

# Moscow admits LaRouche is No. 1 Soviet target

*The following news release was issued by EIR's Paris bureau on May 24:*

Strategic analysts are studying closely an astonishing document which the Soviets presented to a Paris court on Friday, May 22. The document, purportedly the Soviets' defense motion in a libel action here, contains personal attacks on 1988 U.S. Democratic presidential candidate LaRouche so violent, that experts assess this as signaling that Moscow has now openly targeted LaRouche as "Soviet public enemy number-one" worldwide.

Intelligence services are watching the case closely, indicating that the Soviet actions in this case may lead to important adjustments in current strategic and related assessments.

The Soviets' motion asserts that the case against it should be dismissed, because, among other arguments, "LaRouche was not the victim of any defamation." However, near the close of the motion, the Soviet government insists that LaRouche's policy "is no less disquieting than that which animated Adolf Hitler in *Mein Kampf*; like Hitler, LaRouche bases himself on those values . . . which if they are someday put into practice, would lead to a concentration-camp society, perhaps different from, but just as monstrous, as the Nazi universe."

This pattern of Soviet public attacks on LaRouche began during April 1983, as part of the Soviet government's reaction to President Ronald Reagan's March 23, 1983 televised announcement of the U.S.'s new SDI policy. The charge that LaRouche was a sponsor of the SDI was the consistent allegation against the Democratic candidate, in numerous Soviet items published during the following dozen months.

LaRouche, whom Moscow believes to be the chief original author of the U.S. SDI, has been the only sponsor of the SDI singled out for the kinds of persisting attacks the Soviets have directed against him.

Later, in close collaboration with the U.S.-based Anti-Defamation League (ADL), Moscow concocted and spread the allegation that LaRouche had been behind the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. The same year, beginning August through the end of September 1986, the Soviet government launched a fresh, intensive

campaign, demanding that the U.S. Department of Justice take precisely the course of action which Criminal Division head William Weld—whose business records expose his own personal connections to Soviet intelligence—launched on October 6-7 of that year.

## The Soviet libel

The unprecedented, multi-page libel featured in the September 15, 1986 edition of the largest circulation Soviet publication, *New Times*, was the cause for the Paris filing of legal action under France's libel law of 1881, against *New Times*, et al.

In a virtually unprecedented action, the Soviets themselves entered the case as the voluntary defendants. Top-ranking French Communist Party attorney Joe Nordmann, who is the lawyer of all the communist-resistance organizations in the trial of Klaus Barbie, was assigned as the Soviets' principal legal counsel in the case.

It is Nordmann's motion in response to charges, which contains the extraordinarily virulent personal attack on LaRouche.

The other most notable feature of the Soviet attacks on LaRouche, is that the Soviets attempt to defend their publications' action by adopting passages from documents of member organizations and agents of the same Project Democracy now under fire for complicity in operations involving the drug-trafficking "Contra" network. All of these cited are known to be violently enemies of LaRouche, and some of them known collaborators of the Soviet government.

Some of these elements of Project Democracy, including the Anti-Defamation League, are key conduits for Soviet disinformation into the U.S. news-media and offices of the FBI and U.S. Department of Justice, and are closely linked with Soviet agent Armand Hammer. Moscow's principal "authority" cited is Dennis King, a former Maoist activist and avowed associate of the U.S. drug lobby. Since 1979 King has worked closely with the ADL and with sections of Project Democracy, which assist political operations of Soviet drug-trafficking circles in Central and South America.

Since the Soviet government was a leading factor in pushing for the series of legal harassments which the Department of Justice has aimed against LaRouche's campaign and friends since September 1984, the possible bearing of the Soviet arguments in Paris on U.S. Department of Justice actions is under close scrutiny.

## Justice Department angle

There are presently the strongest indications that the pretext for setting these legal harassments into motion was President Reagan's issuance of two National Security Decision Directives, NSDD 12333 and NSDD 12334, during December of 1981. If Dennis King's, the ADL's, and the Soviet government's "Nazi-like" allegations against LaRouche were adopted by the Department of Justice, both under the lan-

guage of the Holtzman bill setting up Neil Sher's OSI, and under NSDD 12333 and NSDD 12334, this would provide the only available pretext for the kinds of covert and open FBI and DOJ actions which have been conducted.

If the President's NSDD 12333 and NSDD 12334 are indeed the pretext being used to run DOJ and FBI operations against LaRouche and his friends, that fact would explain fully the otherwise curious motives of the Soviets for their choice of virulent personal attacks on LaRouche in the Paris motion. In the case that NSDD 12334 is the model pretext for the FBI's and DOJ's two-and-a-half-year vendetta against LaRouche and his friends, then the Paris trial would put the entire Soviet-pushed U.S. operations against LaRouche et al. into jeopardy.

### The Waldheim case

The Soviet connection to such actions by the DOJ is identical with the Soviet authorship of the actions by Attorney General Edwin Meese and President Ronald Reagan, placing Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on the U.S. "watch list" of undesirable aliens.

The U.S. government has repeatedly refused to present the Austrian government any evidence supporting Attorney General Meese's actions. However, the presence of the DOJ's Mark Richard and OSI's ADL-collaborator, Neil Sher, heading the recent delegation to Vienna, clarifies the action greatly.

The only pretext of evidence against President Waldheim is a Soviet document which Moscow asserts to be based on an NKVD official's discussion with a member of Josip Broz Tito's Yugoslav partisans, a single meeting asserted to have occurred immediately following World War II. There is no document found in exhaustive, expert search of the Yugoslavian archives which supports the content of this recently presented hearsay allegation. Meese's Department of Justice refuses to permit the content of this Soviet document to be exposed for examination.

Under an arrangement established by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, in the matter of alleged Nazis and neo-Nazis, the U.S. Department of Justice accepts the presentations of the Moscow Procurator and KGB as uncontested fact. NSDD 12333 and NSDD 12334 provide the mechanism by which Soviet pressures for DOJ and FBI actions against LaRouche could lead to covert and other actions taken under the authority of President Reagan's formulation.

If that is the structure of DOJ dirty operations against LaRouche et al., and all the evidence points in that direction, then the Soviet government's voluntary entry into the Paris case is understandable. On this issue hangs the pretext for eliminating LaRouche physically by aid of so-called legal means.

Some senior intelligence sources estimate, that if this Soviet legal tactic fails, Moscow will move to assassinate LaRouche at the earliest opportunity.

## Waldheim case bares modern Inquisition

by Mark Burdman

"The modern Inquisition needs no proof, no evidence, but only a culprit."

So commented the daily *Die Presse*, Vienna's newspaper of record, May 18, about the visit of two leading officials of the U.S. Justice Department, Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Litigation Mark Richard and Office of Special Investigations (OSI) head Neil Sher, to Austria's capital, during the May 15-17 weekend. In Vienna to present "the case" of the U.S. government in declaring Austrian President Kurt Waldheim *persona non grata* in the United States, Richard and Sher presented not one shred of evidence, but only informed the Austrian government of the legal procedures the United States had used, in coming to the decision against Waldheim.

The delegation only "confused and provoked," the same day's *Die Presse* charged. One day later, on May 19, *Die Presse*'s Thomas Chorherr wrote, about Richard and Sher: "From Washington, came a 'high-ranking' delegation, with full mouths and empty hands."

The Justice Department argument boiled down to three points. One, as an *Oberleutnant* (second lieutenant in American ranking) in the Austrian army under German command in the Balkan theater in the 1940s, Waldheim would have been in the proximity of places where war crimes were being committed. Second, Waldheim would have "known" that such crimes were being committed. Third, Waldheim's own explanations about his activities with respect to that period have not been "credible" in American eyes.

The U.S. delegation did not even bother to explain, much less express regrets over, the fact that Waldheim, elected President in a democratic election, had not even received a formal hearing on the U.S. side. As the *Jerusalem Post* reported from Vienna, May 17, the Justice Department officials "only gave an oral account. They explained that Waldheim had served in a unit of the German army involved in war crimes, and this was enough according to U.S. law to put him on the list. No personal guilt was needed." The *Post* noted that Austrian ambassador to the United States, Thomas Klestil, attending the meeting, responded that if this criterion were really applied, "half of the surviving veterans of the