

well. Therefore, economic activity cannot be understood as separate from morality and social justice.”

An international coalition

The fact that the founding conference of the new movement received 90 messages of support from 25 countries is testimony to the commitment of patriots internationally to these principles. At least three of the messages from outside Argentina came from individuals who are imprisoned because of their opposition to the policies of the Anglo-American establishment: Panama's Manuel Noriega; U.S. independent presidential candidate Lyndon LaRouche; and Lt. Col. Jesús Ortíz Contreras, a member of Venezuela's Bolivarian military movement. The reading of each message was met with thunderous applause and shouts of slogans such as “the Malvinas are Argentine,” “the Canal is Panama's,” “Viva the Great Fatherland,” “Viva Argentina.”

In his speech to the conference, Colonel Seineldín called for the very thing that most frightens the international banking community: “Our nation must integrate itself with Ibero-America's brother peoples, and those of the world. . . . In our America, today submerged in the tragedy of anarchy and political corruption, economic catastrophe, and a narco-terrorist war which expands daily . . . the only hope for survival is the desired revival, from among the ashes, of authentic nation-states, supported by their people and their historical culture.”

The National Movement, the colonel insisted, “is the vital force of the nation. . . . [It] must be for the Fatherland what the soul is to man. Without it the body, materialized as political action, cannot sustain itself or live.” In Argentina's history, he explained, this movement has inspired heroic deeds. Today, “because of intrigue, treason, and the subsequent aggression it suffered,” the movement is weakened, “but latent.”

Colonel Seineldín warned those present that “our forefathers, history, and all men and women of good will in Argentina are watching us. In our hands is the power to give life to the movement which reflects the national being, in its fight to rescue the Fatherland. . . . Know that the task we begin today together is not easy, but as the founder of the Fatherland said, ‘It is for men and women of courage that such enterprises were made.’ ”

The significance of such a nationalist movement being founded in the midst of profound international crisis, was not lost on the Anglo-American establishment and its friends. A particularly hysterical attack came from the Buenos Aires leftist daily *Página 12*, known also to convey the views of the U.S. Embassy. Under the headline “The Cross and the Sword,” the paper ranted that the MINeII possessed an “apocalyptic and conspiratorial view of the world” and retailed slanders against Lyndon LaRouche, describing him as an “obscure personality” with undue influence on the MINeII's founding.

How the communists with slanders against

Part 1, by Anno Hellenbroich

In our Sept. 11, 1992 issue, EIR urged readers to demand a full retraction from every media outlet that circulated the scurrilous lie that “LaRouche was involved in the assassination of Olof Palme.” To date, although the true story has appeared in some international press, no U.S. media have printed or broadcast retractions. The following article provides more information to put the media on the spot, where they belong.

At the end of August, a bomb blew a hole in the international psychological warfare operations. In Sweden, Herbert Brehmer, a former officer of the communist East German Ministry for State Security (the Stasi), six years after the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, revealed that he had personally invented the web of lies according to which Lyndon LaRouche and the political movements associated with him—the European Labor Party (EAP) in both Sweden and Germany, and the LaRouche wing of the Democratic Party in the United States—had been involved in the assassination. For eight years, this Stasi lie has been trumpeted throughout the world's media.

This lie was an essential preparation for the political trials against LaRouche and his movement in the United States. As LaRouche's defense lawyer, former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark, has repeatedly emphasized, before he could be thrown into prison, LaRouche first had to be publicly branded by the media as a “non-person.” The special “Get LaRouche” task force inside the U.S. government, and such hate groups as the Anti-Defamation League (ADL), were only too glad to pitch in with this worldwide defamation campaign.

Immediately after Palme's assassination, thousands of news wires, radio reports, and newspaper reports rushed to allege that LaRouche and the EAP were the “right-wing circles” out of which the assassination had been planned and carried out. Immediately following the first two waves of this worldwide slander campaign, LaRouche stated repeatedly that this was in fact a campaign of political defamation deliberately launched by the KGB and other eastern European intelligence services. The opening shot was fired at the famous press conference given by Georgi Arbatov in Moscow on March 1, 1986, at which he said that people in the Soviet

poisoned the West LaRouche

Union know that the murderers are to be found among western “reactionary” circles.

And now, following the collapse of the communist system in the East, former Lieutenant Colonel Brehmer comes into the light of day for the first time, with a piece of the truth about this targeted slander campaign.

News media in Mexico and Peru have taken up these admissions of a Stasi disinformation specialist, as a unique instance in postwar history. On Sept. 14, the Mexican magazine *Diez* published a detailed report about the statement of the ex-Stasi officer to the Swedish journal *Journalisten*, on how on the third day following the assassination, he had laid down a false trail. *Diez* added a comment on the dirty role played by the ADL and the NBC television network in the slandering of LaRouche. Angel Palacios Zea wrote in *Diez*: “Two years later, in October 1988, Erich Honecker, leader of the communist government of former East Germany, awarded a medal of honor to Edgar Bronfman, honorary vice president of the ADL. The ADL . . . played a central role in the operations of the U.S. intelligence services against LaRouche. . . . The slanders were an integral part of the secret intelligence war launched by the Bush administration with a number of politically motivated trials, leading to the imprisonment of LaRouche on Jan. 27, 1989.”

Functions of a ‘psywar’ officer

In order to measure the significance of Dr. Brehmer’s statements, and of the *modus operandi* of Department X of the HVA (Hauptverwaltung Aufklärung—the “Main Bureau of Enlightenment”) in the Stasi, the little brother of the Soviet KGB, let us take a brief look at Brehmer’s career.

After military service, Brehmer was promoted to the position of historian, specializing in military history. Beginning in 1961, he worked with the military intelligence service of the German Democratic Republic (G.D.R.). After the formation of Department X (“Active Measures, Disinformation”) in 1966, he soon switched over to the Stasi, later becoming active in Section 5 (“Intelligence Services”) until shortly before the collapse of the East German communist regime in late 1989. In interviews with the German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel*, Dr. Brehmer and his colleague, Lieutenant Colonel Bohnsack, reported a few more details on the

work they did (although the truth of these descriptions is of course difficult to ascertain).

Bohnsack reported the following about his “active measures,” when they concocted the so-called Kohl-Biedenkopf wiretap affair in 1975:

Der Spiegel: That had to do with an illegally recorded telephone discussion between Helmut Kohl, chairman of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] and his secretary general at the time, Kurt Biedenkopf. The text was anonymously leaked to *Stern* magazine, which unleashed a storm of controversy. The true culprits have never been identified.

Bohnsack: They’re sitting in front of you! Our bugging experts gave us the transcript. We doctored it to look like a transcript made by a U.S. intelligence service, and let someone at *Stern* run across it. It was supposed to look as if top German politicians were being bugged by American intelligence services. *Stern* printed our version. Kohl and Biedenkopf later confirmed their telephone conversation.

Der Spiegel: The contents had been correctly reported?

Bohnsack: Yes; we only falsified the source.

So, it was a typical “dirty trick” in the worst Stasi tradition. From these interviews, the mission orientation of this disinformation department emerges clearly:

- exposure and defamation of other states, governments, political groups, and individuals;
- inciting the population against state institutions, and disrupting and influencing the political policymaking process in specific countries;
- disruption of the relations among non-communist states, especially between countries of the so-called advanced and developing sectors;
- keeping western intelligence services off balance, and discrediting them.

One crucial task of the disinformation department consisted in approaching journalists, politicians, and economists as cleverly as possible and turning them into “unconscious manipulators” or “useful idiots,” by having them run across such “cribbed” material.

Two examples cited by Brehmer and Bohnsack are particularly noteworthy in connection with the political witchhunt launched against the LaRouche movement. In the words of the Stasi colonels, the concept of such “psychological warfare” was relatively simple: For example, secret information coming from the West (through bugging, covert reproduction, etc.) underwent an “expert reworking” and was then played back into the West, functioning there according to the “time bomb principle.” Provided the “trajectory, timing, and favorable circumstances” were calculated correctly, the “moral impact” of such “information” was tremendous.

In the news media, special efforts were made to give strong support to the daily *Berliner Extradiensst*. “Its founder,

Carl Guggomos (code name 'Gustav'), who had worked at the SPD's [Social Democratic Party weekly paper] *Vorwärts*, soon got into both editorial and material difficulties. Via numerous already available eastern contacts, Guggomos then came across the G.D.R. Association of Journalists, and thus came into contact with us. Without our editorial contribution, and without our funding, Guggomos and his *Extradienst* would have never survived."

In light of these admissions, it is no longer surprising that in 1975 the *Berliner Extradienst* was one of the first publications in Germany to pick up the U.S.-fabricated characterization of the LaRouche movement as "violent" and "right-wing," after Stasi chief Erich Mielke had pointed the paper in the right direction.

Other channels of influence ("legal covers") emerge in relation to the Stasi's association with phony "Nazi-hunter" Beate Klarsfeld. According to Brehmer and Bohnsack, Klarsfeld, while working many years ago as the contact person of one of the Stasi's legal fronts, received incriminating material on Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger. So it is no surprise that the Stasi's relations to such ostensibly Jewish organizations as B'nai B'rith or the ADL, and also to the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations (OSI), were frequently utilized to feed out such "doctored" reports. One demonstration of this is the German Association of Those Persecuted by the Nazi Regime (VVN) and its newspaper *Die Tat*, which was always ready with new smears against LaRouche.

"Such useful left-wing tools would line up at our door, and, whenever possible, they would always receive material from us."

But the "business" they had with the EAP in Germany had quite different motives, since Brehmer confirms that at that time he was working in Section 5 ("Western Intelligence Services"), whereas normally this particular "business" would have been handed over to Section 2.

The following portion of his *Der Spiegel* interview sheds some light on this: "Another action, under the code name 'Flanke,' was directed against strategic and military policy efforts of NATO, with special attention to the northern and southern flanks." Indeed, it was in March 1983 that LaRouche's proposals to construct a cordon of beam weapon defenses, resulted in President Reagan's famous speech inaugurating the Strategic Defense Initiative. The speech set off alarm bells in Moscow, East Berlin, and elsewhere. A flood of grotesque slanders was unleashed against LaRouche and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche. Corresponding U.S. circles played a supporting role.

That, in any case, is the reason that, from Moscow's side, the assassination of Palme was the moment to achieve "the greatest moral impact," with a well-planned campaign of character assassination against LaRouche.

Following the recent arrest of Baader-Meinhof "lawyer" Klaus Croissant and the revelation that his client Brigitte

Heinrich, from 1982 until her death in 1987, had been simultaneously employed by the newspaper *tageszeitung* and the Stasi, its editors really ought now to clearly distance themselves from such lies as those which came from Mr. Brehmer's Stasi pen about the suspected "participants in the Palme assassination."

'Tageszeitung': Stasi's 'leftwing tool'?

What did Brehmer himself have to say to the Swedish journal *Journalisten*, about what happened three days after the Palme assassination, when Department X had been directed to intervene into the police investigations? "On my desk I drafted plans about how the EAP theory could be convincingly injected into the Swedish police investigation. The plan consisted of having a Swedish daily paper receive an anonymous telephone call. This was to occur during the first week following the murder."

And then, Andreas Juhnke, in a report datelined Stockholm appearing in *Tageszeitung* on March 3, 1986, became the first in Germany to report about alleged rumors that the Swedish police were concentrating on "right-wing extremist circles, all the way to the 'European Labor Party, EAP.'" As his source, Juhnke cited the Swedish newspaper *Expressen* (misnamed *Express* in his article), even though it was only on the following day that the latter paper published its own story on the EAP. It would be interesting to find out more from Juhnke and Brehmer about how the interplay among the Stasi, *Tageszeitung*, *Expressen*, and the Swedish police actually functioned. Today, six years later, *Tageszeitung* seems to have undergone a perfectly smooth transition from unabashed recipient of Stasi-launched news reports, to the recipient of similar "information" from U.S. intelligence circles—at least insofar as LaRouche is concerned, as is shown by its most recent article slandering the work of the Schiller Institute in Poland.

The next great wave of international slander was set off when a certain Willy Silberstein was allegedly the first to "find," among the signers of a petition circulated by the Swedish EAP, the name Victor Gunnarsson, thus bringing one of the people who had been under investigative arrest directly into connection with the EAP. On March 27, 1986, the pro-LaRouche German newspaper *Neue Solidarität* wrote the following about the interplay of these "useful idiots" (who are constantly termed so by the ex-Stasi psychological warfare experts) in this KGB-steered campaign: "Willy Silberstein, who is connected to the ADL and who wrote the slander article in *Svenska Dagbladet* along with Lindquist, is also a good friend of Folke Schimanski, a communist radio journalist. Schimanski maintains quite good contact with Bruno Storm, the Stockholm correspondent of the G.D.R.'s news bureau. The sister of the communist Schimanski, Vera Oredsson, is chairman of the official Swedish Nazi Party (NRP)." Interesting connections indeed! Perhaps Brehmer or Storm might like to say more about them.