## Carter must back the Baktiar option

LaRouche warns the Administration on dangers of further destabilization

The following is a policy statement on Iran by U.S. Labor Party Chairman Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

My representatives have checked the implications of the Iranian restabilization effort around Prime Minister-designate Baktiar with relevant official and other sources in Europe and elsewhere. It is clear that all Western continental European governments of importance are supporting this restabilization of Iran, and that only the British and their American "dumb giants" on a British leash are committed to near-term destabilization of a Baktiar government.

It is also clear that pro-Soviet elements in Iran are currently committed to the successful restabilization of Iran around Baktiar's "constitutional monarchy" package.

As long as the French-led European support of stability in Iran is permitted to be successful, the Soviet Union will play no significant direct role in the Iranian situation. However, should the Western Europeans prove unable to prevent the U.S. from supporting British destabilization efforts against Baktiar, it is probable that the Soviets

would view themselves obliged to intervene in the situation. The best estimate is that in event of an attempted "anti-Soviet Iranian generals' coup," Soviet sympathizers in Iran will react with a replay of the July 1917 Bolshevik mobilization against General Kornilov. The effects of a direct British-USA NATO intervention into Iran would, of course, have incalculable consequences.

Vital U.S. interests throughout the Third World and in respect of world petroleum needs are best served by supporting the Iran and related policies associated with France's President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. As long as Zbigniew Brzezinski, Walter F. Mondale, James R. Schlesinger, and Henry A. Kissinger continue to be major influences, in aggregate, in U.S. policy-making, the government of the United States is incapable of launching an independent and effective policy for the Middle East or any other part of the world. Since Western continental European governments are better judges of vital U.S. interests at this moment than the U.S. government itself, our national interests are best served by following and supporting the efforts of our anti-British friends.

## Media eggs Carter to 'hang tough' against Soviets

A massive propaganda barrage was let loose by Britain and Britishinfluenced media last week in an effort to move the Carter Administration into a confrontation with the Soviets over Iran. In France, Le Figure carried an assertion that the Soviet KGB was running everything in Iran, even the Shah's Britishlinked opponent, the Ayatollah Khomeiny. Newsweek's Arnaud de Borchgrave claimed improbably that the Saudis were threatening to go over to the Soviet camp because the Carter Administration wasn't hanging tough enough. And the Christian Science Monitor called on Carter to make "the quick and prudent decision which, for example, characterized John F. Kennedy's

management of the Cuban missile crisis."

The press barrage was an attempt, as former CIA official Ray Cline acknowledged in an interview (page 10), ... "to get a campaign to pressure Carter to stand up to the Communists." Some major examples:

"This is Mr. Carter's time of testing. We will find out now whether he has learned enough during his apprenticeship to be able to bring to bear on a real crisis the clarity of understanding and the capacity for quick and prudent decision which, for example, characterized John F. Kennedy's management of the Cuban missile crisis."

-Joseph C. Harsch, Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 2, 1979

"Officials seem to agree that even if the Shah manages to survive the crisis, Iran would be unlikely to continue as the self-proclaimed pillar of stability in the region. This has therefore led some to begin searching for another pro-Western nation that might fill this role in the future, what officials have begun to call 'a second pillar.'

"None of the nations within the Gulf, including Saudi Arabia, are thought to possess either the skills or the population necessary to take over Iran's security mission. As a result, analysts are looking farther afield for the 'second pillar,' and some Defense Department analysts contend that Israel, with its highly proficient armed forces, has taken on much greater strategic importance."

Richard Burt,New York Times,Jan. 2, 1979

"As Iran disintegrates, the Saudis maintain, the U.S. has begun to look to Mexico as an alternative to Persian Gulf oil. In response, they say, Saudi Arabia is veering away from a close alliance with the U.S., and hedging

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## Did the CIA fail in Iran?

Certain liars and fools are reporting that the CIA failed to evaluate the internal situation in Iran correctly. On the contrary, according to best sources, the CIA professionals produced an accurate reading on the internal situation in Iran itself. However, as in the case of the British operation in Shaba province of Zaire last year, the official CIA position had next to no correlation with the factual findings produced by Agency professionals.

With aid of high-level sources of many governments, the U.S. Labor Party has accumulated a mass of crosschecked facts which account for every significant element of the destabilization of Iran. Acknowledging that elements of the U.S. intelligence establishment were deployed on British leashes into this situation, every facet of the destabilization was directed from outside Iran itself, with overall coordination by London.

To the extent there was any failure in the findings and evaluations of CIA professionals, those professionals did not misread the internal situation in Iran. Their sole failure was their fear of bucking Brzezinski and others, their fear to identify and to counteract British-coordinated elements behind the destabilization.

Let us review key known elements of the destabilization.

The central figure of the destabilization was Ayatollah Khomeiny, who began his role in the destabilization from his former exile base in Iraq, and following his expulsion from Iraq, abused the hostility of France. Khomeiny has

a long British-intelligence pedigree, dating from his formative period in the British-created and Britishintelligence-controlled Moslem Brotherhood. The network in which Khomeiny is situated is a collection of Asharite cults fostered as British-intelligence agents-of-influence over a period now approaching two centuries.

The organizations most prominently featured together with Khomeiny included the following.

The Bahai cult. This is a synthetic religious cult created by British intelligence during the 19th century, paralleling the Theosophy cults of Madame Blavatsky and her heiress Annie Besant. This is run as an intelligence cover through centers in Britain, the USA, Israel and Iran, and operated through British-Israeli intelligence networks deployed under the international cover of the British faction of Freemasonry.

The Aspen Institute. The Aspen Institute is a de facto branch of British intelligence, with notable bases in Chicago, West Berlin and Colorado.

Israel-Peking. The drug-financed wing of Chinese Communist foreign intelligence is codeployed from Israel throughout the region Brzezinski has defined as the "Arc of Crisis," working in concert with networks coordinated through the Socialist International and the Socialist International's "Trotskyist" and "Maoist" subsidiaries. The Israelis, Peking and the Socialist International are running an escalation of bloodshed in Eritrea, the Ogaden region of Ethiopia, and elsewhere, and are in place to launch a destabilization in both the Oman and Yemeni

its bets with the Soviet Union. The Saudis gave their tacit approval to the Camp David process; they assumed that Carter had decided to act resolutely to contain Soviet expansionism in the entire area through a tacit alliance between Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Iran and Israel. But the Saudis say they have concluded, from Carter's equivocal performance during the Iranian crisis, that the President is defeating his own strategy and is emboldening, not discouraging, the Soviets.

"The Saudis' new perspective has wide-ranging implications. They are talking to the Russians about establishing diplomatic relations. And in private conversations, top Saudi officials now say they believe that the Geneva conference, where the U.S. and USSR are co-chairmen, is the proper approach to a comprehensive Mideast settlement. . . .

"Some of the Saudis' own recent actions could get them into trouble with Washington. They backed away from the Camp David peace process, which helped persuade Egypt to stiffen its terms. Later, they acquiesced to OPEC's large oil-price increase. Unless the Saudis can show that American weakness caused those steps, there may be second thoughts in the U.S. about the sale of F-15 jet fighters to Riyadh."

> Arnaud de Borchgrave Newsweek, Jan. 1, 1979

"Things are as bad for the West as they could possibly be and they are getting worse. The Europeans have to deal with the weakest American administration in my lifetime."

 Former British Conservative Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, quoted by syndicated columnists Roland Evans and Robert Novak, Jan. 2, 1979

"Everyone knows that the USSR does not desire the installation of an Islamic regime in Teheran. But that's not the question, contrary to what we have been told complacently by the majority of the Western mass media. . . . Far from carrying on a religious discourse, this sinister old man (Ayatollah Khomeiny — ed.), manipulated by the Tudeh, has not ceased to launch appeals to insurrection more closely resembling Marxist methods than religious inspiration. . . .

"The internationalization of the Iranian affair creates conditions for world conflict. Through it, Moscow intends to return to the classic solution of dividing up zones of influence. Authorizing, thereby, Mr. Carter to save face. But at the price of the Finlandization of his principal ally in that part of the world.

> -Jacques Guilleme-Brulon Le Figaro, Jan. 3, 1979