

# Moscow signals that LaRouche is once again a hot topic

by Scott Thompson

A featured item appearing in the Nov. 6-12 issue of the Soviet weekly *New Times* concerning a secret British intelligence network linked to one Kenneth de Courcy, should be read as a signal that a policy discussion or re-evaluation process is under way in Moscow over the future political influence of U.S. statesman and economist Lyndon LaRouche. *New Times*, in reviewing the the memoirs of Soviet-British double agent George Blake, reveals that de Courcy was the key man who assisted Blake in his 1966 escape from Wormwood Scrubs prison in Great Britain. Although de Courcy's role in the affair has been known to leaders of the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS) and to select "cousins" in U.S. intelligence for 24 years, the interest shown by *New Times* in de Courcy has weighty strategic implications, given the role of de Courcy personally, and of his associates, in the judicial frameup and railroading to prison of LaRouche two years ago.

The content of the *New Times* story is hardly a news bombshell, since, some years ago, British SIS operative de Courcy placed self-incriminating documents on file in the Hoover Institute Archives—so incriminating that, in 1987, de Courcy's friend H. Montgomery Hyde, who had been a top lieutenant to British Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson, had to try to explain away de Courcy's role in his book *George Blake Superspy*.

## Why Moscow wanted LaRouche in jail

Rather, the bombshell consists in the "LaRouche angle." On the most obvious level, *New Times* itself has been part of the lynch mob of Soviet publications which falsely depicted LaRouche as a warmonger and fascist during the years leading to his indictment in 1987. The public side of this lynch party was started by Fyodor Burlatsky, who then worked in a special intelligence capacity for the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, when he wrote in *Literaturnaya Gazeta* that President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), as announced on March 23, 1983, was a "*casus belli*." Burlatsky's article initiated Soviet targeting of LaRouche, whom they knew to be an architect of President Reagan's SDI policy. At the same time as *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, *New Times*, and other Soviet publications were churning out slan-

ders against LaRouche, British SIS's KGB asset Oleg Gordievsky, was used in the "back-channel" to pawn off the hoax that the President's decision to adopt LaRouche's SDI policy had initiated a Soviet countdown to war.

In short, in 1983, an Anglo-Soviet faction (sometimes called the "Cosmopolitans") had demanded of their Anglo-American liberal Establishment cohorts that they deliver up LaRouche's head on a silver platter, because of his role in the SDI and other matters. The Anglo-American liberal Establishment was glad to deliver, even though it took a few more years to do so.

## LaRouche turned down the Establishment's 'deal'

As Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. revealed in a statement when he was sentenced on Jan. 27, 1989 in federal court in Alexandria, Virginia after his railroad conviction, it was Kenneth de Courcy who, in the middle of the trial, had contacted LaRouche to offer him a "deal." De Courcy had represented himself to LaRouche as the go-between for persons in the Anglo-American liberal Establishment, who had rigged the conviction and could now arrange a sentence much milder than the 15-year prison term he is now serving, if only LaRouche would relent on key questions of strategic policy. There can be no question that the Soviets knew of Kenneth de Courcy's crucial go-between role in the railroading of LaRouche, whom they saw as a foremost principled adversary. LaRouche rejected de Courcy's proffered deal.

The decision of policy circles in Moscow to spotlight de Courcy at this time, therefore, might seem paradoxical at first. Had de Courcy not acted on behalf of Western interests intersecting the "Cosmopolitans"? Before examining the importance of the *New Times* piece in more detail, we first review some features of the Blake case.

## Superspy George Blake

A former assistant to CIA director Allen Dulles told *EIR* recently that George Blake had done more damage to U.S. interests than was ever done by the notorious H.A.R. "Kim" Philby—damage so great that the Blake story has been publicly buried, just as Blake was supposed to have been with a

42-year sentence to Wormwood Scrubs prison in 1961 for espionage. Not only had Blake identified 40-odd German and U.S. agents operating in Germany in the 1950s, but he made possible the greatest Soviet electronic deception ever, when he tipped off the Soviets about the Anglo-American project ("Operation Gold") to tunnel into East Berlin and tap into Soviet military communication lines. This allowed the Soviets to electronically feed disinformation which went directly to the President and ended up shaping U.S. military and strategic policy.

It is most likely that George Blake (né Behar) had been indoctrinated as a communist by his uncle, Henri Curiel, who was a member of a wealthy Jewish banking family with whom Blake stayed as a youth in Cairo, Egypt. U.S. intelligence had several reports it could not fully corroborate that Blake, whom British SIS claimed it was using as a double agent, was acting against American interests. These started with reports of his treacherous behavior as a prisoner of war during the Korean War, and continued afterward. But, the final confirmation came from the Polish counterintelligence defector Col. Michael Goliniewski, who identified dozens of other top spies, including the Portsmouth Naval Yard ring. It was run by Soviet agent Molody (a.k.a. Gordon Lonsdale), and its members included a homosexual named Vassall. At the time he was fingered by Colonel Goliniewski, Blake had been assigned to the Arab Bureau and was attending the British spy school MECOS in Beirut, Lebanon, where his contemporaries included Kim Philby. Goliniewski's revelations helped force the British decision by such suspected associates of de Courcy as George Kennedy Young, to dispatch Philby to Moscow. After British SIS's Kenneth de Courcy was conveniently convicted of fraud charges in 1964, he ended up in a cell block along with George Blake, Molody/Lonsdale, Vassall, and one member of the escape team, Sean Bourke.

As the manuscript which de Courcy filed at the Hoover Institute Archives makes clear, he spent long hours discussing strategic and political matters with Blake. He also watched Blake carry out an exchange with Molody, who was shortly thereafter traded back to the Soviets. Apparently, Blake's talks with Vassall pumped him on the sexual perversions of members of the British Establishment, while Blake also set up a network of blackmailers in prison to take advantage of this knowledge. De Courcy's manuscript also describes how he sat idly by while Blake set up his escape via walkie-talkie with Sean Bourke, who had been discharged and was the "outside man" organizing the escape. At the least, it is inexplicable how a supposedly dyed-in-the-wool opponent of the Soviets could permit this escape to take place with his full knowledge and under his nose.

Blake's memoirs as excerpted in *New Times* go a step further, to declare that de Courcy was a friendly go-between in written communications of Blake with Bourke in preparing the 1966 escape. But one remaining mystery about the es-

cape, is how de Courcy's role did not turn up in Lord Louis Mountbatten's report on the incident, especially since de Courcy had been an outspoken opponent of this relative of the British royal family.

Even after de Courcy helped make Blake's escape to Moscow possible, de Courcy's uncle Henri Curiel sat in the middle of a huge terrorist network based in Paris, which played a part in the autumn 1977 assassination of German industrialist Hanns-Martin Schleyer. Schleyer was murdered at a time when LaRouche, Schleyer, and Dresdner Bank head Jürgen Ponto (also slain, in July 1977) had been independently discussing the same economic program to stabilize Africa.

Another curious feature of the Blake affair is a series of recent reports that Blake is now an adviser to Oleg Kalugin, the dissident KGB officer who was fired but not prosecuted. Kalugin, who had been a longtime associate of LaRouche-hater Edgar Bronfman's friend Alexander Yakovlev, ran some of the more damaging recent espionage cases against the United States, such as the Walker family. Yakovlev now heads a presidential commission that is said to be in charge of all Soviet law enforcement—including the KGB—while Kalugin has been elected to Soviet parliament on a reform ticket.

### **The deal begins to unravel**

The real significance of *New Times* highlighting de Courcy's name, is that the complex of international political agreements behind LaRouche's railroading to prison are now beginning to unravel. The outlines of the 1988 deal that de Courcy had offered LaRouche was to accept a period of East-West appeasement, while a Middle East War was being rigged. As *EIR* documented in its Nov. 2 issue ("Plot to rebuild Solomon's Temple was made in Great Britain"), de Courcy has been promoting a showdown in the Persian Gulf ever since. In his newsletter *Special Office Brief*, which was founded as a quasi-official intelligence channel by MI-6 chief Sir Steward Menzies ("C") in the 1930s, de Courcy has projected a Middle East crisis which, with increasing specificity, resembled that now under way in the Gulf.

What de Courcy also told LaRouche—and what his associates in the British Establishment clearly never informed the Soviet leadership as a whole—was that they would try to judo the Persian Gulf crisis in order to renew an East-West, Cold War confrontation. Two other features of the deal were that: 1) LaRouche must shut up about the fact that a financial breakdown crisis was beginning to hit the United States and the U.S.S.R., and 2) LaRouche must stop being critical of Israel. (Several sources report that de Courcy has powerful financial and intelligence backers in Israel.)

As *Special Office Brief* reflected, it was British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who, while in Aspen, Colorado in August 1990, sent President George Bush on a "flight forward" escalation of the Gulf crisis. But, despite Secretary

of State James Baker's best efforts to paper it over, there has been a widening rift between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets on the policy handling of the war, since Sept. 9, when Bush met with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov in Helsinki, Finland. The initial dispute had been over the Soviets' insistence that any use of force against Iraq must be decided by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, while Bush wanted unilateral action. Following his meeting with Pope John Paul II on Nov. 19, Gorbachov has been sending strong signals that he wants a diplomatic, not a military solution.

However, the most important feature of this rift between Moscow, London, and Washington is that the economies of all three nations are collapsing through the floor. Simply put, Gorbachov must either put food on the table this winter, or risk being overthrown. Freedom for LaRouche, the world's leading physical economist, therefore begins to become crucial.

### **LaRouche presents an alternative policy**

At the same time that LaRouche rejected the deal offered by de Courcy in late 1988, LaRouche presented a program in Berlin for the reunification of Germany in exchange for the economic rebuilding of Poland. LaRouche had forecast the economic collapse of the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., especially since both had agreed to reject his proposal for massive investment in developing the new SDI technologies as a science-driver for economic growth like President Kennedy's Apollo Program. As LaRouche knew before his Oct. 12, 1988 Berlin speech, Germany remained as the sole producer of new wealth that could rebuild the Soviet's Eastern European trading partners, so as to avert economic catastrophe and war.

LaRouche further elaborated this policy with his proposal for a high-speed rail and nuclear energy triangle uniting Paris, Berlin, and Vienna, which would constitute the "goose that laid the golden egg" for the Soviet Union's Eastern European trading partners.

It has always been the intent of Kenneth de Courcy's associates to derail this potential. As de Courcy, echoed by the British Establishment media, made clear, the primary target of a Persian Gulf War has been to cripple the flow of energy resources to Germany and Japan, thereby hobbling Germany's re-emergence as a strong economic and political power in Central Europe.

In response to Germany's reunification, there has sprung up what some call a "Europeanist" grouping of reform-minded Soviet leaders who believe that their future lies with Western Europe, not the Anglo-Americans. President Gorbachov has been clever enough to realize that averting plans by the Anglo-American Establishment to destroy Germany is a simple matter of survival: If there is no meat, bread, or potatoes on the table, he is finished. He must either choose war—an unreliable means of achieving economic survival and

growth—or else begin to break his deals with the Bush-Thatcher "has-beens."

Kenneth Hugh de Courcy was born in 1909 as a member of a collateral branch of the Baron Kingsales, who were Anglo-Irish-Protestant and the premier barons of Ireland. Throughout the 1930s and through various quasi-official institutions, de Courcy was part of that faction of the British Establishment which sought to use Hitler's Germany as their marcher lord for a drive eastward, to destroy both Germany and Russia. It is on record at the Hoover Institute Archives, that de Courcy was associated with Edward VIII (later Duke of Windsor), before and after the King's active pursuit of this policy led to his abdication, when an opposing faction realized that their Hitler project had become "Frankenstein monster" and had to be cut loose. After the abdication, de Courcy continued to work on behalf of the policy under Neville Chamberlain, Lord Dunglas (now Lord Home), Lord Hailsham, and R.A.B. Butler. De Courcy argued strongly for removing all buffers to Nazi Germany's invasion of the Soviet Union by breaking all British commitments to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, etc. This policy is called "appeasement," with typical British understatement.

It was this same group of "appeasers" who set up the 1956 Suez Crisis, in which Israel was employed as their marcher lord to precipitate a showdown that they hoped would crush Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser and growing Arab nationalism. Like Henry Kissinger, de Courcy's gang of arch-imperialists never forgave President Eisenhower for withholding U.S. support for that caper. In fact, de Courcy is an associate of Lord Home, who was British Foreign Secretary at the time when Kissinger revealed, in his May 1982 speech at the Royal Institute for International Affairs' Chatham House, that he had worked more closely with the British Foreign Office than with the U.S. State Department. De Courcy has praised Kissinger's recent calls for the soonest possible use of force in the Persian Gulf, which the British press refer to as "the revenge for Suez."

Kenneth de Courcy has multiple ties to particular members of the "Get LaRouche" task force which ran the frameup of LaRouche. There are direct ties between de Courcy and Roy Godson and Herbert Rommerstein, both of whom began to attack LaRouche at the National Security Council at precisely the time when the Soviets began denouncing LaRouche as the progenitor of the SDI. Former business associates of de Courcy state that his financial backers include Sir James Goldsmith, whom Godson introduced to the "Project Democracy" secret government apparatus partially exposed in Irangate. A senior CIA official who had served in London reported to *EIR* that Sir James was an SIS member who today handles its "Israeli account." Sir James is a business and political associate of Wall Street financial adviser John Train, who ran a salon where members of the Anti-Defamation League, NBC, and others planned the financial frameup of LaRouche and a media campaign slander.