

lized, unemployed Arditi became the “black shirts” who backed Mussolini’s rise, and clamored for glory in colonial wars.

Bush has his own version of the Arditi, but not primarily among the soldiers of the Special Forces, nor among those embittered veterans who were cannon fodder in Vietnam. Bush’s constituency is based in the secret services, among the corps of operatives who have roamed the globe overthrowing governments, and staging coups, usually in the name of the United Nations, and always in the service of “the National Interest.”

They are deeply embittered by their failure in Vietnam. Some, like former CIA director William Colby, persist in the notion that there was nothing fundamentally wrong with American adoption of French colonial policy in Vietnam, and insist that the war would have been “won” if only it had been prosecuted longer. But the issue in Vietnam was never the lack of the use of force (more bombs were dropped on North Vietnam than during all of World War II), but rather the objective to which that force was applied. The moral failure of American policy was to wage a colonial war, not to foster the American System policies of republicanism and economic development that would have *won the peace*.

Mythmakers at work

Today, Colby et al. are the Establishment “spooks” who have patronized the filmmakers and writers, like Oliver Stone (*Platoon*) and other Hollywood oracles, who cultivate the popular mythologies about the Vietnam War.

Others, like Adm. U.S. Grant Sharp (ret.), who was in charge of the Pacific Command during much of the Vietnam War, live with the fact that they never resigned in protest over policies they profess to have hated. Sharp was asked by Cable News Network if he ever had wished for the kind of autonomy General Schwarzkopf has had.

“‘Did I wish it?’ said Sharp, with a derisive laugh. ‘If I had had the same sort of freedom that General Schwarzkopf has, the Vietnam War would have been over in about 1966. We would have defeated North Vietnam, saved hundreds of American lives and won the war.’”

Says the *Washington Post*, “This attitude, and this version of what the lesson of Vietnam is, will become increasingly popular in the wake of the Persian Gulf War, and the wake of the Persian Gulf War appears to be right around the corner. . . . It’s the great unspoken boast that one might as well speak: We did something right. We won one.”

So, George enjoys, for now, the accolades of the world, and an 87% popularity rating. Then again, so did Mussolini, for awhile. His example might show an enlightened American that the only thing worse than losing a colonial war is winning one.

And by the way, it was the British who manipulated Mussolini into his Abyssinian campaign, just as Margaret Thatcher did with George Bush.

LaRouche: EIR story on de Courcy is true

This statement was issued by Lyndon LaRouche, a candidate for the 1992 presidential elections, on Feb. 10:

“I have been informed that my friends at *Executive Intelligence Review* in the United States have received a communication from persons representing themselves as solicitors for one Kenneth de Courcy, the current publisher of the occasional periodical entitled the *Special Office Brief*.

“Mr. de Courcy’s solicitors complain that *Executive Intelligence Review* has made representations concerning statements of, and activities by Mr. Kenneth de Courcy, which Mr. de Courcy denies and says to be without foundation.

“I should say in fact that I am privy to knowledge of most of these matters, and in each case, either Mr. de Courcy himself did convey the information reported—either in writing or orally—in each case that this representation has been confirmed. In other cases, these are matters of the historical literary record, notably, including Mr. de Courcy’s relationship to one George Blake, while both were fellow inmates in Wormwood Scrubs Prison in Britain. These are matters which are represented by Mr. de Courcy, by records concerning Mr. de Courcy on file with the Hoover Institution, and otherwise in a book published by Mr. Blake himself.

“In other words, all the information against which Mr. de Courcy complains of *EIR* having published, as to what *EIR* actually published in these matters, is, to my satisfaction, completely truthful, and it was important to *EIR*’s readers and a larger audience, that these facts be published and thus made more widely known.

“The burden of the matter is that Mr. de Courcy, as he professes and as documents show, was very close to the circles of the former King Edward VIII of the United Kingdom, and to the circles in Britain and France which authored the 1956 Anglo-Israeli-French war against Egypt, including Alec Douglas Lord Home.

“To the same point, but more up to date, Mr. de Courcy has been a person of well-defined views close to, or identical to those of the non-Jewish, British Israelite cult, which has advocated, since some time, a war in the Middle East.

“More to the point, Mr. de Courcy himself repeatedly represented, in connection with his offers to mediate in connection with the political frame-up trial against me in the United States, that a) he was in contact with those who were the authors of this political frame-up; b) that he thought he could intervene to ameliorate the legal difficulties thrown at

me, such as to lessen the sentence; and c) that the probable condition for such negotiations, would be my commitment to support Israel in an imminently developing war in the Middle East.

"At that time, I accepted the view, on the basis of other evidence, that the Anglo-Americans, particularly a certain British faction, were pushing for an early war in the Middle East, to be conducted along the lines generally known as both the Kissinger Plan of the oil crisis period of the 1970s, and also, the so-called Bernard Lewis Plan, authored by British intelligence's Arab Bureau.

"This British authorship of a new genocidal war in the Middle East, using British intelligence's assets in the government of Israel as, once again, pawns of Britain's Seven Sisters petroleum policy, is, of course, of the highest relevance to the world at this particular moment. And thus, there can be no dispute, that not only were the observations published respecting Mr. de Courcy truthful, but were matters of the highest relevance and importance, including the allegations and partial admissions of allegations by Mr. Blake, and Mr. de Courcy's concession of numbers of facts bearing on Mr. Blake's allegations."

Background

In a letter of Jan. 31, Cook and Borsay, Solicitors of Moreton-in-Marsh, England, stated that they were acting for Kenneth de Courcy—Duke de Grantmesnil. They said that their client denied "untrue and libellous items" contained in the article by Scott Thompson headed "Moscow Signals That LaRouche Is Once Again a Hot Topic" (in *EIR*, No. 46, Vol. 17, Nov. 30, 1990).

In their point 2, "At no time has our client intervened in or authorized intervention in the trial of Mr. LaRouche," *EIR*'s records of his discussions of December 1988 and January 1989 show that Mr. de Courcy's familiarity with the legal proceedings against Mr. LaRouche certainly did go much further than "what he has occasionally read in the press." The substantive matters which Mr. de Courcy raised in those discussions, such as the reasons why certain people in Britain and the United States insisted that Mr. LaRouche be jailed, were never mentioned in any press coverage of the case.

In their point 5, "our client has never heard of Messrs. Roy Godson and Herbert Romerstein," a check through *EIR*'s files, cross-referenced against notes, shows that this matter was also discussed with Mr. de Courcy during July of 1987. The information he then provided, was cross-checked, and verified. The blanket assertion, "he does not know Sir James Goldsmith and has never corresponded with him or with any person in any way connected with him or any of his businesses," must, regrettably, be a lapse of a similar sort.

On the matters raised in connection with George Blake, Vassall, and Molody/Lonsdale: A number of years ago, Mr. de Courcy caused to be deposited at the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace in Stanford, California, a

collection of his papers, and correspondence. These papers, on application to the appropriate authorities, are available, for public scrutiny and reproduction. They cover a large part of the active years of his long and interesting life. Among them can be found, though no doubt written a number of years prior to the deposit of the documents, an account of the time Mr. de Courcy spent in prison with the convicted spy George Blake. This latter was a man who, in the opinion of former ranking members of U.S. intelligence agencies, did more damage to the United States than any other of the more celebrated British spies of the post-World War II period. Those documents, written by de Courcy, provide the basis for the assertions to which he now, many years after their writing, objects.

His account of Blake's escape from Wormwood Scrubs Prison is of especial interest, given the recent publication in the West of George Blake's own version of the events. The one fits to the other like a hand to a glove. The allegation that de Courcy aided Blake's escape came, by the way, from the Soviet publication *New Times*, as indicated in the cited *EIR* article.

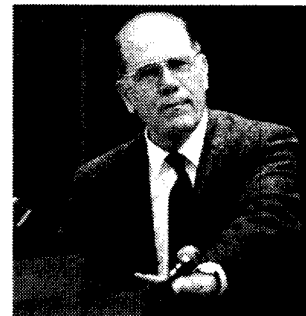
EIR's editors do regret the confusion introduced by the article's second reference to Henri Curiel, as Mr. de Courcy's uncle (point 3 of the solicitors' letter). He was, of course, as is clear from the first mention of his name, George Blake's uncle.

'From the prison in which the politician's career expires, the influence of the statesman is raised toward the summits of his life's providential course. Since Solon, the Socratic method has become the mark of the great Western statesman. Without the reemergence of that leadership, our imperiled civilization will not survive this century's waning years.'

—Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

IN DEFENSE OF COMMON SENSE

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.



Available for \$5 from:
Ben Franklin Booksellers
27 S. King St.
Leesburg, Va. 22075
Telephone (703) 777-3661

Postage & Shipping
U.S. Mail: \$1.50 + \$.50
each additional book.

UPS: \$3 + \$1 each
additional book.