enslaved by them—that’s the picture! The Yids will be drinking the people’s blood and feeding on their debauchery and abjection, but since it will be they who are footing the budget, they are the ones who will have to be supported. A bad, a horrible dream—and, thank God, it’s only a dream!” Or, in 1881, in the last months of his life: “The master of the whole of Europe is the Jew and his bank. The Jew and his bank now dominate everything; Europe and enlightenment, the whole civilization, especially socialism, for with its help the Jew will eradicate Christianity and destroy the Christian civilization. Then nothing is left but anarchy.”

This, the clarion call for the pogroms, is bad enough. What makes it worse is that Dostoevsky cynically puts the outward cast of moralizing over the most outrageous anti-Semitic filth. The seminal document in this respect, is Dostoevsky’s *The Jewish Question*, written in answer to a Russian Jewish correspondent who had accused Dostoevsky of going beyond the reaches of civilization with his anti-Semitism. Toward the beginning, Dostoevsky adopts the tone of mock outrage, more or less like Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov portraying the shooting down of the KAL jet as an innocent act of self-defense.

“Am I not accused of hatred because sometimes I called the Jew ‘Yiddisher’? But, in the first place, I did not think

that this is so abusive, and secondly, as far as I can remember, I have always used the word ‘Yiddisher’ in order to denote a certain idea: ‘Yiddisher, Yiddishism, Yiddish reign,’ etc. This denotes a certain conception, orientation, characteristic of the age. One may argue about this idea, and disagree with it, but one shouldn’t feel offended by a word.”

In the ensuing passages, Dostoevsky launches a contorted analysis on “the Jewish question,” centering on his attributing the fact of Jewish survival through the centuries to a special “*status in statu*” (state within a state) privilege obtained throughout the centuries in various contexts. He wonders at the Jews’ “compelling and lurid idea, something so universal and profound that on it, as stated above, mankind is perhaps still unable to utter its last word. That we are here dealing with something of a pre-eminently religious character there can be no doubt.” Here, something of the Judeo-Christian moral commitment embodied in “Jewish survival” is twisted by the Orthodox messianist Dostoevsky, projecting onto the Jew the blood-and-soil “chosen people” doctrine of Holy Mother Russia and coming out with the Jew as the plunderer and raper of the pure Russian tilling his soil.

Remember, this essay is supposed to *justify* Dostoevsky’s viewpoint toward the Jews before a mass readership, he is trying to appear civilized, and, with all the cynical sincerity of the Russian muzhik, he calls his last section, “Long Live Brotherhood,” appealing to “the Jew to also show at least some brotherly feeling for the Russian people so as to encourage them”! But before reaching that point, Dostoevsky has extended his feelings of “brotherhood” in the following passages:

“The Jews, of whom there are so many in the world, will jump at this new little victim. . . . Wouldn’t they slaughter them to the last man, to the point of complete extermination, as they used to do with alien peoples in ancient times, during their ancient history? . . . The Jew, wherever he has settled, has still more humiliated and debauched the people. . . . Ask the native population in our border regions: What is propelling the Jew—has been propelling him for centuries? You will receive a unanimous answer: *mercilessness*. ‘He has been prompted so many centuries only by pitilessness for us, only by the thirst for our sweat and blood.’ . . . [He] specifically breathes with pitilessness for everything that is not Jew, with disrespect for any people and tribe, for every human creature who is not a Jew.”

He goes further: the Jew is the “master of credit,” the “master of international politics,” the inculcator of “materialism.” Then further, to the heart of the matter: “We are speaking about *Judaism* and the *Jewish idea*, which is clasp- ing the whole world instead of Christianity. . . . Self-conceit and arrogance are qualities of the Jewish character, which to us Russians is very painful.”

### Dostoevsky’s heirs

Dostoevsky was no lone actor. Were it not for his sponsorship by the same group of feudal blood-and-soil reaction-

aries who set up the Okhrana in the 1870s, he would probably have passed into oblivion as just another unbalanced Russian existentialist scribbler. In the last years of his life, Dostoevsky was a conscious propagandist of the circles that would found the Okhrana, and his novels, essays, and newspaper pieces were part of this project. He was recruited into the blood-and-soil pan-Slavic Orthodox-messianist nobility circles, those who vilified all tendencies toward industrialization and scientific progress as “Judaic” and who propagated instead the idea of *pochvennichestvo*, translatable more or less as “the relationship of the people to the native soil.”

Starting circa 1872, Dostoevsky would frequent the dinners of Prince Meshchersky, the creator of something called “The Committee for the Reorganization of Jewish Life.” The motivating factor behind discussions at these dinners was pan-Slavist Ivan P. Kornilov, chairman of the Slav Philanthropic Society, who was once quoted saying: “The Poles and the Jews are a greater evil for Russia than the Mongols were.” Other figures in this circle, most of whom were congregated around *The Citizen* magazine, were Apollon Maikov, Ivan Aksakov, head of the Moscow branch of the Slav Committee, V. V. Grigoryev, N. Danilevsky, and others.

Dostoevsky was increasingly imbued with Orthodox Christian mysticism and messianism during this period, through trips to the cultish Optina Pustyn monastery outside Moscow. One of his traveling companions on these pilgrimages was Vladimir Solovyov, one of the prime propagandists for the idea of “Holy Mother Russia.”

The ideas jelled from experience with these circles reached their most condensed political-strategic expression in the collection of writings appearing under the overall title, *The Diary of a Writer*. Of this book, Dostoevsky biographer Ronald Hingley has written: “The idealization of war, the mumbo-jumbo about a great people’s destiny, the assertion of grandiose territorial designs combined with peace-loving professions, and, above all, the exalted, hysterical, and sometimes unharmonious prose style—all these are features uniting *The Diary of a Writer* with Hitler’s *Mein Kampf*.”

To wit: At one point in *The Diary*, Dostoevsky writes: “Every great people believes, and must believe if it aspires to a long life, that it and it alone holds the key to the salvation of the world, that it lives at the head of other people, to draw all of them unto itself as one and to lead them in unison to the final goal preordained for them.”

In the essay chronologically preceding *The Jewish Question*, written on the occasion of the buildup to the Russo-Turkish War of 1877, Dostoevsky lays out the Third Rome imperialist doctrine in extraordinarily explicit form:

“Not the excellent port alone, not only the road leading to the seas and oceans binds Russia so closely with the solution of the destinies of this fatal question, nor even the unification and regeneration of the Slavs. . . . Our task is deeper, immeasurably deeper. We, Russia, we are really necessary and unavoidable to Eastern Christianity *in toto*, to the whole future fate of Orthodoxy on earth, and to its unity. This was

always conceived so by our people and their czars. . . .

“Briefly, this dreadful Eastern question constitutes almost our whole future fate. Therein lie, as it were, all our tasks, and what is most important—our only exit into the plenitude of history. In this question is also our final conflict with Europe and our ultimate communion with her but only upon new, mighty, and fertile foundations. . . . In a word, no matter what may be the outcome of the present, perhaps quite indispensable diplomatic agreements and negotiations, nevertheless, sooner or later, *Constantinople must be ours*, let it be only in the future, in a century!”

“This, we Russians, all of us, must always and undeviatingly bear in mind. . . .”

In December 1877, he exclaims: “The lost image of Christ in all the light of its purity is conserved in Orthodoxy. And it is from the East that the new word will be uttered to the world in opposition to future socialism, and this word may again save European mankind. Such is the mission of the East and this is what the Eastern question means to Russia.”

Other fanatical reiterations of the same theme heap praise on Mount Athos, on the “Moscow Old Believers,” on the “destinies of Orthodox Christianity” in which “lies the whole object of the Russian people,” and so on. These are interspersed with frequent violent attacks on European civilization, or with the extraordinary thesis in the essay “My Paradox” that the most loyal and conservative Russians are those anarchists and radicals who leave Russia to go West to destroy European civilization! His 1880 speech commemorating (and insulting, in a retrospective assault on the short-lived Russian classical movement of the early 19th century) the great Russian writer Pushkin, written in 1880, talks bluntly of “our readiness and proclivity to enter into an all-embracing, universal communion with all the nationalities of the *great Aryan races*. Yes, the Russian’s destiny is incontestably all-European and universal. To become a genuine and all-round Russian means, perhaps (and this you should remember), to become brother of all men, a universal man, if you please. Oh, all this Slavophilism, and this Westernism is a great, although historically inevitable misunderstanding. To a genuine Russian, Europe and the *destiny of the great Aryan race* are as dear as Russia herself, as the fate of his native land. . . . [emphasis added].”

No surprise should it be, then, that Dostoevsky is the moving spirit behind the pogrom, then and today.

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## The Protocols of the Elders and the holy war against Witte

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In 1881, the year of Dostoevsky’s death, the paper he had edited, *The Citizen*, carried a lead editorial: “The peasant tills the soil, the merchant conducts the trade, the warrior defends the country, the clergy worships God and serves His Church,

and, gentlemen of the nobility, you rule the country.” Within days after this was written, the first pogroms were launched by the Pobedonostsev-backed Sacred League, or Holy Militia, and by agents of Interior Minister Nikolai P. Ignatyev and the Okhrana.

In 1881-1917, anti-Semitism, whether expressed in pogroms, expulsions of Jews from cities, or other measures, became a mode of surrogate warfare between factions fighting for the ultimate policy-direction of Russia. On the one side were the forces behind Dostoevsky, the most reactionary feudal landlords committed to preserving at all costs the eternally-unchanging *obshchina*, the system of landed noble and peasant as prototype for the society as a whole, together opposed to the city and to the urban-centered processes of industrial capitalist development. On the other side were the forces associated as these years progressed with Count Sergei Witte, who wanted to push Russia onto the path earlier adopted in Europe by Germany’s Friedrich List, an American System-modeled industrial capitalist dirigist development that would necessarily transform Russia while allowing Russia to keep pace with Germany, the United States, France, and other powers of the time.

The opponents of Witte utilized a variant of anti-Semitism, what one source has called “antagonistic-to-progress anti-Semitism,” as a weapon of warfare against him and his allies. Castigating Witte as “Jewish-controlled” would most nicely play into the xenophobia and paranoia these feudalists wanted to inculcate in the population, but, more, the typical activities of the Jew himself, in trade, finance, and entrepreneurial activities, made the Jew a convenient symbol of everything they opposed. Hence, in the press of the various component organizations of the umbrella Black Hundreds organization—The League of the Russian People, The Union of the Archangel Michael, The Congress of the Russian Nobility, and so on—Witte was frequently attacked as the “Jewish prime minister,” as the “tool of the Jews,” as the agent of a “Jewish-freemasonic conspiracy” trying to destroy the traditional and sacred Mother Russia.

According to one source, Heinz-Dietrich Loewe of West Germany, the anti-Semitism of the 1881-1917 period was part of an “immediate reaction from conservative circles and the Ministry of the Interior, which defended the interests of the landed nobility,” to the “onset of Witte’s industrialization drive. . . . Conservatives and the Ministry of the Interior feared that industrialization would destroy the economic basis of the gentry and that therefore political power would switch from ‘landed property’ to ‘capital.’ Anti-Semitism developed into an anticapitalist and feudal ideology, based mainly on agrarian interests. In the eyes of the conservative landowners the Jews were the most formidable embodiment of capitalism and hateful modernity. . . . The organizations dominated by the nobility, and oriented towards a society based on corporate estates, tried to use anti-Semitism as a weapon to slow down or even block further industrialization. The aim was to rally landowners and peasants into a single camp against modern industry and capitalism. . . . Also,

anti-Semitism appealed to the modern, pre-capitalist small producer in the cities. . . . The Ministry of Interior tried to block a development along capitalist lines, or at least to slow down this process, and it was more often than not that a proponent of new anti-Jewish measures. The bitterness of the conflict between Witte and Plehve [director of the Police Department of the Interior Ministry, 1881-84, assistant Interior Minister 1884-94, Interior Minister 1902-04] has to be seen in this light. . . .”

The coordination of the anti-Witte campaigns, overlapping the coordination of the pogroms, was the work of very top echelons of the Russian power structure, including with various degrees of enthusiasm Tsars Alexander III and Nicholas II—of course with the cautionary proviso that the Tsars to some extent *needed* Witte for their own Russian-imperialist purposes. But both were susceptible to the entreaties of the gnostic-feudalists, especially Alexander III after his “miraculous escape” from a train crash in 1888. After that he increasingly turned to fanatical forms of mysticism, believing the church evaluation that his life had been saved to keep Russia “pure.” In 1890, he issued a proclamation that “we must never forget that it was Jews who crucified our Lord and spilled his precious blood,” and launched some new expulsion orders against Jews in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and elsewhere.

Other key figures involved in coordinating the anti-Witte campaigns were the Grand Duke Sergei of Moscow; the leadership of the Russian Orthodox Church, the landed nobility, and various Interior Ministers, particularly Ignatyev (1881-82); Ivan Durnovo (1889-95), Plehve (1902-04), Petr Durnovo (1905-06), and Stolypin (1906-11).

To the extent that the czars themselves temporized on the anti-Witte question out of need for aspects of Witte’s industrialization program to keep up with other powers, the self-professed “authentic-Russian” nobility groups portrayed themselves as a pressure group vis-à-vis the regime. A typical tract of the Black Hundreds during this period would read: “The current regime is not guilty, but guilty is the entire historical development of the last 200 years [since Peter the Great]. The Petersburg government is Russia estranged. It sits on the window toward Europe and from this window governs us.”

Journalistic spokesmen for this grouping like Sergei Sarapov and K. V. Butmi de Kacman (a Jewish convert to Orthodoxy who published one of the earliest editions of the Protocols of the Elders of Zion) would accuse Witte of “an attempt to annihilate the most trusted supporters of absolute monarchy, the agriculture-propelling forces.” A collaborator at Sarapov’s *Russkoye Delo* newspaper, A. K. Shcherbatov, a co-founder of the Union of the Russian People and of the Congress of Russian Nobility, wrote: “If man recognizes that the Russian state must unconditionally be an agrarian land, so must he be totally clear, that peasants and nobles must be united through similar interests and that they must live together as brothers.” Shcherbatov said that the source of Russia’s difficulties lay in the “a-national bureaucracy,” under



*A Jewish family outside its home in the Kishinyov ghetto.*

the influence of "foreign capital and Jews." Witte's finance ministry, he wrote, served "Jewish interests."

Counterposed to their ideal of a "separate Russian way," a society based on "land-possession" or "soil" as the source of power as against "capital" (in the polemics of novelist and publicist Konstantin Golovin, the Gurko brothers, and others), was the archetype-image of the Jew as merchant and trader, as the spearhead of capitalism, lurking behind Witte, whose marriage to a Jew who later converted to Orthodoxy was used as well against him. Wrote Sarapov: "How many nobles, who are servants of the czar and the land, now stand defenseless in the service of all possible Rothschilds, Nobels, Rothsteins, Mendelsohns, and all these Jewish swarms of locusts, which are now practically masters of Russia?" This propaganda, vitriolically aimed against Witte in particular, escalated after the latter's attempts to impose the gold-standard on Russia, which was seen as a plot by "Jewish stock-market capital" against Russia. The "kulak" and the "Yid" conspired together, in this view, as stated by the Kursk nobleman and publicist Nikolai Markov, who warned that Russia was coming under the despotism of "Jewish capital" and of "stock-market-patriotism," and who warned that the Jews controlled the "most powerful capital," and were seeking to put Russia under their thumb.

In 1911, a mouthpiece of the Congress of Russian Nobility/Black Hundreds, the newspaper *Russkii Vestnik*, editorialized against the "destructive influence of the city," and defined the fight inside Russia in these terms: "Industry and agriculture, capitalism and small production, cosmopolitan stock-market Jewry and patriotic nationalism—these are the symbols, the designations, through which both directions are characterized." *Novoye Vremya* (*New Times*), published by Alexander Suvorin, wrote that the fight inside Russia was between Jews and the rise of industry on the one side and agriculture on the other. One propagandist from this faction,

Shakhovskoi, accused the Jews of organizing unrest in the agrarian areas, to be able to buy up land cheaply. He wrote appeals addressed to the Russian "little man" for the preservation of the "völkish economy" in which industry would only be used to provide work for the landed population during the winters, and only in small industrial complexes!

One of the more interesting characters in this configuration was Vladimir Purishkevich, from Bessarabia, influential in the newspaper *Bessarabets*, the paper which first issued the rallying cries for the pogroms in 1881. Purishkevich was a top official in the Interior Ministry in 1904-06, was one of the leaders of the Union of the Russian Volk, and was one of the popularizers of the theory that it was the Jews who were behind pornography in the media. Purishkevich was the founder of the Union of the Archangel Michael, one of the component organizations of the Black Hundreds, an organization which traces its roots to the Spanish Inquisition and which has associated branches using the same name in contemporary Spain, and, earlier, in the Romanian fascist Iron Guard during the 1930s.

After the 1917 Bolshevik takeover, Purishkevich was publicly integrated into Bolshevik political operations, nominally to help defend Russia against the post-World War One destabilizations launched from the West but in reality to help integrate Black Hundreds networks into the Soviet-Bolshevik power structure. In the Soviet motion picture *Agoniya*, made in the 1970s, Purishkevich is identified as a Black Hundreds leader, but portrayed as a practically heroic figure, battling to free Russia from the crazed monk Rasputin.

It was through such processes that Russian anti-Semitic propaganda was infiltrated into the West, into the Nazis and other groups, by Black Hundreds leaders "emigrating" to Germany and/or by Russian-trained agents like Alfred Rosenberg spreading "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" into NSDAP circles. It is hence appropriate to end this report by some suggestions on the reality of the publication of the Protocols.

According to Loewe and other sources, the Protocols were cooked up as a function of the intense factional opposition to Count Witte. From the best evidence at hand, the document was pieced together by Peter Rachkovsky, from 1885-1902 the head of the Paris branch of the Okhrana and later (1905-06) the director of the political division of the Interior Ministry, in league with the Finance Ministry's agent Elie Cyon, a bitter enemy of Witte's policies. Rachkovsky was wont with regularity to produce tracts labeling Witte the "Jewish prime minister" and went through elaborate efforts in Paris to give semi-credibility to the Protocols.

It is appropriate: The seminal work of modern anti-Semitism was produced as a surrogate instrument in the Russian gnostics' attempts to destroy modern industrial capitalism and Judeo-Christian society more generally, with the Jew singled out for special anathema in this context. When we now find Novosti and Lev Korneyev attributing the defense doctrine of Ronald Reagan to a sinister Jewish plot, we know what kind of creature we are dealing with.

## Mondale campaign plays with a KGB colonel

by Criton Zoakos

At least three prominent advisers of the Mondale for President campaign organization are now under shadow of suspicion that they have collaborated with an undercover colonel of the Russian KGB at a time when the man was officially, according to the FBI, under suspicion that he was KGB. At any rate, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, *Foreign Affairs* editor William Hyland, and former NSC member David Aaron, all leading foreign policy advisers to Walter Mondale, are reportedly preoccupied with efforts to cover up tracks which might incriminate them in voluntary collaboration with the Russian KGB.

The matter involves one Arne Treholt, chief of the public relations section of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry who was arrested Jan. 20 on charges of espionage on behalf of the Soviet government and the KGB. In interrogations subsequent to his arrest, it was revealed that Arne Treholt, a member of one of Norway's most prominent political families, was not merely a KGB agent or spy but a full-fledged colonel, carrying the same rank as the KGB "resident" in Oslo, Col. Leonid Makarov. His immediate superior, to whom he was reporting, was KGB Lt.-Gen. Genadii Titov.

Treholt's deployments as a KGB colonel were directed at the highest level by Central Committee Secretary and alternate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev who had met Colonel Treholt in person. From evidence available so far, Treholt's KGB assignment was unusual in the sense that it involved intelligence-gathering only in a secondary sense. His primary assignment was to launch foreign policy initiatives, in his capacity as a Norwegian Foreign Ministry official, in accordance to instructions from the KGB's Moscow

center. It is in this area that the Mondale campaign organization becomes implicated, in the following fashion.

### The KGB in the Palme Commission

Readers of the *Executive Intelligence Review* are familiar with an international organization called the Palme Commission (official title: The Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues) whose self-avowed objective is to maintain a diplomatic "back channel" between Washington and Moscow and to remove all U.S. nuclear weapons from continental western Europe. The two American members of the Palme Commission are former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, now retained as adviser to the Mondale campaign, and former State Department official under the Carter administration Leslie Gelb, now back again with the pro-Mondale *New York Times*.

From information developed during ongoing interrogations of Arne Treholt and published in the Norwegian and Italian press, the Palme Commission was initially conceived by the KGB. After discussions between Gen. Genadii Titov and Boris Ponomarev, instructions were passed on to Arne Treholt to implement the idea. Treholt subsequently presented the idea to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who adopted it and gave it its name. Thus the Palme Commission was formed with the two Mondale partisans, Vance and Gelb, as founding members. While the formative activities of the Palme Commission were going on, KGB Colonel Treholt was a resident of New York City from 1979 to 1982 in his capacity as deputy chief of mission of the Norwegian Mission to the United Nations.



## Vance: 'No comment'

Was Cyrus Vance meeting with Arne Treholt in the 1979-82 period? Were intermediaries of the two men meeting? Was Leslie Gelb meeting Colonel Treholt in New York? These questions, posed by journalists calling Cyrus Vance in the course of last week, received the reply: "We have no comment to make at this time." Assuming that such meetings, natural in the context of Mr. Vance's enthusiastic endeavors to form the Palme Commission, did take place, can one further assume any sinister implications against Mondale-adviser Vance? Could Cyrus Vance have known that he was associating with a ranking KGB officer, and could he have known that he was promoting a KGB-authored project when he became a founding charter member of the Palme Commission? Mr. Vance, of course, has the reputation of an able lawyer and is supposed to be the reigning power in the New York Bar Association.

A man of no mean astuteness, if prevailing opinion be accepted, and a former secretary of state with access to the intelligence resources of the U.S. government in matters of national security, Vance cannot be assumed to have walked into a KGB trap blindfolded and innocent. At least not after what the *New York Times* published on the subject on and prior to Jan. 29. According to the *New York Times* account, the FBI was aware of Treholt's KGB identity and had him under surveillance as early as 1979.

That admission by the *New York Times* and the FBI appears to be more of a "coverup" operation than anything serious. The *New York Times* is interested in a coverup because one of its leading lights, Leslie Gelb, is involved. The FBI is interested in covering up for its incompetent handling of the matter for obvious professional reasons. However, the question is: If the FBI knew, why did it not inform former Secretary of State Vance of the matter before the Palme Commission had been hatched? And if Vance had been informed by the FBI, why did he not prevent the formation of the KGB-inspired Palme Commission?

The Mondale for President campaign is indelibly stained by these questions.

## Treholt's ongoing revelations

It is worth quoting the following dispatch from Oslo published in the Italian *Corriere della Sera* Jan. 26:

"Meanwhile it was revealed that spy Arne Treholt, the son of a former Social Democratic minister of agriculture, had the rank of a KGB colonel. He was therefore dealing as a peer with Makarov, who is also a colonel in the same organization, and both of them answered directly to Lieutenant-General of the KGB Gennadii Titov, who was thrown out of Norway in 1977 after the arrest of a secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Gunvor Galtung Haavik, who had been turning over secret documents to him for a long period of time.

"In August 1968 Treholt found himself in Prague, guest of an artist couple, when the Warsaw Pact troops entered that country. But contrary to the line of decisive denunciation

assumed by the Social Democratic Party he belonged to, he wrote two articles in the review *Socialistisk Perspektiv* in which he described the invasion as a necessary defensive measure. The Norwegian press draws the conclusion that Treholt, who had been spending his summers in Czechoslovakia for five years, was already attracted into the KGB's nets.

"The sensational revelation is that of the Oslo daily *Aftenposten* which reports that the entire Scandinavian and northern European peace movement was being run by Treholt. Treholt himself would be the author of the text of the demand for a denuclearized zone which his direct superior, the ambassador and former minister of marine law, Social Democrat Jens Evensen, made during an encounter with the trade union representatives of the Norwegian chemical workers.

"The paper said it was ready to display the evidence which would show that the entire speech was written by Treholt, a noted adversary of Norway's membership in NATO. In turn, the idea of a denuclearized zone would have been 'fed' to Treholt by Gennadii Titov, who acted on orders from the head of the international section of the Soviet Communist Party. Soviet diplomacy would have then acted in Sweden, suggesting to Palme the formation of a commission in which also [Gen. Mikhail] Milshtein should take part, had the Russian journalist living in exile in Sweden Alex Militis not revealed that he [Milshtein] was a KGB general and expert in American missiles. The commission took the

## Not the first time for Fritz

The Treholt affair brings into the limelight the intimacy of the Mondale political machine with the KGB which was exposed in late May 1983. At that time, the core Mondale backers and leading elements of the "arms control" community met with 30 high-level Soviet operatives, including at least two known KGB agents, for a five-day session in Mondale's home base of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to map the destruction of the Ronald Reagan administration and in particular Reagan's beam-weapons defense policy. The Soviet operatives, among them Gen. Mikhail Milshtein of the Palme Commission, issued the marching orders to the Mondale Democrats to use the "peace" issue and the demand for a "nuclear freeze" against Reagan.

The proceedings of the Minneapolis meeting are fully documented in a *EIR Special Report*, "Will Moscow Become the Third and Final Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement," available from this publisher for \$250.00.

name of Olof Palme. Milshtein was however included in the Palme commission, of which KGB Colonel Bogdanov is also a member.

"The revelations which Treholt is making to the Norwegian secret police are of such gravity that the measures to guarantee his personal security were increased again yesterday afternoon."

### **Mondale-Vance's 'European allies'**

If Vance, Gelb and the Mondale campaign are finally proven to have been witting or semi-witting parts of a KGB operation, they will find themselves in quite an extensive company. From preliminary evidence being made public in the major daily newspapers of Norway, Denmark, Greece, and other nations of Europe, KGB Colonel Arne Treholt was a key link in an extensive, multinational KGB operation spanning the entire NATO alliance and, under the direct management of the Soviet politburo, providing extensive political support to the Kremlin's "peace offensive" against Western Europe.

The "Treholt network" includes, among others, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri, and 36 Greek members of parliament; it includes the Danish author Arne Herlov Petersen, once formally accused of working for the KGB; Denmark's former Justice Minister Ole Espersen who cleared Herlov Petersen of the charges, and who is known for his sexual escapades into East Germany; Danish Member of Parliament Mogens Camre, a good friend of both Colonel Treholt and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; and Danish Social Democratic Party foreign affairs spokesman Lasse Budtz, who has admitted to the press that he has "often been contacted by the KGB."

The point of this whole matter is, as far as the Mondale campaign is concerned, that what appear to be Walter Mondale's and his "godfather" Lane Kirkland's natural political allies and friends in the Western European Social Democracy are, to a large extent, proven to be either duped or cognizant tools deployed by a highly structured network of actual KGB officers conducting their moves under the direct supervision of the Soviet Politburo, especially through the Andropov-Ponomarev channel of the Politburo. The Mondale campaign's foreign policy and defense policy, including Mondale's approach to the 1985 Defense Budget, is wholly dependent on the argument that the "low profile" arms-control "return to the negotiating table" approach will strengthen the NATO alliance because "that is what our European allies want." Taking a look at what Vance and Mondale call "our European allies," we only find a highly structured KGB project.

The further investigation of the Arne Treholt affair and its implications for Mondale, Vance, Kirkland et al. will have to be conducted in context. In addition to Treholt's exposure and the discrediting of the Palme commission, one must take

into account the fact that Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democracy and the Brandt Commission, was also exposed last month as a collaborator of the Soviet KGB by none other than an executive committee member of the Italian Socialist Party, apparently representing those portions of the Socialist International which have not yet fallen under the direct administration of the Soviet KGB (see *EIR*, Jan. 31). One must also include in the jigsaw puzzle the business partnership of Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt with senior Soviet intelligence officer Dzhermen Gvishiani, son-in-law of the late Alexei Kosygin, and the extensive cooperation of the Mondale organization in Minnesota with KGB officer and Andropov favorite Fyodor Burlatskii.

This year's election campaign promises to be fun. Stay tuned while we try to answer the question: Is Walter Mondale the Manchurian Candidate, or is he consuming valium merely for recreational purposes?

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## DOCUMENTATION

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### **Palme-Brandt Commission meetings in Rome: Soviets dictated the results**

*The Treholt arrest occurred on Jan. 20, the same day as the opening in Rome of a joint conference of the Palme Commission (Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues), now exposed as a KGB creation, and the Brandt Commission (Independent Commission on International Development Issues), chaired by Willy Brandt. Although the joint meeting was called at the invitation of the Socialist Prime Minister of Italy, Bettino Craxi, nonetheless senior Socialist Party parliamentarian Carlo Ripa di Meana and the entire executive of Italy's other Socialist International affiliated party, the Italian Social Democratic Party, had denounced Brandt and Palme in the weeks before the Rome conference as the leaders of an project to "neutralize" Europe at the demand of the Soviet Union (see *EIR*, Jan. 31 and Feb. 7).*

*There was a split inside the two commissions around the demand for a one-year nuclear moratorium by the United States, U.S.S.R., and Europe. At the final press conference on Jan. 22, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath (Brandt Commission) refused to sign this call which was included only in the Palme commission final resolution. The same proposal was suggested by Andropov in his famous*

Pravda interview a few days later.

Heath told EIR that the moratorium had been imposed by Soviet Central Committee member Georgii Arbatov, another Palme Commission member. This was corroborated by abstracts EIR obtained of letters which Olof Palme's personal adviser Mr. Dahlgren received during the joint session of the Palme-Brandt commissions.

From a letter to Olof Palme from Georgii Arbatov, commenting on a draft resolution for the Jan. 20-22 meeting:

Dear Olof:

. . . Frankly, I have found it somewhat imbalanced in the sense that the draft has failed to adequately balance the economic and political aspects of the current international situation. More place is given to, and the only concrete proposal is put forward on, economic problems (I have a hunch that Mr. Brandt turned out to be more assertive). And this, while the reality presents us with reasons for special concern, especially in political and military fields. Therefore I would think it proper to put a stronger emphasis on the danger of present and future arms race, increased tensions, and greater threat of nuclear conflict.

Reductions of defense budgets and the cessation of the arms race are clearly interrelated. Nevertheless, it is equally clear that you cannot put the cart before the horse, especially if you have to hurry. In other words, to curb and eventually stop the arms race and to decrease tension becomes an absolute must for everything else, including increased assistance to developing countries.

I also think that the joint resolution has to contain some concrete proposals in this respect. Why not speak out, for instance, in favor of a nuclear freeze? The idea has won a strong support worldwide, which was stressed by the recent U.N. general assembly resolution.

And honestly, I have doubts in the proposal that the international community should each year devote a sum equivalent to 1% of worldwide military spending to economy and security and development. I'm afraid it is too vague and hardly practical before we overcome the new cold war. I do not understand also how this 7 billion would change the situation in the developing countries and how my government in the present sad international situation could be persuaded to give 20-25% of this money yearly (in convertible money).

From a letter to Palme's secretary Mr. Dahlgren from former Carter administration member Barry M. Blechman, currently at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Note that Blechman insists on the "nuclear-free corridor" proposal originally funneled to the Palme Commission by the KGB.

I have received your letter of December 20th and reviewed the material enclosed with it. A copy of the joint declaration is attached with minor editorial comments. I have

two more substantive reservations, however, as well.

First, I would think the commission would wish to reiterate certain of their previous proposals. In the case of ICDSI [the Palme Commission] for example, they should call on the nuclear powers to resume the START/INF, and MBFR negotiations promptly and to reach agreement in these talks. It would also be good to reiterate the nuclear-free corridor proposal, commending it—and also perhaps the chemical weapon free zone in Europe proposal—to the attention of the Stockholm conference on confidence building and security measures. A failure to mention the corridor idea would be seen an indicator that the commission and the Swedish government had given up on the idea. . . .

*Text of the Palme Commission's Final Resolution following the Joint Meeting of the Brandt and Palme Commissions in Rome, Jan. 20-22, 1984. The separate Brandt Commission resolution and the joint resolution, not published here, both stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations over sovereign governments. Notable, besides the one-year moratorium proposal, is the insistence on "preventing an arms race in outer space," which targets the Reagan program for directed-energy anti-ballistic missile defense in the terms used by Moscow.*

The ICDSI stated that the arms race and the worsening security situation remain the most pressing problem. We urge the Soviet Union and the United States to declare reciprocally a one-year pause on deployment of nuclear weapons to open the way for the resumption of talks. This moratorium would create more favorable conditions and facilitate agreement on new principles to guide negotiations for significant qualitative limitation and quantitative reductions of nuclear weapons. Countries would view this pause as in their common interest, and in the expectation of reciprocal restraint.

The Commission reiterated its support for the establishment in Europe of a battlefield nuclear-weapon-free corridor. This was originally proposed by the Commission in 1982 and conceived primarily as a confidence building measure. The primary purpose of the proposed arrangement—now even more urgent—would be to reduce the pressures for nuclear escalation in Europe.

The Commission also called for early negotiations to reach agreement on preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, on a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and on a chemical weapons disarmament treaty.

The ICDSI also decided to continue its work and hold meetings at regular intervals over the next two years. The Commission does not plan a new report but will continue to provide a forum for discussions of common security. It will try to define principles and approaches that could contribute to the success of future negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. Further themes will be nuclear weapons in Europe, U.N. peacekeeping operations, and regional cooperation and security arrangements.

# Kissinger Commission Report: drugs and mass depopulation

by Gretchen Small

From the standpoint of the Soviet Union, it would be a major strategic coup to impose on the U.S. the burden of defending our southern approaches. . . to divert U.S. attention and resources from other parts of the world that are of greater importance to Moscow.

—Kissinger Commission Report

I cannot support or approve the Report's findings. . . Military aid to the Salvadoran Government has not been effective. The military aid has been a source of arms for the guerrillas themselves. . . . The increase in military aid to El Salvador could continue to be a focus of violence not only for this country, but for all Central America.

—President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico

With Henry Kissinger and Averell Harriman on the scene, it is hard to be a friend or ally of the United States these days.

The Report of the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, more commonly known as the Kissinger Commission, is one of the most immoral, lying, fraudulent policy proposals in many years. It is a blueprint for disaster, to which are affixed the names of leading figures of the Eastern Establishment—Democrat and Republican alike.

The very publication of the findings of the Kissinger Commission, released Jan. 11, has worsened the situation in the region, pulling the rug out from under regional peace initiatives already under way. The presentation of copies of the report to Ibero-American governments as representative of Administration policy, and President Reagan's support for its findings in his State of the Union address Jan. 23, compounds the problem.

On this operation, the Soviet Union has spent narry a

bullet nor, one supposes, a ruble.

The Kissinger Commission Report places U.S. political prestige and muscle behind the greatest strategic threat south of the U.S. border: *narco-terrorism*, the guns-and-drugs trade dominating Ibero-America's black economy. It does so openly: The Commission Report *states* that the region's economy must be restructured to match that of Hong Kong—the coordinating center of South East Asia's booming opium and heroin traffic—if Central America is to pay its debts; it *states* that continuous warfare, as has occurred in Guatemala for the past 20 years, is a *goal* to be sought; and it *states* that population reduction in Central America is a *goal* of its authors.

Yet the baldness of the report's arguments for genocide are matched by the current political debate over the commission's recommendations within the United States: "Alternative" policies championed by Democratic opposition voices, like the proposals to be published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, support the economic and depopulation goals of the Kissinger Report, but argue that Kissinger's "militaristic" policies will keep those policies from being implemented successfully! Not one leading voice has warned that Kissinger's plan means more American children will die from the increased flow of drugs into the United States, sent to pay its debts to Kissinger's long-time patrons, the Rockefellers, and the other international bankers.

Central Americans are promised that "with determination and luck," their economy *might* return to 1980 levels of per capita economic activity by the year 1990, *if* the report's prescriptions are imposed successfully. The report acknowledges the implications of that "promise": in 1980, an estimated 40% of Central Americans lived in "extreme poverty," and the region's nutrition levels had fallen to the levels of the 1950s—an estimated 73% of El Salvador's children are

malnourished.

Even that miserable promise is a lie. As its allies have tried to tell Washington, D.C., the Kissinger-Harriman program will not bring even impoverished stability, but chaos, confrontation, and war to the area. Ibero-American friends will be able to do little to help the United States. U.S. "attention and resources" will then indeed be diverted from other parts of the world. Are the report's authors blind, or is there treason in the air?

### **Debts, the Big Stick, and gunboats return**

Cited as a basis for U.S. policy is the infamous Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, the formalization of the "American Muscle Behind British Brains" deal by the anglophilic Theodore Roosevelt at the turn of the century. Confronted with European gunboats in Venezuela's principal harbor after that country's president, Cipriano Castro, declared a debt moratorium, Roosevelt declared that no extra-hemispheric power could collect debts in the Western Hemisphere—henceforth the United States would do it for them. The Kissinger Commission argues:

For the most part, U.S. policy toward Central America during the early part of this century focused primarily on promoting the stability and solvency of local governments so as to keep other nations out. This was reflected in Theodore Roosevelt's Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, which held that the U.S. should take action to prevent situations from arising that might lead to interventions by extra-hemispheric powers.

The authors duly note that such means of "pressure" used in assuring the "solvency and stability" of the region as "customs receiverships, debt refundings, and non-recognition of governments that came to power by force" in the post-Corollary period aroused "considerable resentment" in Ibero-America. Now, debt collection is prominent concern of these heirs to Theodore Roosevelt. Ostensibly referring only to Central America, the new mechanisms proposed for restructuring Central America's unpayable foreign debts are a message to the rest of Ibero-America, suffering under the same burden of unpayable debt.

### **Dictatorial mechanisms**

Point three of a proposed Emergency Stabilization Program for the region states that the Central American countries "should be encouraged to seek multilateral debt renegotiation," a departure from "existing practice," and U.S. government pressure be brought to bear on commercial lenders to "renegotiate existing debt at the lowest possible interest rates." A "task force of key public and private creditors as well as debtors could be established to facilitate these debt renegotiations," the report states, charged with formulating "general guidelines for individual country negotiations."

Proposed to oversee the package is an institution that would control financial flows to and from the region—a generalized surveillance mechanism. "A multinational body including eminent Central Americans can most effectively—and least offensively—assess progress, evaluate program objectives, and measure external resource needs. In addition, the multilateral body should exercise some degree of control over development funds to give its assessments added weight, even though donors would retain a veto."

The model cited for the latter proposal is the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (CIAP), a small group made up largely of economic followers of Raul Prebisch centered in the U.N.'s Economic Commission on Latin America (ECLA) which attempted to assert supranational surveillance over the Ibero-American economies. As the Kissinger Report notes, ECLA advisers to the Kissinger Commission urged a similar arrangement. CIAP had better luck than the bankers in getting payment out, "since they were mostly Latin Americans and seen to be unbiased, their advice was accepted in the constructive spirit in which it was given."

### **The Hong Kong model**

The chief conditionality attached to debt refinancing is the complete restructuring of the Central American economies into free-enterprise havens modeled on Hong Kong.

The commission's suggestions were better titled "the Rockefeller bailout plan"; if implemented, this looks to be a bigger boondoggle for racketeers than former Chase Manhattan chairman David Rockefeller's Caribbean Basin Initiative. According to the commission report, Central America's economies must be "restructured" along the model of the British colonies, "Hong Kong, Singapore, and others." Private-sector "initiative" must replace even the current minimal government role as "engines for growth." The colonial plantations of United Brands, termed a "model employer and model citizen," are the kind of "private initiative" that will benefit from Kissinger's plans. U.S. government monies are to support these "initiatives" through funding a "privately-owned venture capital company," to be called the Central American Development Corporation, which could prove an "innovative way to promote investment in the region even under present difficult conditions" of civil war, the commission argues.

This means drugs—production and trafficking. Some 20% of the cocaine coming into the United States is brought in on United Brands ships from Central America, Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) officials estimated privately in the late 1970s. Since its founding as United Fruit, the company's board of directors has come from the ranks of the Boston Brahmins whose ships openly traded opium with the British East India Company in the 1800s. The British Crown Colony of Hong Kong is notorious to this day as the central transshipment point for heroin and opium trafficking out of the Golden Triangle.

## Depopulation warfare

The report lays out a strategy for ridding the area of people in excess of those needed to work the plantations. It is argued that the U.S. government must accept as a policy goal "a sustained reduction in population growth rates," which are considered a major strategic problem. "As we have seen, the number of Central Americans almost tripled in 30 years. The World Bank projects a further increase in the region's population to 38 million by the end of the century," the commission worries. This for a region with one-fifth the population of Japan living in an area twice the size!

"We recommend the continuation of the population and family planning programs currently supported by the Agency for International Development" (AID), emphasizes the report, since "overpopulation presents a serious threat to the development and health of that region. Attempts must be made through education and family planning to reduce the birth rate to a more moderate level."

AID family planning programs in El Salvador, where some \$25 million has been spent on population control programs, were recently featured in the *Christian Science Monitor* for programs which give poor women in refugee camps a choice: If they want food, they must agree to be sterilized.

The remaining population faces a miserable future: Labor should be employed in the production of "low and medium technology goods," the report states, and all aid channeled into "labor-intensive infrastructure and housing projects." Suggested as a model for the future is an extension of El Salvador's current "National Campaign Plan," modeled on the strategic hamlet program of the Vietnam War, whereby agricultural or industrial production is carried out within "secure areas" ringed by army troops.

Energy imports into the area should be "reduced." U.S. monies should be channeled into "health management courses" to keep "public funds from providing excessive support to hospital services." Schooling should be restructured to offer only vocational training, since education "often has little relevance to the practical needs of students."

Those governments who refuse to go along with the economic restructuring will not have their debts refinanced, nor receive any of the proposed "import" benefits.

## Continuous war

The military proposals of the commission report are those appropriate for the economics of narco-terrorism.

America's Ibero-American neighbors, led by the Contadora Group of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama, have been trying to convince friends in the Reagan administration that Central America's war is no "left-versus-right" battle, but a deepening cycle of warring bandits destroying civilization in their wake, against whom new strategies and tactics must be used.

In a Jan. 27 television interview with the Public Broadcasting Station's MacNeil-Lehrer Report, Mexican President

Miguel de la Madrid stated bluntly that he could "not support or approve the [Kissinger] report's findings." He added: "The military aid to the Salvadoran government has not been effective. The military aid has been a source of arms for the guerrillas themselves," and its increase will only "continue to be a focus of violence not only for this country, but for all Central America."

De la Madrid's declaration is merely a fact known to every professional involved in Central America. U.S. weapons supplies to the Salvadoran military are feeding guerrilla arsenals. The weapons falling into the hands of the guerrillas are not merely those captured from garrisons when army defenders flee under fire; weapons are being sold as well by corrupt officers commanding the ragtag bunch of 14-year-old conscripts called the Salvadoran army.

The commission's plan does not lay out a peace-winning strategy, but rather a precise description of methods that will produce a Thirty Years' War, the policy outcome *EIR* has repeatedly argued is the *intention* of the Kissinger group, which seeks to reduce population levels.

Guatemala's genocidal war-fighting techniques come in for special praise by the Kissinger Commission, and the "advances" made by cultist mass murderer Efraín Ríos Montt, the former Guatemalan strongman, in particular: "With 20 years of experience in counterinsurgency, the Guatemalan army has so far been able to contain the guerrilla threat. . . . Under Ríos Montt the Guatemalan army made significant progress against the guerrilla forces, combining civic action with aggressive military action into a strategy of 'beans and bullets.'"

Those counterinsurgency techniques, based on widespread rural terror and massacres of the Indian population, forced service in killer gangs called "civil guard patrols," and manipulation of food supplies, prompted the flight into Mexico and elsewhere of thousands of terrified Guatemalans from Ríos Montt's lunatic "holy war" against Catholics.

Nicaragua, of course, comes under special scrutiny by the Kissinger Commission. The "Marxist-Leninist regime in Managua," says the report, constitutes a "permanent security threat" to the region. Rejecting a U.S. policy of "static containment" of the Sandinista regime, the Kissinger report insists that "force remains an ultimate recourse. The United States and the countries of the region retain this option. . . ."

This call for overtly overthrowing the Managua government is a guarantee that the Jesuit lunatics running the Sandinista government will help explode the entire region into full-scale civil war.

Under such a scenario, not only would the Reagan administration be dragged into a Vietnam-style "monkey trap" with obvious destabilization potential for the United States. Kissinger would be positioned precisely where he wants to be: the unchallenged "back-channel" mediator of an orchestrated East-West conflict in which he and his Soviet counterparts could carve up the world into colonial spheres of influence.

# PAN's friends respond to LaRouche charges

by Timothy Rush

Mexico's Nazi National Action Party (PAN) and communist Unified Socialist Party (PSUM) have jumped into each other's arms to deny that they ever had anything to do with each other. Their response provides further proof of the truth of the allegations made by *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. at the beginning of January that the "polar opposite" parties of Mexico had aligned in a Nazi-communist alliance that could result in an insurgency against Mexico's republican institutions and could send KGB-directed terror spilling over the border.

PAN and PSUM spokesmen whined in tandem that LaRouche's warnings constituted "interference in Mexican internal affairs." Their reactions were covered in a three-day blitz of attacks on LaRouche and an allied party in Mexico, the Mexican Labor Party (PLM), beginning Jan. 26, channeled through *Ultimas Noticias*, an afternoon edition of the well-known Mexican daily *Excelsior*. These *Ultimas Noticias* slanders, seven in all, coincided with televised libels against LaRouche by NBC-TV's *Nightly News*; the contents of one of the *Ultimas Noticias* dossiers came directly from the same drug-lobby sources used by NBC.

Marivilia Carrasco, secretary-general of the PLM, issued a statement declaring: "Those who attack Lyndon H. LaRouche, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination and fraternal friend of my party, do not for any reason which Mexico to have friends in the United States." She especially cited the importance of LaRouche's 1982 "Operation Jaárez" proposal, whereby the United States and Ibero-America would act jointly to reduce the region's debt burden and rebuild American and Ibero-American industry. In a backhanded tribute to LaRouche's growing impact on Ibero-American decision-makers, the *Ultimas Noticias* articles noted that "LaRouche's principal characteristic is the use of impressive flows of information on economics, politics, and personalities of leading countries and cities. This almost always includes information of a sensitive nature."

As the PAN and the PSUM jointly denied their alliance:

- In Monterrey, the local PAN apparatus arranged lawyers to defend the head of the leftist, proto-terrorist squatters settlement known as Land and Liberty, arrested the first week of February.

- At the other end of the border, in Mexicali, the PAN and the PSUM jointly organized a rally to protest electricity

hikes, at which PAN and PSUM speakers alternated use of the microphone.

- In San Luis Rio Colorado, a staging ground for left terrorist training activity, an anti-drug crack-down cleaned out the PAN police chief. (See *Dateline Mexico*, this issue).

## Cubans, Soviets reply

Top Cuban and Soviet officials in Mexico, in an unusual joint press conference Jan. 27, denied charges that violent incidents against LaRouche's friends in Mexico by PAN-PSUM operatives over the New Year's weekend (see *EIR*, Jan. 17), signaled an increased threat to LaRouche's life in the United States.

The Cuban ambassador to Mexico, Fernando López Muiño, in the company of the Soviet ambassador, Rostislav Sergeyev, "referr[ed] to a newspaper story of a Cuban and Soviet plot to assassinate a U.S. candidate," according to a newspaper accounts the next day. The ambassador stated: "This is just a trick. Quite certainly, Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, the supposed victim, is a person who has no popular support in the United States, and therefore has declared that there is a plot against him. Neither Russia nor Cuba has the intention of assassinating American politicians." The reference to LaRouche's "lack of popular support" in the United States repeated the line of the KGB-infested Mondale wing of the Democratic Party, which has sought to black LaRouche's name out of the presidential nomination contest.

In their press conference, the two diplomats also gave an indirect response to LaRouche's charges, nationally televised on Jan. 21, that the Soviet Union was preparing a nuclear showdown with the United States. López Muiño and Sergeyev insisted that the Soviet Union was doing everything possible to stop a nuclear war. Headlines the next day ran, "The U.S.S.R. Will Not Be the Party That Begins a Nuclear War: Rostislav Sergeyev," and "Moscow Would Freeze its Weapons, in Favor of Peace."

## Angleton and Buckley

The *Ultimas Noticias* attacks, tailored to a Mexican audience, charge LaRouche with being involved with the CIA in operations against Mexico. This is the reverse of PAN charges last fall that LaRouche was "attempting to become the first socialist president of the U.S."

New light was cast on who was behind the smear job Jan. 30, with the revelation by NBC hatchetwoman Pat Lynch that one of her chief sources in planting a political libel against LaRouche in an upcoming "First Camara" NBC-TV segment was James Jesus Angleton. Angleton, a retired director of counterintelligence for the CIA who worked as the right-hand man for Nazi protector Allen Dulles, was the man who gave master Anglo-Soviet spy Kim Philby his top-level security clearance in Washington during the 1950s. If anyone knows about Nazi-communists, he does. Angleton was simultaneously the one who ran a continuous *penetration op-*

eration of Mexico, entrusted in large measure to friendly FBI networks, and to close friends William and James Buckley. It was Angleton who in 1952 arranged to have William Buckley, then just out of Yale, appointed to establish the first CIA office in Mexico City.

The Angleton-Buckley group has been involved for some time in efforts to counter LaRouche's influence in Mexico, and the Bucleys' recent posture toward Mexico shows complete accord with the purposes of the PAN-PSUM alliance. In a Sept. 16, 1982 column in the *New York Daily News*, William Buckley proposed a coup to destroy the Mexican political system. He asked, "Does Democracy Work?" in Mexico. His supercilious answer: "no," though "it works in Japan . . . and Botswana."

Exactly a year later, Buckley spelled out a total assault on Mexico's most important accomplishments of the past 120 years: 1) sell off all state-sector industry, "including the colossal Pemex" (Buckley did not specify if this meant the return of the "robber baron" privileges in Mexico that his oilman father, William Buckley Sr., possessed before Mexico asserted sovereignty over its strategic resources in the 1920s and 1930s); 2) eliminate the *ejido*, the Mexican system of small-plot agriculture developed in the 1920s and 1930s to replace feudal latifundia; and 3) "crack the major labor unions," the main base of the governing PRI party, and the principal obstacle to a PAN-PSUM takeover.

Also in September 1983, William's brother James, from his post as a U.S. official in the Voice of America office in Vienna, circulated the wildly false characterization of the PRI party as "going communist," a boost to the PAN. As LaRouche commented at the time, Buckley's effort was to cut off effective cooperation between the Reagan administration and responsible elements in the Mexico government, cooperation which could eliminate the PAN threat.

### **Mexican accomplice**

The chief Mexican midwife in the PAN-PSUM marriage, and the center of anti-LaRouche operations from a position inside the government, is Education Minister Jesús Reyes Heróles. One of the Reyes Heróles "signatures" on the *Ultimas Noticias* articles appears after a reference in one article to the fact that LaRouche was received in 1982 at the presidential palace by then-president José López Portillo. Other officials did not share this high opinion of LaRouche and the Mexican Labor Party (PLM), the article asserts; the PLM's effort to become a registered political party was stopped by "a study prepared at the Interior Ministry."

The Interior Minister at the time was Reyes Heróles. He had no problem arranging a "political reform" in which almost every party except the PLM, no matter how subversive of Mexico's republican institutions, was given legal status. His greatest pride was his remodeling of the Mexican Communist Party, renamed the PSUM—which, after his adjustments, erupted into countercultural degeneracy and then fell into its current embrace with the drug-running PAN.

## **Moscow's strategy for the control of Iran**

by Mary Lalevée

Iranian government attacks against the Soviet Union have not let up; Soviet criticism of Ayatollah Khomeini's regime continues. The leadership of the Iranian communist party (Tudeh Party) has been given long jail sentences for spying for the Soviet Union. Apparently communism and Islamic fundamentalism do not cohabit well.

Yet, behind the propaganda, Soviet input into the Iranian regime has reached the point of almost total control over the Islamic fanatics and the terrorist organizations which are run from Teheran. The suicide squads are not the creation of crazy mullahs, but have been carefully trained and brainwashed by East bloc personnel, as *EIR* has reported.

The coordinator of the suicide squads in Europe, Ayatollah Khoini, who arrived secretly December 1983 in West Germany via East Berlin on a tour to France and Britain to reorganize the terrorist networks, was trained at the Islamic Institute in Tashkent in Soviet Central Asia, where no less than 12,000 of Iran's 200,000 mullahs were trained. He was also educated in Leipzig, East Germany.

According to the Italian military newsletter *Interarma News*, Soviet agents actually "surveil and control a large part of the naval traffic of the [Persian] Gulf." More than 3,000 Soviet advisers are reported to have entered Iran in 1981, and they are now in key posts; "They control the railways, the steel industry, and the petrochemical industry." *Interarma News* reports that North Korea is involved in the construction of ports, and Czechoslovakia repairs oil installations damaged in the war with Iraq. The Savama secret service "is practically in the hands of 30 KGB officers," states the newsletter, and "key posts in the armed forces are occupied by members of the Pasdaran," the "guardians of the revolution" trained in Iran by Russians and Czechs. North Korean pilots and technicians work with the Iranian air force.

Soviet contacts with the Iranian leadership have included a visit to Teheran by the head of the Middle East section of the Soviet foreign ministry, Safranchuk, whose talks reportedly led to an unpublicized improvement in Soviet-Iranian ties. Most of Iran's imports enter the country via the land route through the Soviet Union.

### **The 'Democratic Party of Azerbaijan'**

However, the Soviets are also activating "opposition" to the Islamic regime, keeping all options open, including a



military invasion of the north of the country or a strike south from Afghanistan into southeast Iran.

Soviet operations in Iran include the newly recreated Democratic Party of Azerbaijan, led by Gen. Golam Yayha Daneschian, according to an Iranian exile source. Daneschian was born in Tabriz, Iran in 1921, and was a schoolmate of Soviet Politburo member Geidar Aliyev in Baku in the 1930s. Daneschian joined the Soviet Red Army after it invaded Iran in 1941, when the Soviet-backed Democratic Party of Azerbaijan set up a "socialist republic" in Iranian Azerbaijan. When the Soviet forces withdrew from Iran in 1946, Daneschian left too, and spent the following years in the Red Army in the U.S.S.R. and in East Germany. An Iranian exile source said that Daneschian had actually been the clandestine leader of the Tudeh for years, until the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan was reactivated a few months ago.

The same source reported that in Leipzig at the same time as Daneschian were Ali Khamenei, now president of the Islamic Republic; Hussein Mussavi, now prime minister; and Ayatollah Azari Ghomi, involved in Iranian suicide-squad operations in Europe.

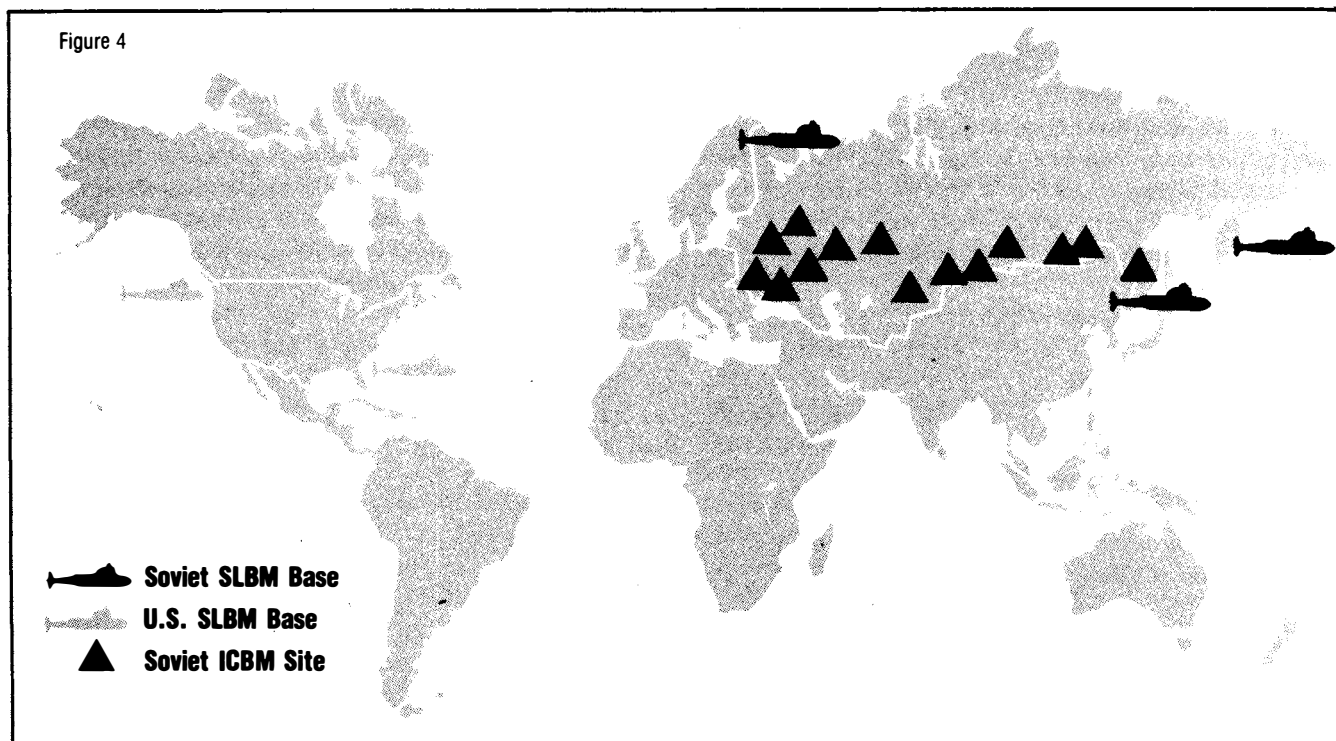
A much-discussed scenario is that of the Democratic Party of Azerbaijan "inviting" the Soviet Red Army to move into Iranian Azerbaijan, to "liberate oppressed Azerbaijanis from the mullahs." The Soviets maintain three divisions of troops on the border with Iran, and have completed a new air

base in southwest Afghanistan which give them additional new capabilities for intervention into Iran, if they choose to do so.

The Tudeh Party itself is undergoing reorganization, following the imprisonment of its leaders in Iran. An exile source in Germany reported that a discrete meeting between the Soviet ambassador and Ayatollah Khomeini ensured that the Tudeh leaders were not executed as tens of thousands of opponents to the Islamic dictatorship have been.

The new Tudeh leadership is reported to be based in East and West Germany, with members of the central committee based in East Berlin, Leipzig, Cologne, and Hamburg in West Germany. There are reports that a "united front" has been formed between the new Tudeh and the Mujaheddin. The new Tudeh party is very close to the Indian Communist Party.

And a new, apparently Soviet-inspired organization is being created, according to an exile source in West Germany. The source reported that the "The Association of Republicans" includes the former Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Mohammed Mokri, close to French sociologist and teacher of Pol Pot, Georges Balandier, and the French Sufi Mme. Eva de Vitray-Meyerovitch. Fourteen groups will take part in this new organization, including various "Sympathizers of Islamic Workers" and the Iranian students' organization, CISNO.



*Correction: Due to a printer's error, the map below was inaccurately produced in the article, "LaRouche makes emergency address to the nation," EIR, Jan. 31. These deployments indicate the position of the Soviet land-based strategic missile force. Our submarine system has the assignment to reach and destroy these missiles with counterforce weapons. But without rearming our submarines with the Trident system of ballistic missiles, we will have trouble trying to reach these Soviet targets.*

# Part I: A new era in Sino-American relations

by Richard Cohen

*In September 1983 EIR founder and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination Lyndon H. LaRouche, speaking at a Washington, D.C. seminar, outlined a program for the development and security of Asia. The principal elements of the LaRouche proposal were a series of large-scale infrastructure projects to span mainland Asia from India to northern China. In all, these infrastructural efforts were targeted to overcome the most critical bottlenecks that hold back the mainland Asian economies while the economies of Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan modernize rapidly. LaRouche described his program in the recently released EIR special report, A Fifty-Year Development Policy for the Indian-Pacific Oceans Basin.*

*The bottlenecks in Asia are the lack of the transportation, energy, and water required for high-productivity agriculture. One of the projects LaRouche identified was a mammoth modern canal, irrigation, and hydroelectric complex to reach from China's Yangtze River in the south to Peking in the north.*

*The People's Republic of China (P.R.C.) epitomizes the need to develop these three key types of infrastructure to ensure the future strength and stability of the continent. The Soviet Union is driving for domination of an economically and politically fractured Asia; a backward, decentralized China will be the epicenter of that fracturing.*

*In January 1983, this reporter toured and lectured in China. Over the next three weeks, this series will assess the future security of China and what U.S. policy toward that nation should be. We will deal initially with the burial both in China and in the United States of a policy—the so-called China card—which dominated Sino-U.S. relations from 1971-80, and then will turn to the emerging questions on the current Sino-Soviet dialogue, and finally, identify the stakes involved in China's modernization program and China's future.*

Chinese Premier Zhao Zi-Yang's January visit to Washing-

ton was a study in stark contrasts when compared with the first and only other visit to the United States of a ranking Chinese leader—the January 1979 visit to Washington of then-Chinese Vice-Premier Deng Xiao-Ping. That visit marked the climax of eight years of difficult negotiations, finally leading to the normalization of relations between the United States and the P.R.C.

More importantly, Deng's visit and the subsequent normalization came in the midst of a series of traumatic Soviet-backed advances in critical strategic points in the Indian Ocean and Pacific Basin region.

Aided by the extremist shenanigans of then-U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and then-U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in encouraging the "Islamic Card" as a supposed means of pressuring Moscow, the Soviets promoted the Iranian revolution which was initiated in 1978. The disaster of the Islamic revolution in Iran—which helped give important advantages to the Soviet KGB—set back not only U.S. strategic interests but those of the P.R.C. as well.

China had for some time been initiating programs of intensive support for the weakening Shah government of Iran in order to create a more stable buffer against expected Soviet southward expansion.

Late in 1978, the government of Vietnam, with complete Soviet support, invaded Kampuchea, a nation which had undergone a hideous process of genocide, most immediately following the fall of Phnom Penh in 1975. The genocide was conducted under the direction of the three factions—that tied to China and those tied to Vietnam and the Soviet Union—which comprised the dominant Khmer Rouge. In 1977, Vietnam, with Soviet support, established significant portions of its army in Laos in preparation for a move into Kampuchea. After the invasion, the Chinese-backed faction of Khmer Rouge madman Pol Pot was dumped and replaced with the pro-Vietnam faction led by Khmer Rouge regional commander Heng Samrim. The Indochinese peninsula fell under

the joint suzerainty of the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

Strategically, China was now faced, in the view of its leaders, with an additional well-armed border adversary allied to Moscow, which had just obtained a greater territorial depth. The subsequent buildup of Soviet naval and air forces in Vietnam, particularly at the old U.S. base at Cam Ranh Bay, drastically increased the pressure on the Chinese coastline bordering the oil-rich South China Sea.

For the United States, which had withdrawn all ground forces from Southeast Asia after the Vietnam War debacle, the Soviet buildup in Vietnam meant a decisive Soviet presence in the South China Sea, the gateway to the strategic Straits of Malacca, and increased pressure on the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay in the Philippines.

Nearly a year after Deng's visit, the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. The direct use of Soviet force sent shock waves through Peking, for it showed the Soviet's willingness to use massive violence in the immediate vicinity of their borders. The invasion put maximum Soviet pressure on the strategic Afghanistan-China border, while for the United States it signaled that Moscow was several steps closer to a warm-water port in the Pakistan province of Baluchistan and to critical Persian Gulf oil reserves. A U.S. administration obsessively fixated on the passage of a SALT II treaty could only muster a wrist-slap in response.

The Deng visit to Washington was thus the highest point, the climax, of a policy that had been dubbed the "China Card." Upon his arrival in the United States, Deng responded to President Jimmy Carter's ornate welcome with an embarrassing and not-so-veiled attack on the Soviet Union. "The world today is far from tranquil. There are not only threats to peace, but the factions causing war are visibly growing." At a dinner reception for businessmen at the White House, Deng contributed: "In the joint communiqué on the establishment of diplomatic relations, our two sides solemnly committed ourselves that neither should seek hegemony," and, finally, when speaking on Capitol Hill, he stressed: "You can't trust the Russians," and then went so far as to tell the U.S. press that he recommended a common front among the United States, Japan, Western Europe, and China to block the sudden, explosive Soviet expansion.

A month later a weak China felt it necessary to respond in a calculated way to the growing Soviet-supported challenge. The Chinese invasion of Vietnam—modeled on the 1959 and 1962 India-China border wars, and originally planned to be a brief, sharp incursion followed by a quick withdrawal and negotiations aimed at codifying Chinese superiority—was a failure. China learned two important lessons from the early 1979 war. First, that its fledgling economic modernization program was thrown into a catastrophic disruption by the cost in money and materiel of the war, and second, that its aging military hardware would have to be modernized.

The Afghanistan invasion soon followed, with China and the United States responding only with impotent gestures.

The total impotence of the United States in the face of the Soviet assault was merely the end result of the policy track counseled by former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger 10 years before, who based his policies on the need to force a decline in the industrial expansion of the U.S. and Western economies, combined with arms control and other arrangements with Moscow. Euphemistically identifying his policy as "détente," Kissinger locked this nation into an ever-widening strategic inferiority vis-à-vis the Soviet Union. Détente—or more accurately, a process of negotiation identified by Kissinger's intellectual mentor Lord Peter Carrington as a "New Yalta Agreement"—introduced China into the equation principally as a means of forcing a more equitable arrangement from the U.S.S.R.

Thus was born the China Card—or, as has been commonly stated in Pugwash circles for the past 15 years, "The road to Moscow starts in Peking."

But China itself was weak, just beginning to recover from 10 years of economic disaster at the hands of cultural revolutionaries who controlled the central military command through Lin Piao; the mass cultural organs and universities which spawned the notorious Red Guards through the Gang of Four and Chen Po-Ta; and Mao's internal security and spy apparatus through Kang Sheng.

The cataclysm of the cultural revolution had been presaged during the three-year period from 1958-60 by the economic catastrophe known as the Great Leap Forward, engineered under Mao's tutelage and Chen Po-Ta's ideological direction. The Great Leap and the Cultural Revolution, however, were two periods in which Mao and the Maoists dominated Peking policy. But even before the Great Leap, and during the interim periods leading up to Mao's death in 1976, Maoism was a heavy-handed suppressor of economic development, operating as one line in Mao's oft repeated "two-line" struggle.

By late 1979, the combined weaknesses of the Carter administration's flirtations with the Islamic Card and its deep involvement with the impotent China Card culminated in the obscenity of the White House and the U.S. elections being held hostage by crazed students in Teheran who were heavily manipulated by the KGB.

### **China's new U.S. policy**

In a January interview with the *Washington Post*, Premier Zhao, identifying the purpose of his visit this year to the United States, offered as his first priority a point totally contrary to ones made by his mentor Deng in 1979. "It is impossible to establish a comprehensive strategic partnership with the United States because of differences in key areas," he stated. Zhao also carefully abstained from any anti-Soviet rhetoric.

Over the past three years, China's turn-about in its approach to relations with the United States has been complemented by the Reagan administration's reversal of the China Card policies that were followed from Kissinger to Brzezinski.

ski. Reagan's Pentagon and National Security advisers have successfully urged him not to view China as a global factor to be played against the Soviet Union, but as a much-reduced regional factor in Asia, and, for that matter, one that is secondary in security terms to Japan. And finally, a terrified Pugwash crowd, who some 12 years ago with its chief spokesman Kissinger created the China Card, has begun a campaign to caution against the policy it had initiated.

Beyond bluntly stating the impossibility of a strategic alliance in his *Washington Post* interview, Zhao outlined four priority points in China's relationship with the United States. As a package, these points not only accurately indicate the principal thrust of that relationship, but also provide answers to why the Chinese have shifted its focus.

Zhao emphasized that China will give "active support" to a three-way conference on Korea, a conference which would involve North Korea, South Korea, and the United States. Zhao, in his Jan. 10 meeting with President Reagan at the White House, presented the President with a secret "peace" bid from North Korea. The outline of the plan, which was disclosed by Radio Pyongyang only hours later, was far more detailed than ones presented through Chinese auspices to U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger during his September 1983 trip to Peking and through Chinese diplomatic auspices to the United States around the period of the barbaric North Korean assassination of the South Korean cabinet in Rangoon, Burma. Just prior to Zhao's visit, senior State Department officials reported that the North Korea action was encouraged by the Soviet Union.

Peking's persistence in promoting Korea talks is one aspect of an overall Chinese plan seeking border peace. Hostilities on the Korean peninsula would likely cut China's vital economic links to Japan and the United States, as China would quickly be forced to contest Moscow for supremacy in Pyongyang through stepped-up military and other aid. The price for such an aid package would be high, threatening to torpedo China's tenuous economic modernization efforts.

### **Soviet military pressure**

Peking's top priority centers about a policy of longterm economic modernization. To have a chance of succeeding, China must stay out of border conflicts, as the disastrous consequences of the 1979 border war with Vietnam showed. To do that, China must find ways to buy time with Moscow and Moscow's friends in the region.

The principal sources for this orientation are two, one external, one internal. The external is the massive military pressure that the U.S.S.R. has brought to bear on China, especially since 1977-78. Moscow's goal is the same as with West Germany or Japan—neutralization.

From 1965 to the present, the Soviet Union has increased its forces on the Sino-Soviet border from 20 to 52 divisions, with the bulk of those on the important Manchurian border, the heartland of China's heavy industry. These forces, according to military experts, have been brought up to the level

of sophistication in hardware and training of Soviet forces now deployed on the western front. In addition, Moscow also deploys divisions in and along the Mongolia-China border. Since 1978-79, the Soviets have installed 117 SS-20 missiles in Asia, of which most are targeted at Chinese missile, logistical, and urban sites. The invasion of Afghanistan sealed off China's strategic overland passage to the west in 1979. In any open conflict with Moscow, India's close military ties to the Soviet Union and the India-China border must be taken into consideration.

Finally, Soviet air and naval forces operating out of Vietnam can so plague China's South China Sea coastline, a major trade route, and China's offshore-oil development, that recently the P.R.C. announced that of its minimal weapons modernization program, one of the highest priorities will be given to modernizing its naval coastal defenses. Finally, there is the Lao-Vietnam border with China, which is still tense.

The decision to buy time through border pacification under tremendous Soviet military pressure intersected an important factional upheaval in China's politics in 1980. It was in late 1979-80 that the Deng faction made major strides to consolidate its then-leading position within the Chinese hierarchy. During 1980, the show trials of the Gang of Four, Chen Po-Ta and the remainder of Lin Piao's general staff occurred, and 1980 also marked the climax of an effort to cripple the faction of then-Party Chairman Hua Kuo-Feng through the posthumous discrediting of Kang Sheng, rumored to be the illegitimate father of Hua. More importantly, Kang ran Mao's internal security and spy apparatus out of which Hua, a member of this faction and minister of the interior, was nominated to the party chairmanship by Mao.

This combination of events contributed to the ousting of important sections of Hua's supporters, all associated with the "moderate" Maoist spy networks. These Maoist spy and security networks had conspired with regional military supporters of the Deng group, as well as important sections of the economic planning bureaucracy of the state long protected by Chou En-Lai, typified by Li Hsien-Nien, and allied elements of the Central Command led by Gen. Yeh Chien-Ying, to topple the Maoist Gang of Four.

In the midst of the attack on Hua and his supporters in 1980, the Deng group launched an assault against the so-called Petroleum Faction, headed by the petroleum ministry but in fact a pseudonym for the Yeh-Li group.

The outcome of these two factional victories—especially the torpedoing of Hua—undermined what remained of the Maoists at the top levels of the Chinese leadership. Hua and his group were Maoist. The Li-Yeh grouping was not, but under the protection of Chou they were exempted from the brutal purges of the Cultural Revolution. The crippling of Maoism at the top opened the door for the regime to establish economic modernization along Western lines as its primary objective, and, though maintaining an ardent anti-Soviet posture, shying away from wasteful conflicts while the nation is

weak.

The Deng line was then consolidated through the promotion of Deng's protégé Hu Yao-Bang to the party chairmanship, and the rise of Zhao—who was paraded through the streets of Canton with a dunce cap by Red Guards in 1967—to be head of state. Both Hu and Zhao, vehement anti-Maoists, were joined by Chen Yun, long protected by Chou, an open opponent of the Great Leap. Clustered about the Deng group were the followers of former Peking mayor Peng Chen, the acknowledged right-hand of former president Liu Shao-Ch'i. Peng was also the first major target of the Cultural Revolution.

### **Military modernization**

The third priority stressed by Zhao in his *Washington Post* interview was that China must rely mainly on its own efforts to modernize its military. He reported that China could not buy enough weapons to modernize its own troops.

Following the 1979 Vietnam border war and Deng's factional consolidation, military modernization was reduced to the last of the four priorities of the "Four Modernizations." Indeed, Dengists argue that only as a result of building up a modern industrial economic base can the foundation be laid for full-scale military modernization. This adds to China's unwillingness to seek border confrontation, for a central lesson of the Vietnam border war was that conventional military modernization is a prerequisite for successful military operations.

Zhao did indicate in his fourth point that he would be sending the Chinese defense minister "before long" to the United States, as previously agreed during the September meeting with Weinberger, to discuss new measures for military cooperation. China is interested in dual-use high technology such as computers and related materials; however, it is precisely in this area of military-related high technology that both the Reagan camp and the Pugwash crowd have been most resistant.

"At the top of the agenda," according to Zhao during his visit to Washington, would be the proposed sale of two nuclear power plants by U.S. companies to the P.R.C. Access to nuclear power, which in China's economic plan will play a growing role as the country develops, is but one aspect of the technologies that the Deng group sees as essential.

Deng made significant concessions on the nuclear power issue, according to a senior White House official, publicly agreeing to rule out Chinese nuclear aid that could go for weapons development to third countries. (Informed sources believe this stipulation was principally aimed at Pakistan and North Korea, although the P.R.C. has also shipped nuclear material to Argentina.) Zhao and Reagan also signed an expected agreement on industrial and technological cooperation and renewed a five-year accord on scientific exchanges.

Economics is now in a commanding position in terms of China's relation to the United States; the limits of strategic cooperation have been reached. China's interest in securing

western technologies was evidenced in Zhao's willingness to suppress virtually all comment on the explosive Taiwan issue.

### **Overcoming the obstacles**

China was originally pressed, in 1969-71, to open talks with the United States when the first wave of suppression of the Cultural Revolution was being launched by all government forces except the factional group around Lin Piao and Chen Po-Ta. It was during this factional struggle between Lin and all other forces that the Soviet Union and China engaged in serious combat in 1969 on the Manchurian border. These battles immediately provided Lin Piao with a strong factional argument for military modernization to deal with the Soviet threat.

In response to the challenge of both the Soviet Union from the outside and the Lin Piao group from the inside, Mao was forced to seek the "American Card" to undercut Lin's arguments for military modernization, and to attempt to checkmate the Russians.

But for Chou, and more emphatically for the disgraced Deng group then in contact with Chou's people, the opening to the United States promised more than simply an advantage in the factional fight against Lin and the deterrence of Moscow: It would become the leverage, ultimately, for defeating the Cultural Revolution and embarking upon the pathway to economic modernization. This critical aspect of the opening to the West was opposed by Mao, the Gang of Four, and, to varying degrees, the Maoist Kang Cheng "Police Group," as well as certain of the Chouists.

The pragmatic accommodations of the Deng group in its economic plan to what they call the "Chinese condition"—in fact nothing more than the harsh situation that faces any developing country, albeit on a grander scale—represent certain internal obstacles to rapid modernization. The Pugwash group's desire to control the profile of technology exports to China toward the "appropriate technology" spectrum and extractive industries is an even more profound obstacle.

Moreover, the entire Chinese modernization program requires a healthy world economy, since the primary forming of capital generation in its plan will come from the export of raw materials and light industry products, and judicious borrowing on the private markets from the international lending agencies. Without robust world trade, China's economic modernization is a hopeless cause.

If all three problems were to be rectified, China would also face the most immense infrastructural problems related to energy, transportation, and water supply. To ensure that the relatively sane path that China's leaders have presently chosen succeeds and develops—to guarantee that—the kind of large-scale project of the LaRouche Asia program is urgent. For a China that returns to anarchy, either organized (i.e., Maoist) or unorganized (i.e., regional warlordism), will—considering current Soviet intentions—not only explode the stability of the Asian region, but perhaps explode the world.

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## Book Review

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# The real military threat to Europe

by Carol White

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### Soviet Military Strategy in Europe

by Joseph D. Douglass

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Since the shooting down of the KAL plane last September, the Soviets have dropped the pose of détente and openly threatened the NATO alliance. The fact of increasing Soviet belligerence has been reflected in NATO and related policy thinking; however, the nature of the threat is misunderstood. Partly this is because of deliberate misinformation circulated by the Soviets. At present the attempt is being made to create the impression that it would be possible to contain a war begun by a Soviet invasion of the Federal Republic of Germany within Europe, and that such a war could be conducted as conventional war. Such an analysis depends upon a total misreading of Soviet strategic planning.

With the exception of *EIR*'s analyses, the best treatment of this question I have come across is that of Dr. Joseph D. Douglass, particularly in this book. I intend to set out the context of the strategic discussion by referencing discussion in German and British military circles, and then quoting from *Soviet Military Strategy in Europe*. I would encourage people to read the book in full.

### Recent scenarios

The widely discussed Dec. 5 issue of *Newsweek* magazine reported a conventional-warfare scenario for a Soviet invasion of Western Europe as part of a review of a recent study from the Soviet Studies Research Centre of Sandhurst, Britain's military academy. According to *Newsweek*, Christopher Donnelly, head of the research center, believes that Soviet commanders are planning "nothing less than a complete operational shakeup designed to produce an effective method of winning a war [in Europe] by conventional means alone."

The highest-level public appreciation of the real danger that the Soviets intend a strategic confrontation with the West,

possibly as early as the next several months, appeared in an interview given to the West German military news service PPL-Wehrreport on Jan. 23, by Lothar Ruehl, state secretary in the Federal Republic of Germany ministry of defense, who warned of the imminence of such an attack in Western Europe. Denying the significance of so-called confidence-building measures discussed at the Stockholm Gromyko-Schultz conference, he said: "Soviet military strategy and even the doctrine of the conduct of operations have been predicated for some time on a quick military decision achieved by means of the destruction of adversary forces on the territory of the adversary. New Soviet troop structures correspond to this doctrine. Obviously the Soviet military leadership is going to continue the development of the doctrine and armed-forces planning, without regard for any conference or conference agreement whatsoever."

A separate report from PPL-Wehrreport quotes military sources "off the record": "The enormous mobility of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact is making it more and more difficult for the West to determine whether an Eastern maneuver is really only a maneuver, or possibly a preparation for attack. There is the additional element that the East employs numerous methods to hide its actual intentions. . . . In the view of sources in Bonn, the Eastern side has 'undertaken worrisome steps over the course of the 1970s to mechanize their armed forces, increase airborne mobility, and train for a surprise attack.'

"The Red Army invasion in Afghanistan at the turn of the year 1979-80 demonstrated that 'the Red Army is capable of bringing numerous divisions into jumping-off positions from their original quarters in a very short period of time, and over great distances. . . .' It is the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact which permits the Pact 'to conduct a large-scale aggression against Western Europe at any time.'"

These quasi-official statements from the German defense ministry are extremely important. Nonetheless it is essential to underline that in fact the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is probably not an appropriate parallel for their intentions in Western Europe.

### The Soviet modus operandi

A series of articles by Douglass over the past two years has emphasized the key role of deception in Soviet strategy. In the September 1983 issue of *Armed Forces Journal International*, he and Samuel Cohen wrote an article to this point, emphasizing that U.S. intelligence estimates do not take into consideration that "the problem is that while American planners are beginning to recognize Soviet doctrine, they have yet to accept some of its most central tenets, one of which emphasizes the importance of surprise and the need to employ secrecy, cover, and deception to mislead the enemy."

In a recent conversation with this writer, Douglass reiterated his conviction that there have been no changes in Soviet policy which would cause him to change the evaluation cited in *Soviet Military Strategy in Europe*, that the Soviets *do not consider conventional warfare a serious option in the Euro-*

*pean theater*. The formation by the Soviets of Operations Maneuver Groups to penetrate deeply behind NATO lines, which is the occasion for evaluations that claim that the Soviets are now building up their conventional capability, is fully featured in *Soviet Military Strategy in Europe*.

The issue involved for strategic planning today is of sufficient importance to warrant extensive quotations from that book, and to advise its most careful consideration by policy planners. (Douglass cites approximately 50 Soviet sources directly in this work.)

Douglass points out that the development of conventional forces is not counterposed to nuclear capabilities by the Soviets, as it is within NATO doctrine. He writes: "The overall Soviet approach is to achieve and maintain a superior capability to conduct war, be it conventional or nuclear. The so-called conventional improvements in Soviet forces, unlike those in their United States counterparts, are in the main designed not merely for conventional war but nuclear and chemical war as well. The ground forces are equally important in both conventional and nuclear conflict and have been trained and equipped for both. In a nuclear war the objectives of the Soviet ground forces are to complete the destruction of NATO forces and to seize and occupy territory. These missions cannot be accomplished with nuclear weapons alone. *As the Soviets make quite explicit, they need strong conventional forces to exploit a nuclear strike quickly by seizing and occupying NATO territory* [emphasis in original].

"Most of the Soviet 'conventional' force improvements have been bought with this in mind. For example, Soviet tanks are equipped to operate in a chemical, biological and radiological (CBR) environment. The major developments in self-propelled artillery, in surface-to-air missile (SAM) capabilities, and most vitally in command and control, are all explicitly seen as essential to the conduct of nuclear war. There is no indication in Soviet literature that these improvements were purchased primarily for conventional war alone. Most of them are associated with the nuclear revolution in military affairs and its demands for force development. In fact, very few systems can be said to have been purchased exclusively for conventional war, while several systems such as IRBMs and tactical ballistic missiles (TBMs) have been developed specifically for theater nuclear use. Soviet combined arms and tank armies should not be viewed as conventional forces. Rather they should be viewed as *dual-purpose forces* [emphasis in original] that are equipped and trained to fight both nuclear and conventional (including chemical) war. Western strategic forces have always encountered difficulty in the concept of dual-purpose forces. Apparently the Soviets have not. . . .

"Under a doctrine which calls for a pre-emptive strike if war seems imminent, the Soviet approach is to prepare to fight using all means—nuclear, chemical and biological—each to its best advantage in a sudden, decisive, successful onslaught. Soviet military planners put major effort into coping with and operating in contaminated environments—both military and civilian. The chemical and civil defense forces

are clear and unmistakable evidence of the serious Soviet attitude in this regard."

Not only do the Soviets have an integrated strategy for conventional and nuclear warfighting, but the NATO separation of these offers the Soviets the opportunity for deception operations. Clearly, under conditions of nuclear warfare, any massing of troops offers a convenient target, which means that the front as such will no longer exist. Conventionally armed forces, like the Operations Maneuver Groups, are aimed against NATO's Eastern front. They can be used in the conventional phase of a war to locate and target NATO missile sites and other targets for a nuclear strike. This is, along with air reconnaissance, an especially important part of the first phase of a war, since such reconnaissance opportunities are limited in peacetime. After a nuclear strike, troops are used to consolidate the victory by seizing key salient points, and so on.

Because the Soviets emphasize the need for surprise and misdirection of the enemy as to their own intentions, they foresee being able to turn a flexible response policy to their own advantage. The flexible response doctrine explicitly calls into question America's resolve in extending a nuclear umbrella to Europe. President Reagan made an important re-statement in *Le Figaro* (see *EIR*, Jan. 24) of the United States' commitment to consider *any* Soviet attack upon Europe, conventional or nuclear, as a strategic attack to which the United States would respond in full. Nonetheless, Europeans are entitled to doubt U.S. seriousness while Henry Kissinger is allowed to assert the contrary publicly, while fulfilling various quasi-official functions.

The doctrine of flexible response asserted by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara under the Kennedy presidency implicitly poses a limited war in Europe as the alternative to placing the U.S. mainland under threat—thereby surrendering Europe in advance. The doctrine is a military disaster even in its own terms.

### **The folly of 'flexible response'**

As Douglass points out, it is to the Soviet advantage for a war to begin with a conventional phase, so that they can have the advantage of preparing a surprise nuclear attack. Douglass quotes the Soviet authors Vasendin and Kuznetsov in *Modern Warfare and Surprise Attack*. It is worthwhile to repeat the argument with which he introduces the Soviet authors.

Douglass writes: "Another aspect of the Soviet interest in a conventional phase—as opposed to conventional war—involves the undoubted advantages which can accrue from it. These advantages—stated most forcefully in Soviet literature from the late 1960s through the 1970s—all relate to the problems inherent in an initial nuclear strike; that is, in transitioning from a 'peacetime' posture to that of a high-speed nuclear offensive. In general terms, a conventional phase enables the Soviets to execute more effectively the transition, initiate an attack, launch a surprise nuclear strike and exploit it.

"Numerous specific benefits that may be derived from a conventional phase are discussed in the Soviet literature. While it is assumed that the majority of these would accrue to the Soviets, there is a recognition that some would also apply to NATO. First, a conventional phase enables the Soviets to increase their readiness by providing time and 'cover' to bring nuclear weapons forward from the rear areas."

The Soviets themselves say: "Such a beginning of war can create favorable conditions for the movement of all nuclear forces to the regions for combat operations, bringing them to the highest level of combat readiness, and subsequently inflicting the first nuclear strike with the employment in it of a maximum number of missile-launch sites, submarines and aircraft at the most favorable moment."

Not only will the first, conventional phase of a war be useful to the Soviets, but, conversely, their very success in such a war would impel them to a preemptive surprise nuclear strike. Douglass quotes the Soviet author Postovalov in *Modeling the Combat Operations* to this effect.

Postovalov writes: "First on the duration of the non-nuclear operations. This is an extremely important question, the answer to which is of great importance because it pre-determines the resolution of many other missions involving the conduct of military operations. The duration of this stage depends on many factors, and in particular on the capability of both sides to continue the struggle without the use of nuclear weapons. Usually at NATO the training exercises, the duration of the non-nuclear stage depended on the capability of the troops to hold the advance defensive line. Recently the tendency to increase its duration has begun to appear, and it is possible to conduct large-scale operations in the course of this stage."

To which Douglass remarks: "Implicit in the quote is the recognition that either side's decision to go nuclear will be strongly influenced by its ability to continue the struggle without the use of nuclear weapons. It follows that the Soviets should be expected to transition when a Soviet conventional breakthrough appears imminent. According to NATO strategy and exercises, NATO would go nuclear either in response to a Soviet first use or to avert such a breakthrough and subsequent capture of significant territory or forces. For example, as stated by the United States Secretary of Defense in 1977:

"In structuring U.S. nuclear forces, attacks in Central Europe or in Korea are considered the most likely to call for backup. A decision to use tactical nuclear weapons would depend upon 1) an enemy conventional breakthrough which could not be countered, or 2) his first use of nuclear weapons."

The Soviets have made it abundantly clear in their literature that they do not accept the McNamara doctrine that nuclear war-fighting is unthinkable. It is worse than unrealistic for Western military strategists to entertain the delusion that a war in Europe could be contained: That is a built-in recipe for defeat.

# KISSINGER'S PLOT TO TAKE OVER THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

The surprise naming of Henry Kissinger to head the President's Bipartisan Commission on Central America is part of a long-standing attempt to subvert the Reagan presidency. Henry Kissinger's return to official life is far more significant than the Central American appointment would suggest.

This two-part study by **EIR** Washington bureau chief Richard Cohen is essential reading for any citizen concerned with the future of the United States as a republic. Part One was written in late 1982, long before anyone else recognized the Kissinger operation. It documents the months-long process of inserting, with the friendly offices of Secretary of State George Shultz, "Kissinger's boys" throughout the administration. Part Two analyzes recent developments, including Kissinger's boast at a cocktail party in Israel, just before his nomination to the Commission, that "within two weeks I will be back in government; within a short period after that, I will be running the government."

**The report is available for \$250.00.**

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## Crackdown in San Luis

*The PAN party's drug connections were exposed in an anti-drug sweep of a key U.S.-Mexico border town.*

**A**t 3:00 a.m. on the morning of Feb. 1, two hundred soldiers of the Mexican army and 70 members of the state police of Sonora surrounded the police station of the border town of San Luis Río Colorado, moved in to dislodge the existing police contingent on duty, and installed not only a new police chief but an entire new police force.

What prompted this extreme measure? San Luis is the "drug jewel" of the border cities which are controlled by the opposition National Action Party (PAN). These cities include Agua Prieta further east in Sonora, and Ciudad Juárez, still further east in Chihuahua.

In the 16 months since the PAN took over the municipal government from the ruling PRI party, San Luis had become one of the biggest corridors for heroin, cocaine, and marijuana flowing into the United States. There was scarcely a PAN official in the town who was not on the drug mafias' payroll:

- Mayor Fausto Medina Ochoa, elected with the money and connections of the Meraz family, the biggest drug-based fortune in that part of the world, most of it now converted into investment in hotels, real estate, shrimp concessions, illicit casinos, slaughter houses, and the local press. Another big Medina backer, with ties to the drug mafias: department store magnate Jesús Mendoza Arguelles.

- Medina's Police Chief, Calalo Payán Martínez, a longtime associate and protector of narcotics interests. Pallán's brother, Gildardo, is the busi-

ness partner of a U.S. agricultural middleman named Bill Armenta, who reportedly put \$1 million into the PAN campaign in Mexicali last year.

- PAN councilman Conrado Flores Tapia, tied to international arms-for-drugs traffic. A substantial cache of illegal arms was uncovered a few years ago in a car with license plates traced to Flores Tapia.

- Enrique Orozco Ocegüera, PAN state deputy from San Luis Río Colorado, married the sister of Monge Viveros, one of the drug kings of the region. Monge was intercepted in Tijuana recently with large quantities of cocaine; he is now in hiding. Investigation showed that he was under suspicion in the assassination of a federal security police agent in the state of San Luis Potosí. Orozco has his own track record in such matters. He owns the lumberyard Las Palmas, scene in 1971 of a famous shootout with U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) officials attempting to intercept a major drug shipment on the premises. Several DEA agents died in the incident.

The problems for the San Luis drug nest began Dec. 31, 1983, when Police Chief Payán decided it would be fun to break up a social event held by the local Mexican Workers Confederation (CTM). He lobbed tear gas into the gathering and threw the CTM leaders into waiting patrol cars for a trip to the police station.

The same evening, in the small southern Sonora town of Navojoa, a leader of the Mexican Labor Party (PLM), Juan Pérez Gil, was savagely knifed in the abdomen by a PAN-linked

drug gang member hooked into the Meraz empire in San Luis.

Within five days, the CTM had rallied 5,000 in the central plaza of San Luis, and the state government had appointed a special commission to investigate the local police. The PLM added additional charges against PAN mayor Medina Ochoa and associates.

The full congress approved the commission's bill of indictment, citing its own investigations and the information supplied by the PLM and a number of other parties. Even a deputy of the PAN party itself, Alfredo Marín Castro, was obliged to recognize that the investigation had been "entirely impartial."

The press on the U.S. side of the border, in Yuma, has turned into a cheering squad for the PAN in the matter, suggesting that the FBI's notorious PAN support apparatus in the region may be working overtime.

Meanwhile the PAN leadership both regionally and nationally has decided to place the prestige of the party on the line to defend their exposed drug flank in Sonora. Speaking at a Payán defense rally in San Luis on Feb. 1 were Carlos Amaya, PAN state chairman of Sonora, and Hector Terán, Alfredo Arenas, and Eugenio Elorduy, the "high command" of the PAN in nearby Baja California Norte.

National PAN president Abel Vicencio Tovar declared in Mexico City that the state government had no right to intervene in a local government no matter what: "The township [*municipio*], as a natural community. . . has a higher human hierarchy, and of course a greater antiquity, than a state and even a nation itself." It is a succinct declaration of the PAN's hatred for the Mexican nation-state, and the party's separatist drive along the border.

### The old carrot and stick

*Moscow is offering economic deals to Mitterrand while it increases its geopolitical pressures.*

While Soviet First Deputy Prime Minister Ivan Arkhipov was in Paris for important economic discussions on Jan. 29-Feb. 2, the Soviets were backing provocative actions by their Libyan asset Muammar Qaddafi in Chad, actions which have already killed one French pilot. The terrorist group Action Directe emerged again and bombed two military-linked companies in Paris, Panhard-Levassor and SNIAS, in retaliation for France's "imperialist behavior" in Chad.

A column of Libyan-supported rebel troops crossed over the "red line" Jan. 24. The French army had established the line in December on the 15th parallel in the middle of Chad in order to stop the fighting. While withdrawing to the north, the column was attacked by French planes and shot down a Jaguar, killing the pilot. The column was armed with anti-aircraft weaponry, which indicates the Libyans were prepared to clash with French forces, and wanted to challenge the French troops at a moment when the French are "stuck" in Lebanon and will presumably do everything to avoid a similar situation in Chad.

French relations with the United States are the target of the Soviet operations, and French maintenance of the peacekeeping force in Lebanon in conjunction with the United States is a particular target.

Then came the appearance of a Soviet cruiser in the Hammamet gulf, near Tunisia, a warning of Moscow's determination to back Qaddafi. TASS has violently denounced "French in-

terference in Chadian affairs" and announced that the "GUNT [Goukouni's rebel force] has the means to retaliate . . . and to fight American and French imperialism."

Given this appeasement outlook, one must not expect the French government to do anything effective against Qaddafi in Chad—though it would be easy militarily. It is exactly the French government's willingness to defend Chad that the Soviets want to test. But Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson went to Tripoli on Feb. 1 to meet with Qaddafi and try to "negotiate a compromise" on Chad.

The increase of Soviet military pressure while Arkhipov is on his mission to sign economic deals which will be very welcome to the hard-pressed French economy is the classic soft-cop/hard-cop approach.

The Soviets are offering France important new trade openings while she is in a dire economic situation—with current U.S. financial policies exacerbating the crisis. The Soviets have mounted quite an effort to relaunch French-Soviet relations through economic exchanges. French Trade Minister Edith Cresson was in Moscow last November, and Transport Minister Charles Fiterman in December. Cheysson had a two-hour talk with his counterpart Andrei Gromyko during the January meeting on European security and cooperation in Stockholm. High-level civil service delegations have traveled one after the other to Moscow.

The employers' organization spent

some time in Moscow in December, and in January a colloquium took place in Paris, organized by the Soviet Institute of the World Economic and International Relations (IMEMO) and the French foreign ministry, on scientific and technological transfers,

First Deputy Prime Minister Arkhipov, an economic specialist, offered to buy 7 to 10 billion francs' worth of French capital goods and food products. It is likely that he will offer to buy nuclear plants from France—ironically enough, to allow France to reestablish the deficit of her trade balance with the U.S.S.R. The French deficit will double in 1984 due to the import of the Soviet gas that she does not need, but is under contract to buy.

The increasing Soviet-French economic deals are feeding the perception of some leading French strata that East-West relations hit their low point during December when the Soviets walked out on the START and other arms-control talks with the West, but now tension is decreasing.

The line is that since Andropov has disappeared, the Soviet Union is led by a collegium and will not be able to move decisively; thus, if Europeans are patient, everything will finally fall back in place. Therefore, let's re-open channels and economic relations without second thoughts. President François Mitterrand and the mainstream of the Socialist Party apparently made the same judgment and are conducting a policy of "appeasement."

Claude Estier, editor-in-chief of the Socialist weekly *L'Unité*, wrote recently that Moscow has been careful in all its attacks against the Western world not to say anything against France. This reflects the hope of President Mitterrand that he can enter a "dialogue" with Soviet Union, a hope he has stressed many times since his mid-December trip to Yugoslavia.

## Holy warriors of Temple Mount

*The near-success of those who tried to blow up Jerusalem's El Aqsa mosque is a warning to the peacemakers.*

On Friday, Jan. 27, shortly before thousands of Moslem worshippers gathered in the El Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, two terrorists carrying explosives were arrested. Their plan had been to blow up El Aqsa and an adjoining shrine, the Dome of the Rock.

These shrines sit atop the Temple Mount, where, according to Islamic belief, the Prophet Muhammed ascended to heaven. After Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia, they are the most holy sites in Islam; demolishing them, or even inflicting significant damage would unleash a whirlwind of violence which an Anglican churchman has referred to as "one hundred years of holy war in the Middle East."

Last April, *EIR* published a cover feature on just who—in the United States, in Israel, and elsewhere—was working to set off the powderkeg of religious war under the Temple Mount. This particular atrocity need never have come so close to success. And unless countermeasures are taken, the next such attempt is equally predictable.

The potential *modus vivendi* among Israelis, Palestinians, and a group of Arab states centered on Jordan, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq, a potential which has emerged in recent months under the rubric of President Reagan's September 1982 peace plan for the Middle East, has attracted the attention of the Soviets and their fanatic instruments, such as Khomeini and Qaddafi. The fanatics inside Israel gathered around Minister Without Portfolio Ariel Sharon and Minister of Science and Technology Yuval Neeman are also bent on pre-empting the

possibility that the United States will act as a leader in the region, rather than a pawn in others' scenarios.

Who would light the match? In 1982 *EIR* asked Lambert Dolphin, chief scientist of the (U.S.) tax-exempt Jerusalem Temple Mount Foundation (JTMF) how the Foundation could hope to fulfill its mission of "rebuilding Solomon's Temple" on the precise spot now occupied by Muslim holy shrines. "Stanley [Stanley Goldfoot, Foundation head in Jerusalem] has the plan to just blow up the Dome of the Rock with dynamite," Dolphin confided happily.

The background to this dirty story needs to be told again:

- The Jerusalem Temple Mount Foundation is headed up by Alaskan resource speculator and "evangelical Christian" Terry Risenhoover, from his house in Norman, Oklahoma. JTMF conduits millions of dollars to the associates of Temple Mount Foundation members Sharon and Neeman to dig tunnels under the Temple Mount, buy up land on a large scale in the West Bank, and fund terror attacks against Arabs to drive them out of that territory.

- The Temple Mount Foundation is sponsored by the Stanford Research Institute (SRI), one of whose board members until recently was U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and whose most powerful current board member is Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Arco Petroleum.

- Lambert Dolphin himself, alcoholic and former mental patient, is currently chief of the Radiophysics Department of SRI. Dolphin spent the

summer supervising the "digs" outside the Temple Mount, and secretly, underneath it.

- Douglas Krieger, another Stanford Research Institute employee, is founder of Tav Ministries in Portland, Oregon, an organization hoping to see "Armageddon in our time."

For years, SRI has been the sponsor of a series of "back-channel" meetings with leading Soviet officials concerned with the Middle East, such as Yevgenii Primakov, head of the Soviet Orientology Institute; SRI is a would-be proud partner of a "New Yalta" arrangement which precludes U.S. presence in the Mideast.

The original offer along these lines was made by Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard, and accepted by the obliging Russians. So zealots who follow the JTMF with their dollars and shovels under the Temple Mount are doing the spadework of the KGB. The point is emphasized by noting the secret meetings held on Cyprus last year between Israeli Temple Mount member Ariel Sharon and officials of Soviet military intelligence, the GRU.

Although leading Israeli institutions such as the Chief Rabbinate of Israel and the Interior Ministry of Yosef Burg have expressed revulsion at the nominally Jewish forces such as the Terror Against Terror group suspected in the Jan. 27 bombing, that won't stop the next attack. Meir Kahane of the extremist Kach movement, a Temple Mount member and close friend of Terry Risenhoover, gave a press conference after the incident demanding that all Moslem shrines in Jerusalem be demolished. "We would never condemn such an attack. The presence of Moslems in the most holy Jewish site is a sin," he declared.

For both Israeli and American authorities, the cleanup is overdue.

# International Intelligence

## *Spain: Soviets try nuclear blackmail*

A delegation of Spanish parliamentarians to Moscow in mid-January was treated with typical Soviet brutality. When the Spaniards attempted to raise the question of Soviet support for Basque terrorism, their hosts replied by urging them to get rid of U.S. bases in Spain.

After denying any Soviet role in international terrorism, Vadim Zagladin, Soviet boss of Western European affairs, simply refused to discuss Soviet support to countries like Nicaragua or Cuba which are known to harbor bases for the Basque separatist ETA terrorists on their territory. Foreign affairs czar Boris Ponomarev declared categorically that the Spanish press slanders the U.S.S.R. when it discusses Soviet support for terrorism.

Ponomarev charged that the United States is using its bases in Spain for stockpiling nuclear arms, in spite of a treaty forbidding this. The Spanish press had just published a series of maps showing Spain as a target for Soviet missiles due to U.S. stockpiling.

## *Genscher-Andreotti axis for wrecking NATO?*

The meeting between foreign ministers Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany and Giulio Andreotti of Italy in Rome on Jan. 27 has renewed speculation that the Italian is ready to follow Genscher in wrecking the U.S.-Europe alliance.

The meeting resolved Italian-German differences over steel policy (Andreotti had been resisting production cutbacks), on the basis of the need for a common policy against the Americans ("economic decoupling"). But its major achievement was a joint attack on the Reagan missile-defense strategy. "Today's talks in Rome appear immersed in a mixture with a very high risk for the Atlantic alliance," wrote *La Repubblica* in coverage headlined "Against U.S. Space Weapons and For Restoring Ties to Iran; Genscher-Andreotti Axis Emerges in the

Rome Talks."

"The policy of Genscher is otherwise known for being defiantly independent from the Reagan line," wrote *La Repubblica*, "precisely on the question of relations to the Islamic world. Just to give one example, when in January 1983, the Iranian [Sadegh] Tabatabai, a courier of Khomeini, was caught red-handed in the Düsseldorf airport with an huge supply of illegal drugs, he was released thanks to the intercession of the German foreign minister. . . . Today the Federal Republic of Germany is the only Western country to have increased its economic relations with Iran after the fall of the Shah."

"In a document presented to NATO [in December] Genscher demanded consultations with the partners in the alliance on problems concerning the implementation of the new space based defense systems. The document reiterates the line of what appeared last Dec. 6 before the NATO Brussels meeting, in the *Bonner Generalanzeiger*, [that] 'the decision of President Reagan to launch the development of an anti-missile defense system in space would destabilize international equilibrium more than the installation of SS-20s. Europe should disassociate itself from the U.S.A. for this.' Is Giulio Andreotti really lined up on this same platform?"

## *Dutch agree to Patriot defensive missiles*

The United States and the Netherlands have reached a tentative \$300 million trade agreement for long-range Patriot anti-air defense missiles produced by Raytheon. The Patriots, which will replace the aging nuclear-armed Nike Hercules missiles, represent an upgrading of NATO capability in Europe, along with deployment of the American cruise and Pershing II missiles. The Patriots have the capability of identifying targets as "friend" or "foe" by use of radar-detected ID "signatures," whereas the older missiles required the clearing of friendly, i.e., NATO artillery from the fire zone.

The Netherlands agreement, which is predicated on U.S. equivalent purchases of

Dutch military equipment, follows a \$3 billion American-West German deal in December and is part of a major planned improvement of NATO air defenses.

*Stern* magazine, which often echoes Soviet policy directives, recently violently opposed the adoption of the Patriot by the West German Air Force. According to *Stern*, the Patriot, equipped with a conventional warhead, can be used to shoot down Soviet "tactical" nuclear missiles of the SS-21, SS-23, and SS-22 types. It can also hit low-flying supersonic fighter bombers in a matter of seconds. *Stern* calls the Patriot the "most effective, most modern anti-aircraft missile in the world." But *Stern* claims that Germany must not have these Patriots because their antimissile capabilities would violate the U.S.-Soviet ABM treaty.

## *Kiessling exonerated; Kohl still in danger*

With a formal decision made public at a governmental press conference in Bonn Jan. 31, West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl announced that Gen. Günter Kiessling, who had been fired from his post as deputy commander of NATO in December for alleged homosexuality, will be fully rehabilitated and retire as originally planned in March.

The cabinet decision came at the last minute when everyone, the media most of all, had expected the dismissal of Defense Minister Manfred Woerner, who had fired Kiessling.

The scandal was conjured up by known Soviet KGB assets in order to weaken German military leadership precisely at the point that the Soviets are preparing the capability for a blitzkrieg invasion of West Germany. The decision will buy some time for the West Germans, but nothing more.

Soviet blitzkrieg capabilities were acknowledged by Lothar Ruehl, state secretary in the defense ministry, in a Jan. 23 interview with the *PPL-Wehrreport* military news service.

Ruehl stated that "Soviet military strategy and even the doctrine of the conduct of operations have been predicated for some time on a quick military decision achieved

by means of the destruction of adversary forces on the territory of the adversary. New Soviet troop structures correspond to this doctrine."

Other military experts have revealed to *EIR* that, in the fall of 1983, Soviet and East German forces demonstrated in maneuvers that they are capable of throwing 30,000 troops into a full-scale assault without any warning. Intelligence sources say that if the Soviets can do this with 30,000, they have proven that they can perform the same operation with 100,000 troops.

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### ***Eagleburger promotes decoupling process***

U.S. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, who has privately criticized Europe, publicly described to a Capitol Hill audience on Jan. 31 the decoupling process between the U.S. and Europe he favors.

Eagleburger urged a "shift of the center of gravity of U.S. foreign policy from the transatlantic relationship toward the Pacific Basin and particularly Japan," because Europe is maintaining a détente policy toward the Soviet Union, whereas détente has collapsed between the United States and the Soviets.

The Europeans, in dealing with their own concerns, rather than with global concerns and the United States, said Eagleburger, "have tended, to some degree imperceptibly, to move further apart." His comments were made before the John Davis Lodge Conference of the National Center for Legislative Research.

On Feb. 3, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, chairman of the European Labor Party, issued a press release declaring that Eagleburger's immediate removal is "more than appropriate if irreparable damage to the Alliance is to be avoided. . . . At a time when leading military circles in the U.S.A. and Western Europe are saying that a 'surgical strike' by the Soviets against the Federal Republic or a conventional 'surprise attack' on Schleswig-Holstein is possible, and are warning about Warsaw Pact preparations in this respect, the declarations of Eagleburger are equivalent to an offer to the Soviets to

sell out Western Europe.

"Eagleburger, who is a longstanding close friend of Kissinger, evidently wanted to give the Soviet Union a signal—as a concession for Soviet cooperation with Kissinger's efforts, together with Lord Carrington, to take over East-West relations. . . . The Soviet aim, to decouple Western Europe and to bring it under Soviet hegemony, would be soon achieved. . . .

"The immediate dismissal of [West German Foreign Minister] Genscher, [U.S. Ambassador to Bonn] Burns, and Eagleburger is urgent, if Russian is not soon to be the foremost foreign language in the Federal Republic."

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### ***Khomeini seeks to 'liberate' Jerusalem***

Iran's Khomeini is mobilizing revolutionary guards for a liberation of Jerusalem and a holy war against Israel. In a radio interview on Jan. 31, Ali Shamkhani, deputy commander in chief of the Islamic revolution, said that maneuvers are now ongoing to prepare Iranian forces for a *Jihad* to liberate Jerusalem from Zionist occupation.

The mobilization comes in response to the attempted bombing of the Al Aqsa mosque on the Temple Mount in Jerusalem, which Iran and Libya have vowed to liberate by violent means.

Shamkhani stated that "the popular forces in Islamic Iran—through their expanded execution of the Jerusalem liberation maneuvers—will demonstrate the power that lies in Islam and in Muslims. We hope that this maneuver . . . will be admired by the Muslims and the oppressed in the world."

He stated that the maneuvers would be ongoing from Feb. 8-11 and would be held in all Iranian cities while Iranians celebrate the anniversary of Khomeini's revolution.

Less than a week before the bombing attempt against the mosque, Israeli Brigadier General Ben Eli'ezer, the military coordinator for the occupied territories, told the Israeli daily *Davar* that there "is beginning to be a small body trying to spread the infection of Khomeini's ideas" on the West Bank and Jerusalem.

## *Briefly*

● **TONI NEGRI** is alive and well and above-ground in Paris. The Italian Red Brigades terrorist leader is apparently confident that the Italian government's renewed attempt to extradite him will come to nothing.

● **INTERVIU**, the 500,000-circulation Barcelona weekly, covered the presidential candidacy and ideas of Lyndon LaRouche on Jan. 18 in a four-page exclusive by Eliseo Bayo. "Condemned to death, along with his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, by international oligarchic circles, pursued by his implacable enemy Kissinger—whom LaRouche accuses of having organized the assassinations of Aldo Moro and Ali Bhutto, tracked by the Socialist and Nazi Internationals, sentenced to death by the drug lobby, declared public enemy number one by the International Monetary Fund, LaRouche is one of the most fascinating politicians of our epoch and doubtless one of the most original," said *Interviu*. Spain's EFE wire agency, fourth largest in the world, put out two wire stories Jan. 22 with extensive coverage of LaRouche's half-hour CBS-TV broadcast of the previous evening.

● **ERHARD EPPLER** said that the high U.S. military budget is responsible for Third World debts in a speech in Stuttgart in late January. Eppler, a prominent figure in the West German peace movement and the Lutheran Church, as well as chairman of the SPD "basic values" commission, claimed that high U.S. military spending results in a budget deficit, high interest rates, increasing indebtedness of developing countries, and thus the imposition of IMF conditionalities upon them. IMF = U.S.A., so it is the United States which uses Third World debt as a lever to make these countries more dependent, Eppler said. This argument has been heard from spokesmen for the Brandt and Palme Commissions, and also from the Soviet Union.

## Kissinger's drive against Caspar Weinberger

by Criton Zoakos

Henry A. Kissinger, aided and abetted by Secretary of State George Shultz, is right now in the midst of a Soviet KGB-sponsored drive to oust Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger from the government.

As *EIR* founder and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., warned in his nationally televised half-hour broadcast on Jan. 21, "Today, there are many Neville Chamberlains in Europe and the United States. Moscow is bragging that these Nuclear Freeze sympathizers *will pull out our President's teeth and drive Caspar Weinberger out of the Defense Department*. This is Moscow's political 'fifth column' in our news media and in our political parties."

As of this moment, the available facts are:

- Negotiations are ongoing between the Soviets, the Israelis, and the "Anti-Defamation League lobby" on a deal to destroy the Reagan peace plan for the Middle East—which Weinberger vigorously supports. Meetings between Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, the World Zionist Organization's Edgar Bronfman, and representatives of the Israeli government occurred during the final week in January.

- Secretary of State Shultz is escalating his challenge to the Reagan Plan and Weinberger, operating on the Kissinger Mideast strategy. Kissinger is on record disparaging the U.S. Marines peacekeeping force in Beirut and calling for partition of Lebanon.

- If the United States pulls out according to this Kissinger plan, it opens the floodgates for Khomeini-style "Islamic fundamentalism" to blow up Saudi Arabia and the states of the Persian Gulf—whose oil supplies are essential to U.S.

allies in Europe and Asia, as well as the United States.

- Supposedly to "resolve the conflict" over U.S. Mideast policy, Secretary Shultz is now pushing a "bipartisan commission" like the Kissinger Commission on Central America.

- Soviet government officials are privately making promises that if such a commission is formed and if Henry Kissinger is appointed to head it, they, on their part, will undertake to rein in Syria and curb Syria's military pressure on Lebanon. They also promise that they will further restrain Syria if Defense Secretary Weinberger is removed from the government and Henry Kissinger is brought in. Key Soviet pawn in this Kissinger gambit is Syrian military behavior.

### Why is Moscow promoting Kissinger?

These startling facts are conclusively verified by the presidential candidate whose business it is to be briefed in such matters of national security. To the ordinary voter they may appear to be "startling" because most ordinary, patriotic citizens are not given the opportunity nowadays to familiarize themselves with the background policy issues associated with such facts.

What is the larger policy picture within which the *fact* of Soviet support for a Kissinger comeback fits? What are the specific policy issues for which the Soviet government wants to have Caspar Weinberger removed from our government? Here is the answer:

On Aug. 10, 1982, the week in which George Shultz was named Secretary of State, Henry A. Kissinger gave a speech to a group of about 50 prominent public personalities (with George Shultz included in the audience) gathered in a retreat

in California's redwood forest. There Kissinger outlined a new foreign policy for the United States, a pursuit for a new "international balance of power" based on a voluntary reduction of worldwide U.S. influence and power to approximately only 25% of its present extent. Kissinger then argued that since our economic weight now is less than half what it was at the end of the war in 1945, it is "only reasonable" for us to correspondingly reduce our international political, diplomatic and strategic commitments correspondingly.

To this day Kissinger and his friends are committed to that perspective. One of Kissinger's partners at Kissinger Associates, Inc., Lord Peter Carrington of Great Britain, an adherent and perhaps inspirator of this Kissingerian policy, has in the meantime been nominated to become the secretary-general of NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Carrington is scheduled to assume the duties of that office in March.

Lord Carrington's self-appointed task, as is widely known, is twofold. First, to strike a "New Yalta Deal" with the Soviet Union that would redistribute international "spheres of influence" along the lines of Kissinger's August 1982 speech, whereby the United States loses all influence and alliance commitments in Western Europe and the Middle East. Second, to sidetrack and destroy President Reagan's program, initially announced on March 23, 1983, for the development of space-based anti-missile defense laser weapons.

These objectives of Kissinger Associates, Inc. partner Lord Carrington are well documented and a matter of public knowledge. It simply happens to be the case, and also a matter of publicly documented knowledge, that Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is President Reagan's strongest supporter in both the matter of strategic anti-missile defense weapons—which Weinberger characterized as our "highest defense priority"—and in support of the President's "Reagan Plan" for the Middle East, which calls on Israel to engage in dialogue with those Arabs and Palestinians willing to recognize Israel's right to exist.

The efforts to drive the United States out of the Middle East and to leave that region to the tender mercies of Moscow and Teheran-controlled terrorist organizations are intended to place the Western European allies, who are so heavily dependent on the Mideast for their energy supplies, at the mercy of the Soviet Union. The brutal realities of such dependence are supposed to force those Western European allies to capitulate to Lord Carrington's "New Yalta Plan" and transform them into mere satrapies of Moscow.

A great deal of this evil plan depends on Kissinger and his Moscow allies' succeeding in "defanging the President," (their words) by eliminating Secretary Weinberger from the government. Do not kid yourselves. There are Soviet KGB operations utilizing channels within the United States—channels such as the pathetic ambassador to West Germany, Arthur Burns, who is working to promote the plans of Kissinger and Carrington, and such as the Aspen Institute, chaired by Mr. Thornton Bradshaw of RCA and NBC, which is engaged in large-scale propaganda activities on behalf of

Kissinger and Carrington. These groups are now fully mobilized to put Kissinger back in our government in the course of the next 90 days.

## Encircling Reagan

Kissinger, working in connection with circles around Ariel Sharon in Israel and ADL-connected dope lobby interests in the United States, is well on his way to expanding the foothold which he has established for himself in the Reagan administration through his job on the Commission on Central America. Already, as he announced at a Council on the Americas meeting Feb. 3, the policies of turning Central America into another Hong Kong are prepared to be applied to all of Ibero-America. Most important, Kissinger is promising the Reagan administration that his approach to Latin America will remove the debt problem that threatens to blow up in the face of the United States.

This Kissinger line, of course, is a total hoax. His only plan to "solve the debt crisis" is to provide certain political payoffs to local leaders, the better to buy time that will be used to accelerate the guerrilla warfare and IMF dictatorships. Rather than "solving" the debt problem, Kissinger's solution will turn the entirety of South America into fertile ground for the Soviet Union and its Nazi-Communist terrorist networks.

Kissinger also has his eyes on a position of policymaking for East-West relations, of course. When he appeared in Brussels two weeks ago, his proposals were largely read as having the backing of the Reagan administration. Among the proposals he made there was the creation of a special super-negotiator position for East-West talks. Anyone with any knowledge of Kissinger's ego was aware that this new job was being proposed with his own name on it.

Kissinger is also not without influence in the day-to-day operations of the White House. With Edwin Meese moved over to the Justice Department, Kissinger snakes Michael Deaver and James Baker III control the primary access to the President's ear. Added to the Kissinger comrades who are ensconced throughout the State Department, this amounts to something near coup proportions—a situation that would certainly alarm Reagan loyalists such as Weinberger, who is apparently close to offering his resignation once again.

LaRouche has issued the following warning to the U.S. population: "You, your life and your family's life may depend right now on your efforts to chase Henry A. Kissinger out of our government *now*. I urge you to call and inform your Congressman *now*. I urge you to call and inform your President, at the White House, *right now*, that you will not tolerate Henry Kissinger and his influence to remain anywhere near our government."

"Kissinger is more or less consistently doing the Soviet leadership's work for it; Kissinger may not be actually a Soviet agent, but as long as Kissinger and his sidekicks are influencing U.S. policy, Moscow doesn't need Soviet agents inside the United States. Get Kissinger out of there, before it's too late."

# Establishment in uproar over LaRouche

by Nancy Spannaus

Following Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche's Jan. 21 half-hour television spot warning against the Soviet military buildup, the U.S. Eastern Establishment has gone into a reaction that can only be compared to the Paris newspaper headlines reporting Napoleon Bonaparte's escape from Elba. The reaction can be roughly boiled down to five words: "Yeeks! The Beast Has Escaped!"

The state of panic has been reflected in a series of media smears, led by NBC-TV, and including Henry Kissinger's friend Tom Braden; *The New Republic*, an outlet for the Israeli faction of Ariel Sharon; *The New York Times*; and their networks.

What the Eastern Establishment fears is that LaRouche's emergence into a position of official power might endanger the Pugwash agreements which have been a feature of their modus vivendi with the Soviet leadership since the late 1950s.

Under these agreements, shepherded in large part by fifth columnist Henry Kissinger, the Bundys, Harrimans, and their appendages have proceeded to disarm and destroy the economy of the United States, while allowing the Soviet Union to build up a margin of military superiority. If LaRouche is successful in mobilizing the U.S. population behind President Reagan in a program of military mobilization like that of FDR in 1939-43, the Pugwashite dream of a one-world empire becomes so much dust in the wind.

In their state of hysteria about this threat, the Establishment media have brought into service its allies in the Dope Lobby and the drug-tainted mob that runs the Anti-Defamation League (ADL) of B'nai B'rith. Also collaborating, according to admissions from NBC-TV reporters involved, have been the FBI, New York City Mayor Ed Koch's administration, and Allen Dulles' old CIA accomplice, James Jesus Angleton. The operation adds up to a Cointelpro effort with extremely nasty implications.

It is not to be excluded that these patricians will do practically anything to save their alliance with the KGB—perhaps even kill.

## The case of NBC-TV

It has been confirmed that NBC-TV, a wholly owned

subsidiary of RCA, has been preparing a major smear job against LaRouche for approximately a year. Up front in the NBC effort have been "First Camera" producer Pat Lynch, and NBC Nightly News reporter (and reputed FBI stringer) Brian Ross. NBC has been ostentatiously harassing LaRouche and his organizations for at least three months, but refuse to give LaRouche an unedited section of the upcoming show to refute the slanders.

NBC's Pat Lynch admitted she was working with Chicago's Chip Berlet of *High Times* magazine and New York City's Dennis King. Berlet has been a paid employee of the drug-pushers' lobby for years, and King has collaborated closely with these organizations against candidate LaRouche over a period of years. The circles of Berlet and King overlap groups such as the Yippies, who have issued death threats against President Reagan and Vice-President Bush, and with the political fronts of international terrorist groups operating within the United States. The reason for NBC's heavy commitment against LaRouche, already adding up to \$5-\$6 million, is illustrated by looking at RCA chairman Thornton Bradshaw. Bradshaw also heads the Aspen Institute, an elite think tank which stands at the center of Pugwash plans to establish a one-world government on the ashes of the United States, and much of the rest of the world.

Aspen, along with Henry Kissinger, has long been at the center of two operations which LaRouche has directly targeted. The first is the plan to impose Schachtian looting regimes on Ibero-America through the widely touted "debt for equity" schemes. The second is the Aspen special study group on East-West relations, which is at the forefront of decoupling Western Europe from the Western Alliance!

## Pure vilification

NBC, and the other journalists who have been deployed to smear LaRouche, are not addressing the policy issues. Rather they have chosen to print wild libels, in hopes of scaring off LaRouche supporters.

NBC-TV's Nightly News spot of five minutes on Jan. 30 was an example of such a smear. Advertised broadly under the title of "LaRouche—the Politics of Hate," the show interspersed continuous repetition of the word "cult" with stories about how LaRouche is persecuting reporters and advocates an aggressive defense policy. The only "substantive" element was an interview with Abbott Rosen of the Chicago ADL who declared that LaRouche runs a campaign against a "Jewish conspiracy."

The ADL had more free rein the next night on Cable News Network's Crossfire show, featuring Kissinger intimate Tom Braden and his conservative sidekick Pat Buchanan. For half an hour the team followed the ADL script with rapid-fire questions against LaRouche. NBC's show was immediately picked up in Mexico and West Germany, as well as local newspapers in the United States. Clearly the Eastern Establishment's tantrum has just begun.



# Fight escalates in Washington on the beam-weapons program

by Lonnie Wolfe

With the submission of the Reagan defense budget to Congress on Feb. 1, a public brawl is under way over the President's plans to build a beam-weapons strategic defense for the United States, announced last March 23.

While the Eastern Establishment is throwing everything it has against the program, President Reagan and his clever advisers plan to keep the issue low-keyed during the campaign, for "practical, political reasons." This "campaign pragmatism," Reagan's Achilles heel in 1984, threatens to force the President into election-year compromises with the Henry Kissinger faction, such as the new quest for an arms-control agreement with a Soviet Union which in truth is now preparing for war.

## The program goes to Congress

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger took a defense budget to Capitol Hill Feb. 1 that was crafted to conceal the administration's full commitment to beam-weapons defense. It called for an increase of less than \$300 million in the beam-weapons program itself and a total of \$1.8 billion on ballistic-missile defense overall. All of it was earmarked for "research," with no statements about deployment.

This was played off against an official defense posture statement that cited a "bold new effort to develop a reliable defense against ballistic missiles." The thermonuclear balance of terror, the essence of the mutually assured destruction doctrine of the U.S.-Anglo-Soviet Pugwash Conference circles, must be eliminated. "Removing this horror from the future is one of our highest priorities," says the statement. These latter statements sent the alarm bells ringing in the arms-control lobby in Congress and the media: the President is serious about the beam program, regardless of how much or how little he plans to publicly allocate.

In his press conference, questions were fired at the defense secretary about what the media derisively terms the "Star Wars" program. "The program is very much alive," he stated, but it is "only" a research program. In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Weinberger was asked by committee chairman Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.)

whether the United States had rejected the idea that ballistic-missile defense was destabilizing. "I hope so. To rely on a theoretical concept that we would be safe if we had no defensive systems and maintained an equality of offensive weapons without paying attention to the reality of Soviet actions was a tragic mistake," declared Weinberger.

"The Soviets have been heavily engaged in ABM research since at least 1967. You can imagine what the world would be like if they deployed this capability before we do," Weinberger concluded.

In his remarks to the press on the budget, White House science adviser George Keyworth downplayed discussion of the Strategic Defense Initiative, as it is termed in the budget. That the beam program is under way was understood, but the administration is too afraid of the arms-controllers to say so.

## NSDD No. 119

It was leaked to the press the last week of January that on Jan. 6 President Reagan signed a National Security Decision Directive that officially launches the beam program. It is this directive, whose full contents remain classified and the classified sections of the Defense Department's five-year strategic guidance that will govern the beam development program.

The directive, NSDD No. 119, is said by White House sources to represent an "irrevocable" decision to proceed with the program through the development and initial deployment phases. The directive reorganizes the apparatus within the Defense Department and the White House which will coordinate the effort, creating a new post in Defense responsible for overseeing "the Strategic Defense Initiative."

At the same time, publication in the January issue of *Pro Pace* magazine of remarks by Maurice Eisenstein, a U.S. arms-control negotiator, reveals that the United States has been negotiating from the perspective of the March 23 speech and its rejection of MAD (see box).

According to *EIR*'s sources, the directive will mean that the full \$27 billion recommended by the Fletcher Commission, the special panel established by the President to study the implications of his March 23 speech, will be spent on

beam-weapons development. Defense intelligence sources say that the White House is fully prepared to spend double that sum and has confidence that a first-stage beam weapon defense could be in place within five years.

The systems under development, these sources say, have nothing to do with the incompetent scheme known as "High Frontier" proposed by Gen. Danny Graham. The directive is said to refer to the development of a system based not on antiquated and inadequate technologies, but on "new physical principles"; that is the beam-weapons system proposed by Dr. Edward Teller and *EIR* founder Lyndon LaRouche, Jr.

The manned space station proposed by President Reagan in his Jan. 25 State of the Union address is crucial for the development of the system. The President envisions a permanent space station within five years—half the timetable in his speech, defense sources report. Hence the attacks from media such as the *New York Times* on the space-station plan.

### Pragmatism takes over

Yet the White House refuses to try to reap the political benefits of a campaign to finally end the threat of nuclear war by making nuclear missiles "obsolete," as the President put it last March 23.

Sources report that the man responsible in large part for this is White House Chief of Staff James Baker III, the Kissinger ally who is now steering the 1984 campaign. Baker got Reagan to delete any mention of the beam program from the State of the Union message and to avoid public discussion of the effort during the campaign. So while Reagan talks about America's great strength, it has been left to Democratic candidate Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. to call on Americans, as he did in his Jan. 21 nationwide broadcast, to mobilize behind an emergency defense mobilization to meet the Soviet threat—including a Manhattan Project for beam weapons. Sources close to the White House privately admire what LaRouche is doing, but worry that talk of the Soviet threat might make the American public jittery!

If Reagan relinquishes forceful leadership on behalf of the program, the treasonous national media will determine what the public knows about the beam program. Statements by Weinberger, to the extent they are reported at all, have been distorted to make it appear that the White House is pursuing a trillion-dollar pipedream that will make the world more dangerous. This gives Kissinger, Baker, et al. time to maneuver against the program.

"Campaign pragmatism" works as follows: At the end of January, a Soviet official whispered in the ear of a *Boston Globe* commentator, William Beecher, that the Soviets might be interested in a simple "interim" arms control agreement, one that could be reached before the election. This news was then handed to the campaign strategists, with appropriate analysis from Kissinger's friends in the State Department. The Soviets might indeed be interested, claimed State with

the support of Baker and company, and if we can reach an agreement, the President's re-election is a "sure thing."

The order went out from the campaign pragmatists: work up a tentative interim program. A ranking administration spokesman whispered the contents of such a proposal to the *Globe*. Next, arms-control negotiator Ed Rowney made a foolish statement that a "breakthrough is possible." There is talk of merging the strategic arms talks with the talks on theatre nuclear forces, the so-called Euromissile talks, as the Soviets have demanded.

There is a problem with all this. The Soviets are not even back at the bargaining table and have given no signs that they will come back. The probable price for them in return is for Reagan to award larger chunks of strategic policy to the GOP Eastern Establishment—the enemies of the beam defense program. In the meantime, the White House looks as if it is playing politics with "arms control," with no results, except to give the Democrats something to jabber about.

Does the White House believe the CIA estimate, leaked in the Jan. 16 issue of *Aviation Week* magazine, that the Soviet Union might deploy a first-generation total ABM system by as early as this year? If this might be the case, the only answer as columnist Pat Buchanan and candidate LaRouche have warned separately, is to tell the American people the truth, go with a crash program—and hope that it isn't too late.

## Buchanan echoes confrontation alert

*Former Nixon speechwriter Patrick Buchanan, a conservative syndicated columnist who in December called for a Manhattan-style program for beam weapons, wrote in a Washington Times column Jan. 27 that the cause of the Soviet arms control violations is their war-winning strategy. Buchanan warns that as a result of the challenge presented to the Soviets by U.S. beam-weapon development, "Not too far ahead, probably lies the greatest confrontation of the Cold War, with Moscow holding the high cards." Excerpts from the article, titled "Why Soviets Cheat," follow:*

The U.S. arms control lobby—Paul Warnke, Gerard Smith, Herbert Scoville, Jr.—has implored President Reagan not to make a scene about Soviet cheating on the strategic arms agreements . . . whether Reagan goes public is academic. The Soviet Union is not going to back down. . . . Seen from the standpoint of the Soviet high command, SALT cheating and SALT treaties are of a single piece. Both are tailored to meet Moscow's desire for a nuclear war fighting and war winning capability.

The first problem the Soviets faced 15 years ago was to halt, permanently, expansion of the U.S. missile force . . .

this was accomplished with SALT I. . . . The latter replacing SS9s with SS19s required the cheating Henry Kissinger, who had specifically been assured the SS11s would be replaced with a light missile. The payoff for swindling Mr. Kissinger was tremendous. [i.e., overwhelming superiority in the number of war-heads].

Problem Two was to prevent the U.S. from using its technology to protect its missile fields [the ABM treaty].

Problem Three . . . was the defense of the Soviet Union against a retaliatory strike. . . .

Problem Four was the most difficult: how to defend the Soviet Union against surviving U.S. land-based and sea-based missiles. . . . [The Soviets] have built a huge ABM battle management radar . . . given the complexity of that radar, Moscow's decision to "break out" of the ABM Treaty was made before Reagan arrived. And, given the Soviet

investment here—some \$500 billion in offensive and defensive systems—and the gain to be realized—a nuclear war-winning capability—the Soviets are not going to dismantle because Ronald Reagan declares: "We caught you cheating!"

There is only one way to cancel the Soviet advantage. It is not with 100 MX missiles stuffed in silos targeted 10 years ago. It is for the U.S. to launch, with Manhattan Project urgency, a program for a land- and space-based defense of its strategic missile force, and of its homeland. The first question is whether Congress will permit Reagan to build it. The second is whether Moscow will allow the U.S. to build a defensive system that cancels out a generation's investment in strategic supremacy. Unless the Kremlin gets an historic case of cold feet, my guess is the answer is no. Thus, not too far ahead, probably lies the greatest confrontation of the Cold War, with Moscow holding the high cards.

## The need to build advanced ABM defenses

*For the past year, Henry Kissinger and U.S. Ambassador to Bonn Arthur Burns have been lying to America's Western European allies that President Reagan's March 23 speech did not represent a fundamental change in U.S. strategic policy away from the doctrine of mutually assured destruction (MAD). Both Burns, privately, and Kissinger, in public and in private, have ridiculed the President's proposed strategic defense program as "pie in the sky."*

*Pro Pace, journal of the German Strategy Forum, has just published the speech which chief U.S. START negotiator Maurice Eisenstein gave at an elite military and foreign policy symposium sponsored by the Forum on Oct. 25-27, 1983, that shows those statements of Kissinger and Burns to be lies. Eisenstein's reported remarks at that time are as follows:*

The question . . . which we must all ask ourselves . . . is whether deterrence, Mutually Assured Destruction, mutually assured retaliation with the horrifying perspective of holocaust, will be a viable and acceptable policy also for the next 40 years. I do not know what the President had in mind when he expressed his interest in what is known as the "Star War" in the United States. But it seems to me that he wanted to say that we should begin to think through what we can do in the future, when this concept of deterrence, Mutually Guaranteed Destruction, is no longer acceptable to the people of the West. The President referred to land- and space-based defense sys-

tems against ballistic missiles. For some of us, who have pondered over the problems of defense for many years, there is a good piece of wisdom in the President's proposal and in the research program which he initiated. . . .

We have begun to think out the defensive systems on a large scale, i.e., defense against ballistic missiles that would attack our cities and our populations. The President spoke of Mutually Assured Survival [emphasis in original]. . . . If we succeed in building defense systems to destroy hundreds of attacking missiles, the problems for the aggressor would grow enormously. Were such systems possible, and deployed in the future, we would probably find that the interest in offensive weapons with a high destruction potential would recede. . . .

There may be some among you who believe that deployment of ABM systems would cause an arms race. I do not share this view. It is quite clear that the Soviet Union has implemented its own comprehensive ABM program over a period of years. Now it is high time that the United States caught up. . . .

Perhaps the most important point here is to recognize the fact that the strength of the West lies in its technological capacities, and that these technological capacities must be supported and promoted. It is probably these technological capacities of the U.S. and the West which the Soviet Union fears the most. We must nevertheless see to it that the most advanced technologies are available for military purposes if necessary, and that they will exist to deploy new weapons if this is necessary. . . . While our deterrence policy will remain in place for a number of years to come—and thus also the political fears which are the consequence of this policy will continue—we must energetically continue our search for the political and technological means to solve this dilemma.

### Depression in the ranks over Mondale's gains

As far as the eye can see and the ear hear, Walter Mondale has put out the word: He has the 1984 Democratic presidential nomination locked up. And so, presumably, he does.

But the effect on the Democratic Party seems to be disarray. The public perception is simply that Mondale is a shoo-in for the nomination, and a shoo-in for defeat by Ronald Reagan in November.

The chaos in the party at the grassroots level shows that Mondale's half-Nelson on the primary and delegate-selection process doesn't guarantee a thing in the way of votes at the polls this fall. Instead, it's widening the great gap between the "Eastern Establishment" that picked Mondale—Averell Harriman, the AFL-CIO's Lane Kirkland, DNC chairman Charles Manatt—and the American voter.

Most telling of all, when it comes to political muscle, is the following set of facts. Ever since the Philadelphia mini-convention of 1982, Charles Manatt has spent two years crisscrossing the country telling local Democrats that economist and political figure Lyndon LaRouche is not a "real Democrat." Manatt, Kirkland, and Mondale have made sure that LaRouche, who announced his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination last September, has been excluded from every state convention, every Democratic debate, since then. But the Mondale-Manatt machine, which tries to control the party with a Stalinesque grip, last week couldn't even keep LaRouche off the California party primary ballot!

The mess in the party has spilled into the pages of the press with increasing untidiness in the past couple of weeks. It looks as if John Glenn is

going down for the last time. His early Southern support is eroding, with black Democrats jumping ship for Jackson, and other previously committed Glenn delegates deciding to run as Mondale delegates instead.

The media are not being kind to John Glenn, and innumerable articles focusing on his flubbed speeches, abrupt campaign staff shifts, and fundraising failures are enhancing Mondale's "aura of power."

Mondale, Kirkland, and Manatt are using that, and every other opportunity, to try for a bandwagon effect. For example: At the end of January former DNC chairman Bob Strauss announced on ABC's "Nightline" his endorsement of Mondale. Strauss is a heavy hitter in the Democratic Party—protégé of Averell Harriman, intimate of Harriman's wife Pamela, government trade representative in the long-ago days of the Carter-Mondale era. Then House Speaker Tip O'Neill announced *his* endorsement of Mondale, breaking his own precedent of never endorsing a candidate before the party convention.

In the other Democratic camps the wailing and gnashing of teeth is ear-splitting. Jesse Jackson let fly against O'Neill with the observation that O'Neill is such a poor spokesman for the Democratic Party that Reagan doesn't have much competition in the "Great Communicator" contest. Roy Innis, national director of CORE, in turn slammed Jackson's candidacy as divisive and "purely symbolic." And black labor leaders have just formed a coalition to try to keep the 3.3 million black rank-and-file members of trade unions in the fold for Fritz Mondale.

### How did LaRouche get on California ballot?

The weakness of the Mondale-Manatt operation was spotlighted in the most

embarrassing fashion with the California episode. On Feb. 1, California Secretary of State March Fong Eu (herself a Democrat) made the decision to place LaRouche on the ballot for the state Democratic presidential primary June 5 because he filled all the requirements to be considered a major candidate.

LaRouche, she said, has met the three qualifications required for ballot status: He has demonstrated a sufficient level of support in the state and the nation; he is actively campaigning for the presidency, made clear among other things by his half-hour national CBS political broadcast on Jan. 21; and he has qualified for FEC matching funds.

The ironies of the situation are multiple. California is Charles Manatt's home state. His law partner Peter Kelly is chairman of the California Democratic Party; his protégé Nancy Pelosi runs the national Democratic Party's Compliance Review Commission, and ran the California Democratic Party until Kelly took over. But Manatt can't seem to get fellow California Democrat Fong Eu (who is among his "honored guests" at the Feb. 4 state convention) to do his bidding on the LaRouche question. This is not a matter Manatt takes lightly. He has opened almost every public statement for two years (including his comments at a Washington, D.C. debate last month with RNC chairman Frank Fahrenkopf) by attacking LaRouche.

Also awkward for Manatt and Mondale is the following state of affairs. California is the most populous state in the union. LaRouche campaign workers have signed up so far about 580 fellow Democrats to run for office as part of an expanded "LaRouche slate," and in state primary elections in 1982 a campaign by LaRouche Democrats turned the tide against Jerry Brown in the latter's senatorial bid.

# Kissinger Watch

by M.T. Upharsin

## Has Henry finally overreached himself?

The question is buzzing through the noble families of Europe, whether Henry Kissinger has gone crazy. We have heard, for instance, from a German countess that it was insane for Dr. K. to advise an escalating public campaign of vilification against *EIR* founder Lyndon H. LaRouche and his presidential effort. "They take advantage of any publicity they get," she screeched. "The policy is total black-out." What she was referring to were two televised dirty tricks which carried the paw prints of the former secretary of state. The first, on Jan. 30, was a five-minute smear job aired on prime time by NBC Nightly News. Kissinger, who, for 10 years has acted as the coordinator of opposition to LaRouche on behalf of the "Eastern Establishment," was an adviser to NBC.

Then came an "interview" with LaRouche broadcast by Cable Network News and conducted by Kissinger's friend Tom Braden and his Georgetown University-educated colleague Patrick Buchanan. Although the Braden-Buchanan "Crossfire" team arranged the show by citing their independent interest in LaRouche's views, they showed segments of the NBC smear in the course of their program and said afterward that the tape of their show would be provided to NBC, which is preparing further smears (see article, page 52).

The attempted ambush of LaRouche turned into a forum for documentation of Kissinger's psychosexual degeneracy and his alliance with the nuclear-freeze crowd against the

Reagan administration, whose favor he is courting. Braden began the show by producing a document and announcing, "This is something I read on your stationery written by you. 'According to authoritative sources, Henry Kissinger is not a Jew, but a faggot. . . . He has a condition which pathological psychologists would call an extreme anal variety of sado-masochistic personality. . . .'"

Apparently forgetting that his own political ally, Seymour Hersh, had described Kissinger in similar terms in his book *The Price of Power*, Braden ranted that LaRouche should be "locked up" for saying such a thing because "That's our secretary of state. That's a leading man in America." "That's our misfortune," LaRouche explained. "He also happens to be a close friend of mine," Braden whimpered.

Braden, a former CIA official, is one of those professional liberals whose friendship Kissinger is now seeking to downplay in order to win acceptance by the Reagan White House. It is reported that Braden's ex-wife Joan introduced Henry to Nancy Maginnes, who serves as the evidence that Kissinger is capable of maintaining an association with an individual of another sex. In return, Kissinger at one point hired Joan to help out the financially crippled Bradens.

Later on in the broadcast, as LaRouche explained that the forces behind the NBC smear of him were not simply NBC or its parent corporation, RCA, but "The Eastern Establishment, the families, the Bundy family—McGeorge Bundy, William Bundy, the Cabots, the Higginsons." Braden chirped, "Yes, I know them. I know them all." Braden proceeded to give the widest publicity in the United States to date to LaRouche's charges that the economic policies of these families, in the persons of David Rockefeller, Henry Kissinger, and Averell Harriman, will bring about "global famine, dope addiction, and bubonic

plague." Braden subsided when LaRouche presented a brief history of the "families'" interference on behalf of the drug traffic over the past century, and explained the role of Averell Harriman and his family in supporting Adolf Hitler. "I can't believe we have you on television to say this," Braden moaned. "Well, you asked me about it," LaRouche replied.

## Kissinger's boys, the decouplers

What Henry knows is that LaRouche is in the process of undoing the "Kissintern": the project to decouple Europe from the United States.

Kissinger spent the last period in a series of meetings in Europe, including the notorious Brussels CSIS conference and meetings of a special Aspen Institute group on U.S.-European relations, to further this project (see *EIR*, Jan. 31). At an end-of-January meeting of the European chapter of the U.S. Officers' Reserves Corps in Brussels, a spokesman for top Kissintern operative U.S. NATO Ambassador David Abshire explained the Kissintern perspective. The spokesman said that America's attitude to European NATO members was "like W. C. Fields: If at first you do not succeed, try, try again; then quit—because no one can expect you to be a fool all the time."

After the spokesman finished his talk on the need for Europe to develop a defense capability independent of the United States, there followed a 30-minute briefing on Reagan's strategic-defense initiative given by LaRouche's associate George Gregory at the invitation of 30 of the officers of the rank of major or higher. Kissinger allies have explained to their European critics that they understand the desirability of keeping a lid of silence on LaRouche, but, they complain, "You don't understand America. If we leave him alone, he breaks out everywhere."

### House approves Agriculture Productivity Act

The House of Representatives passed the Agricultural Productivity Act of 1983, which emphasizes "organic" methods of farming and energy production, by a vote of 206 to 184 on Jan. 26. Rather than meeting the crisis in agriculture by increasing low-interest credit flows to high-technology farmers, the House has opted for the "resource conservation" policy emphasized by the Carter administration.

The primary sponsor of the bill is Rep. James Weaver (D-Ore.), one of the most rabid environmentalists and population-control advocates in the House. The great increases in food production by American agriculture were "due, in large part, to rapid technological advances in machinery, plant-germ plasm, and fertilizers," Weaver conceded in motivating his bill. However, he continued, "we now live in an era of limits—limited soil, limited water, and limited energy."

Agricultural Committee chairman Kiki de la Garza (D-Tex.) claimed that conservation was a responsible answer to the disaster in U.S. agriculture. "Although American farmers are the most productive in the world," he said, "our agricultural system faces an uncertain future. Tried and true farm programs are in disarray, production costs are rising sharply, soil erosion is increasing at an alarming rate . . . many farmers are looking to the [Agriculture] Department for technical advice. . . . [The program will collect data] about the effects of a transition from energy-intensive farming practices to organic-type farming systems."

The bill, H.R. 2714, would authorize a \$10.5 million, five-year program for the Department of Agriculture. It would establish 12 on-farm pilot research projects and conduct an

extension program for American farmers to "promote the understanding of such farming systems." It also authorizes financial assistance to farmers who utilize intercropping systems to establish vegetative cover to reduce soil erosion.

Not one of the opponents of the legislation attacked the bill on grounds of its economic or scientific inadequacies, or its no-growth outlook; they concentrated rather on its cost and claimed that it duplicated programs that the DOA was already conducting.

The DOA opposed the bill; it may not pass the Senate.

### Armed Services Committee fixates on budgets

Members of the Senate Armed Services Committee, excepting only chairman John Tower (R-Tex.) and Pete Wilson (R-Calif.), let budget-cutting hysteria dominate their questioning of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger at hearings on the defense budget on Feb. 1.

The questions from most of the committee were dominated by the stupidity of the "limited budget" mentality. Most disturbing was the approach of the new ranking Democrat on the committee, Sam Nunn (Ga.). Nunn took that position after the defense hardliner Henry Jackson, who maintained a bipartisan defense policy, died last fall. Nunn's pro-defense reputation was exploded at the Feb. 1 hearing when he announced in his opening statement that the Defense Department must submit to the budget cuts to be made by the Congress.

Nunn's next argument—that the United States does not have a coherent strategic policy because the country has not based its strategy on realistically available resources—was identical to that advanced by Gen. Max-

well Taylor (ret.), according to Capitol Hill observers.

"Within limited resources," Nunn asked, "what are the most important priorities? I think that our commitments have outpaced our capabilities." Throughout his exchanges with Weinberger and Joint Chiefs of Staff Chairman John Vessey, Nunn argued that the United States must "close the gap between capabilities and resources,"—by which he actually means cut back on capabilities.

Nunn's accomplice in pushing the suicidal "build down" proposal, William Cohen (R-Me.), questioned Weinberger on Reagan's strategic defense initiative. Jeff Bingaman (D-N.M.) evinced concern about the expense of the strategic defense initiative. The KGB-allied Democrats on the committee, including Ted Kennedy (Mass.) and Carl Levin (Mich.) went so far as to charge that the United States has outspent the Soviets on defense during the last decade.

Pro-defense Republicans such as John Warner (R-Va.) and Gordon Humphrey (R-N.H.) who are likely to vote to support strategic weapons systems, asked foolish questions about saving money by stealing technology from the Soviets and about "winning over public opinion" by emphasizing the differences between nuclear warheads and weapons delivery systems.

With the ascension of Nunn, the membership of the Senate Armed Services Committee does not auger well for the U.S. defense budget.

### Melcher proposes food aid, cooperation with Philippines

Montana Democratic Sen. John Melcher, who traveled to the Philippines and met with President Ferdinand Marcos in December, is urging an increase in food aid to that nation

and closer U.S.-Philippines strategic cooperation. Melcher has, however, tied his proposals to demands for "human rights" reform which could exacerbate the ongoing destabilization of the Philippines government. Observers suggested that Melcher might be "in over his head" in his dealings with certain political elements in the Philippines.

In a letter addressed to Marcos on Jan. 19, Melcher wrote, "I saw our goals for our visit to be twofold: first, the use of food aid from the U.S. to the Philippines to meet urgent and immediate needs, to be followed by long-term concessionary and barter trade arrangements. Secondly, a need to enhance joint defense efforts between the U.S. and the Philippines for our mutual interests and the defense of Southeast Asia." While in the Philippines, Melcher warned of the growing Soviet forces in the region and the apparent neglect by the Reagan administration of the potential of developing the Pacific Basin region. He also attacked the role of the International Monetary Fund in undercutting the Philippines' economy.

But Melcher tied his proposal to certain "human rights" reforms—a tactic often used by the Carter administration to deny developing sector countries nuclear energy and other types of economic aid. "I wish to do everything possible to persuade our Congress and our government to move immediately on the matters of our mutual interest, but my credibility in being persuasive hinges directly on the Philippine government's credibility on these very points that the opposition raises [about individual freedoms]."

Melcher intends to travel to Mexico in February to make a similar proposal to extend food aid. "We have mountains of surplus commodities, enough to meet the needs of our own hungry people and the hungry of long-

time trading partners such as the Philippines and Mexico, as well as Central America and Africa."

### **Helms: counter Soviets with Manhattan Project**

Senator Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) called on the Reagan administration to respond to the pattern of Soviet arms control violations by embarking on a program for land- and space-based defense of the U.S. missile force with "Manhattan Project urgency." Helms was speaking from the Senate floor on Feb. 1. He added that "an effective ABM defense is the only thing that can save America in this hour of danger," and endorsed a recent statement by columnist Pat Buchanan that "not too far ahead, probably, lies the greatest confrontation of the Cold War, with Moscow holding the high cards."

The occasion for Helms's remarks was President Reagan's delivery to the Senate of a report detailing the record of Soviet treaty violations. The report itself was prompted by the efforts of Helms and senators such as Jim McClure and Steve Symms, both Idaho Republicans, to make the administration admit to the magnitude of Soviet violations.

In a letter dispatched to the White House on Jan. 26, those senators and Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa), Jeremiah Denton (R-Ala.), Orrin Hatch (R-Ut.), Bob Kasten (R-Wis.) and Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) urged a "further public report on some serious new Soviet violations of the SALT II Treaty reported recently in the press." The letter also describes newly reported violations of the ABM treaty, which have been characterized by *Aviation Week* magazine as presaging a Soviet ABM "breakout."

On the day of the Helms speech, the Senate held a classified briefing on

the President's report. Prior to that briefing a series of executive session briefings on overall U.S.-Soviet relations and the "worldwide intelligence" situation was delivered to select Senate committees by CIA Director William Colby and other intelligence officials.

### **Packwood wants to abolish 'equal access'**

Political spokesmen's ability to gain access to national television time is under attack by Senate Commerce Committee chairman Bob Packwood (R-Ore.). Packwood has introduced S.1917, called the "Freedom of Expression Act."

The legislation would repeal the "fairness doctrine," under which a network can be forced to air opposing opinions, and the "equal access" provision, under which networks must sell network time to political campaigns on an equal basis and without network right of censorship. The "equal access" provision has been a key part of the strategy of political candidates outside of the mainstream, such as Democratic Party presidential contender Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., to break national media blackouts of their campaigns and policies.

The bill argues that "the free and unregulated communications media are essential to our democratic society" and that "there no longer is a scarcity of outlets for electronic communications." Packwood ignored the fact that the three major networks have clear political policies and a government-protected monopoly over the national news.

The chances for passing the legislation are not clear at this point, but it has been the case in the past that Congress has not been eager to completely repeal the equal access doctrine.

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# National News

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## President repeats offer on beam defense

President Reagan reiterated his strong commitment to a U.S. beam weapon defense system, while at the same time repeating his offer to the Soviets that the development of such a system be used as the basis for arms talks, in an interview published in the Feb. 3 *Wall Street Journal*. The President's defense of what the *Journal* refers to as a "Star Wars missile defense" came as the KGB-allied factions in the United States have greatly increased their efforts to destroy the incipient U.S. beam defense program.

"It's like two fellows with a gun pointed at each other, both of them cocked and both with their fingers on the trigger," said Reagan, when asked by the *Journal* interviewer to comment on his missile defense program.

"My dream was that if we could find a weapon that offered a defense against those, we could then immediately take the next step and say, 'Now, doesn't common sense dictate that we eliminate these weapons?' And that would include our own. If we had the defensive weapon and no one else had it, but we also had the missiles," continued the President, "wouldn't it be the proof of our sincerity if we said, 'Look, we've got it made. We've got both now. And we tell you we will eliminate ours, along with everyone else's.'"

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## Reagan urges Japanese cooperation in space

President Ronald Reagan wrote a letter to Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on Jan. 27 to urge that Japan participate in the space station program Reagan is proposing.

In his letter, the President said that the United States wants to carry out the program through international cooperation.

James M. Beggs, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) announced Jan. 26 that he will visit Japan, Canada, and countries in Western Europe this spring to seek their cooperation in the project. Beggs said that he will ask these nations to participate in the program from the beginning as co-developers; he added that he expects nations joining the project to contribute funds and other resources.

A Japanese foreign ministry source released the news of the Reagan offer to Nakasone the same day that talks were concluded between a delegation visiting Washington led by Japanese Foreign Minister Shin-itaro Abe. Abe held talks with Reagan, Vice-President George Bush and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger in mid-January. Abe termed the talks vital to bolster "the most important bilateral relationship in the world."

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## LaRouche: 'Boston judge is corrupt'

Warren J. Hamerman, national chairman of the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC), reported Jan. 29 that Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr., had termed Boston Municipal Judge Bill Tierney "totally corrupt" for his outrageous Jan. 27 decision.

Tierney threw out of court a suit by candidate for the U.S. Senate Mike Gelber against Massachusetts Secretary of Labor Paul Eustace and the press secretary of Gov. Dukakis James Dorsey. Eustace, Dorsey, and a third man assaulted and injured Gelber when he asked Walter Mondale a journalistic question on Mondale's relationship to supporters of the Austin-Coard coup in Grenada before and during the U.S. military action there.

"Judge Tierney," Hamerman said, "granted a bunch of high-level thugs connected to the presidential campaign of Walter Mondale, Lane Kirkland's AFL-CIO, and the Massachusetts administration of Gov-

ernor Dukakis a license to assault political opponents on the basis of a Nazi-KGB legal principle of 'justified violence.' Boston Judge Bill Tierney found that no probable cause existed to charge Eustace, Dorsey, and a third assailant with assault against Michael Gelber, because the NDPC and Gelber had exposed Mondale as an 'Andropov Democrat' and 'KGB asset.'"

Hamerman, whose multi-candidate political action committee, the NDPC, has already unveiled a 1984 national slate of more than 2,100 candidates who are "running with Lyn LaRouche," stated unambiguously: "Once again, Lyndon LaRouche is right. Judge Tierney is totally corrupt."

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## Carter-Mondale Dems echo Soviets on defense

A group of former Carter-Mondale officials calling themselves "Democrats for Defense" Feb. 2 joined the chorus of denunciations of the Reagan administration's defense budget, calling the 1985 military spending proposals "unbalanced, wasteful, and grossly unrealistic," and proposing to cut the planned growth in the budget to 5% for next year. The members are men of outstanding incompetence whose record speaks for itself.

Led by former undersecretary of defense Robert Komer (noted for his mishandling of the Iranian hostage-crisis) and Walter Slocombe, former SALT II negotiator and current adviser to Walter Mondale, Democrats for Defense issued its echoes of Moscow's repeated denunciation of Defense Secretary Weinberger's arguments for a greater U.S. defense effort to overcome a "decade of ne-



glect" resulting in Soviet military superiority over the United States.

Joining the "KGB Democrats" in their assault on U.S. defense programs are a number of submarines for Henry Kissinger inside the Reagan administration. Treasury Secretary Don Regan told the Senate Finance Committee that when he previously outlined budget items that could not be cut, "I said nothing about defense." Budget Director David Stockman told the Senate Budget Committee that the \$305 billion requested for defense spending in 1985 "isn't chiseled in stone" and added that the country is "in the same position as many companies on the eve of Chapter 11."

Former arms control chief Gerard C. Smith Feb. 2 targeted President Reagan's strategic defense initiative. Smith charged that President Reagan has pursued a policy of "ready, fire, aim" and called instead for the United States and the Soviet Union to preserve "a state of mutual insecurity—like two scorpions in a bottle, each unwilling to sting the other lest it in turn be stung to death." Smith, a leading Council on Foreign Relations nuclear freeze and disarmament propagandist along with Robert McNamara and McGeorge Bundy, added that "If one or the other came to believe it was sting-proof, it might be tempted to attack. And that is what is most dangerous about a nationwide defense, which the President envisions. If we go for defenses, the Soviets will certainly do the same and then our concerns about being attacked will rise."

## Ruckelshaus bans another pesticide

EPA chief William Ruckelshaus officially banned ethylene dibromide (EDB) Feb. 3. This was only the first step in a plan to eliminate the use of all halogenated hydrocarbons, sources in the agricultural chemicals industry asserted to *EIR*, and will severely curtail the United States' ability to store grain for any period of time.

Grain reserves would be critical in case of war.

Ruckelshaus announced extensive restrictions on the use of EDB, a chemical alleged—without evidence—to be a carcinogen when used in the normal course of agricultural practice.

## Reagan resumes fight for strike force in Jordan

The Reagan administration resubmitted a request to Congress Feb. 1 for \$220 million to build a Jordanian strike force to be used to protect the Persian Gulf Arab oil exporters. The request was submitted as part of the FY84 budget. Late last year the U.S. pro-Israel lobby successfully blocked the same appropriation. But there are indications that under pressure from the United States, Israel may be willing to pull back its opposition.

A spokesman for the Israeli embassy indicated the third week of January that Israel was moderating its position toward the increased U.S. military aid to Jordan. Embassy spokesman Victor Harel refused to dismiss the U.S. plan out of hand but said that it was under study. He stated that Israel is against any neighboring country obtaining sophisticated weapons as long as it is not at peace with Israel. Over the past month Jordan has made unprecedented moves, including reestablishing its parliament, in preparation for future peace talks with Israel. The Jordanian parliament includes members from the West Bank.

In an interview with Western journalists Jan. 28 King Hussein was cautious about discussing the "Jordanian RDF plan," and he did not affirm that Jordan would coordinate its actions with the United States to protect the Gulf; he said that Jordan would protect any Arab regime that called for Jordan's help. Hussein also reiterated the position of a growing number of moderate Arab states, including Egypt, that the Soviet Union must have a role along with the United States in peacemaking efforts in the Mideast.

## Briefly

● **JOHN TOWER** (R-Tex.), the Senate Armed Services Committee chairman, is making it apparent that he would like to replace Caspar Weinberger as Secretary of Defense should Weinberger resign after the elections. Tower stated at Feb. 1 hearings on the defense budget that Americans who may be outraged when the Pentagon spends \$900 for a hammer should really be outraged that the Soviet Union has achieved strategic superiority over the United States, and that the United States has fallen from nuclear domination to inferiority in the last decade.

● **LANE KIRKLAND** has mobilized mass support for Mondale's candidacy from union officials. The trouble is, the AFL-CIO bureaucrats won't be able to begin campaigning door to door until their broken legs heal.

● **A NEW YORK** liberal is a man who can't remember what sex he wore to the office that morning.

● **AN NBC** broadcaster was lynched when his co-workers discovered him attempting to smuggle news onto the 7:00 P.M. network broadcast.

● **THE ELEVATORS** at Radio City are each permitted to carry either eleven persons or one-half of NBC producer Pat Lynch.

● **IF NBC-TV** chooses to call LaRouche a "political cultist," isn't it right to report that the folks saying this sort of nonsense are descended from a long line of successful abortions? It makes a lot more sense than saying over and over again (until you have run out of breath) that LaRouche is a "cultist."

● **IF BRIAN ROSS** learned to put his pants on over his legs, instead of his arms, maybe the FBI could put him on their regular Special Agents' payroll.

● **BILL BUNDY** would never drive a suicide-truck into a Marine barracks; he's too lazy.

### *Dump Unesco, for the right reason*

There are some key actions President Ronald Reagan must take on this fifth anniversary of the "Khomeini Revolution" in Iran, to signal to the nation and the world that the humiliating nadir of U.S. foreign policy under the "one-world government" fanatics who ran Jimmy Carter will never be repeated. The first is to make it clear that Henry A. Kissinger (whose role in setting up the Iranian hostage debacle was documented by *EIR* at the time) does not now, and will not at any future point, represent the White House or any part of our foreign policy institutions.

The second is to pull the U.S. support out of Unesco, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization—not as a threat or temporary measure, but permanently and on principled grounds.

That Unesco's "base of support" lies in the most vicious enemies of America and the American System cannot be denied. Khomeini in person recently declared that "If the the U.S. imperialists leave Unesco, Iran will fill the gap with Islamic funds." A letter of support to Unesco came under the signature of Soviet President Andropov, who railed that "millions of people are realizing ever more clearly that the source of tension is the imperial course of the U.S. administration, viewing the whole of the globe as its sovereign possession and arrogating to itself the right to impose on others certain ways of life."

The current director-general of Unesco, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, is a "Muslim fundamentalist" consumed with hatred of the United States and Israel.

The United States contributes some 25% of the gigantic budget of Unesco. The organization's 1984-85 budget, which has been rejected by the United States, allocated \$926,000 for programs of "mobilization of youth for disarmament," \$738,000 for "revolutionary movements." The next general conference of Unesco, dedicated to "pacifism," will be in Sofia, Bulgaria, the capital of KGB-sponsored terrorism. As the Italian daily *Il Giornale* put it mildly, "Unesco is today the 'cul-

tural' Trojan horse of Soviet policy aimed at the shattering of the West through Third Worldism and unilateral pacifism."

But Unesco is something more than, in the Reagan administration's characterization, "a forum of the pro-Soviet Third World." It is something even darker, and as profoundly hostile to the aspirations of the developing countries as to the United States. It should be noted that Unesco chief M'Bow is the protégé of the racist president of Senegal, Leopold Senghor, a leader in the Club of Rome, an institution explicitly dedicated to reducing—by any means—particularly the populations of darker-skinned peoples.

Unesco was created by Julian Huxley in 1948, shortly after the Nuremberg tribunals had condemned Nazi race ("eugenics") policies as crimes against humanity. Huxley designed Unesco as a principal channel for his philosophy of hatred for the ideal of progress inherent in the Judeo-Christian tradition. Huxley wrote then, "even though it is quite true that any radical eugenic policy will be for many years politically and psychologically impossible, it will be important for Unesco to see that the eugenic problem is examined with the greatest care and that the public mind is informed of the issues at stake so that much that is now unthinkable may at least become thinkable."

Huxley and his accomplices insisted that a centrally dictated, global population control program was essential. Huxley's close collaborator Lord Bertrand Russell advocated, *in print*, the spread of the Black Death through the world once in every generation as a more effective means than birth control to achieve this.

It is not an accident, therefore, that today Unesco has become a center for the resurgent alliance between the Nazi International, operating widely through "Islamic fundamentalist" fronts, and the men in the Kremlin. The United States must recognize this "Nazi-communist" alliance as its real enemy in the world, and break with Unesco for that reason.

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