

that party at all.

The 'authoritarian personality'

Briefly, the "authoritarian personality" dogma is the result of a project set into motion during the early 1920s, on the initiative of a Georg Lukacs, then a leading official of the Communist International. Lukacs, a key figure of Soviet cultural subversion against the West, explained the project in the following terms of reference.

The Bolshevik revolution had failed in its effort to spread into post-1917 Western Europe. Lukacs attributed this failure to what he defined as the Judeo-Christian "cultural matrix"

of Western civilization. He argued, that to prepare the way for the "bolshevization" of the West, work must be done to undermine the Judeo-Christian "cultural matrix." The development of the "authoritarian personality" dogma by the so-called "Frankfurt School" (Frankfurt *Institute for Social Research*) and its Marcuse, Horkheimer, Habermas, and Adorno, was Lukacs' proposed project of subversion of the West.

At the close of World War II, the Allies were at some pains to cover up the truth about Adolf Hitler and Western bankers' roles, in ordering Hitler placed in power back in 1933, and continuing to support Hitler against the German anti-Nazi resistance through 1938. For this and other reasons,

The Alexandria trial: Some truth comes out

In week two of the trial of *U.S.A. v. LaRouche*, ongoing in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia, the government brought on about a dozen witnesses, four of whom were compelled to testify under grant of immunity, to try to prove their conspiracy case. Defense cross-examination succeeded in knocking some big holes in the prosecution's conspiracy theory, especially by discrediting the testimony of the government's star witnesses. Some progress was also made in establishing the defendants' clear intent to repay their loans and the financial warfare they faced in trying to do so.

LaRouche and six associates are charged with a loan fraud conspiracy, and LaRouche alone is charged with a one-man conspiracy to commit tax fraud. On trial with the former presidential candidate are Michael Billington, Paul Greenberg, Joyce Rubinstein, Dennis Small, Edward Spannaus, and William Wertz.

Here are some highlights of the week's proceedings:

Nov. 28: Christian Curtis, a dropout from the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC, the philosophical association founded by LaRouche), was exposed as having embellished his testimony against defendants, in order to avoid being indicted himself. Curtis regaled the jury with tales about how the defendants allegedly conned lenders out of money, with no intent to repay. Curtis, obviously hostile toward his former associates, even contradicted his previous interviews with the FBI, and his testimony in the Boston LaRouche trial. Whereas there Curtis had said that he believed fundraisers were acting in "good faith" when they took loans, he now claimed that they never had the intent to repay.

Curtis was also revealed to be acting under threat of indictment himself, when defense attorney William Moffitt brought out that it was he, and not defendant Dennis Small, who actually closed the deal on one of the loans in the indictment. While Curtis denied he had been threatened or pressured, he several times showed that he was primarily concerned with "what was going to happen to me," especially after the Oct. 6, 1986 federal raid against companies associated with LaRouche in Leesburg, Virginia.

In a blatant effort to emotionally sway the jury, the prosecution brought 80-year-old stroke victim Audrey Carter to the witness stand. She had suffered a stroke *after* the period in which she lent money to Caucus Distributors, Inc., the firm which distributed publications of the LaRouche political movement. She was brought up from Florida by the government and wheeled to the stand, despite her ill health and great difficulty in speaking.

Nov. 29: Richard Welsh, a member of the NCLC who went on the stand as a compelled government witness, testified to extensive loan repayment plans by the defendants, and the partial success of those plans, until government harassment and other financial warfare made repayment impossible.

Welsh, who has headed accounting efforts for the company which manages various publishing corporations associated with LaRouche, and acted as assistant treasurer for LaRouche's 1984 presidential campaign committees, testified that in September 1986, he had launched an "Apollo project," to get on top of the loan situation. There were two objectives to this effort, he said: 1) to contact all lenders in person, and through a mailing, in an effort to get them to forgive or restructure their loans; and 2) to update the records of the corporations involved by sending out a statement of account, to be verified or challenged by the lender.

Over 3,000 lenders were scheduled to be contacted under this plan—a most unusual undertaking if the defen-

Adorno's myth of the "authoritarian personality" was used as the basis for the mythical argument, that Nazism was a product of German rationalist culture. Beginning 1945, the left-wing of the Anglo-American occupation forces joined with Moscow in equating Hitler to Adorno's myth of the "authoritarian personality."

This Allied occupation's brainwashing of the German population in this pro-Soviet myth, was used to create the German branch of the New Left during the second half of the 1950s, and to spread the same New Left into the United States during the early 1960s. This myth was used as the premise for promoting the radical counterculture in Europe and North

America. Herbert Marcuse's radical cult-text of the late 1960s, his *One-Dimensional Man*, is directly representative of the Lukacs-Adorno-Arendt cult of the "authoritarian personality," by a Marcuse who was an integral part of that project.

Thus, what the federal prosecutors have done borders upon outright treason. Not only have they acted as hod-carriers for the Soviet government, in conducting the legal frame-ups and related harassment against LaRouche et al. The exotic "conspiracy theory" which they have adopted for this prosecution, is the theory on which Soviet cultural warfare against the West has been based since the early 1920s.—*November 23, 1988.*

dants were, as the government has accused, attempting to run out on their obligations to repay loans.

Before the project could be carried out, however, on Oct. 6, 1986 a host of government agencies, along with the Virginia state police, carried out a massive raid against the offices of the corporations. The raid resulted in the confiscation of every financial record which the government could find. This seizure greatly hampered the Apollo project effort, Welsh testified, although efforts to solve the loan problem continued.

Then, the federal government moved to put three corporations into involuntary bankruptcy, freezing their funds, and making it impossible to repay any lenders. Under an order from presiding Judge Albert V. Bryan, Welsh was not permitted to be questioned about the government's role in the bankruptcy.

Welsh rejected the government's theory that LaRouche and others sought to cover up illegal activities, and to avoid income tax liability. He reported, for example, on his near seven-year history of efforts to implement several memoranda by LaRouche on improvement of accounting systems. The memoranda, he said, had two purposes: 1) to organize a chart of accounts according to the actual economic activity of the corporations; and 2) to create a clear audit trail so that embezzlement and fraud could be prevented. He testified that former NCLC member Costas Kalimtgis, and other employees of the computer firm Computron, had carried out such embezzlement, which led LaRouche to insist on such a reorganization in 1981.

Welsh's testimony also contradicted the impression which government witnesses had attempted to convey, that LaRouche runs every aspect of the NCLC. Even during the 1981 period, when LaRouche was taking an active role to straighten out the problems, Welsh testified, LaRouche was not involved in day-to-day operations, as far as he could tell.

Nov. 30: Welsh's continuing testimony established

that the corporations had made substantial progress in repaying loans and reducing the ratio of loans to income, before the October 1986 raid and involuntary bankruptcy.

Concerning the political and financial harassment against LaRouche's movement—an issue which the prosecution has fought hard to keep out of the trial completely—Welsh was able to point out that Henry Kissinger had sent a letter to then-FBI director William Webster, demanding an FBI investigation of LaRouche. That letter was entered into evidence.

In other testimony, compelled government witness Kathy Magraw, also an NCLC member, rejected the prosecution's hype about "LaRouche's lavish lifestyle," his "estate," and his alleged effort to avoid income tax payment. She reported on the actual purpose of Ibykus Farm, where LaRouche and his wife live when they are in Virginia. She testified that the farm was a "safehouse," used for a variety of guests as well as the LaRouches, and for meetings and cultural events.

Retired accountant Murray Altman testified briefly for the defense, saying that his recollection was that LaRouche had no tax liability for the four years for which he had prepared tax returns.

Dec. 1: Attempts by prosecutor Kent Robinson to make it appear as though Lyndon and Helga LaRouche have lived a "lavish life-style," while LaRouche allegedly evaded taxes, fell flat, during examination of the head of physical security for the NCLC, Richard Magraw. Magraw described LaRouche's life as a "virtual captive" in the "safehouses" which have been set up for him and other guests of the NCLC. Speaking of LaRouche's life in New York City, Anderson asked how often Mr. LaRouche could go out and take a walk? Not one time, Magraw answered. How often could he go to a movie? Never. To a symphony? Never. To an opera? Never. To McDonald's? Never. In other words, Mr. LaRouche was a virtual captive in this house, Anderson asked. Yes, said Magraw.