

article in the magazine *Communist of the Armed Forces*, titled, "On Contemporary Military Strategy," which launched the project Soviet publications call the Scientific Technological Revolution (STR). It stated, *inter alia*: "The range of problems of military strategy includes the determination of the economic basis of the building of the armed forces, its structure, its equipping . . . the determination of the composition of the armed forces for peacetime and for time of war, the making of a reserve of arms, equipment, primarily nuclear weapons, as well as material reserves. . . ."

Following that congress, a cautiously growing alliance between the General Staff and the KGB under the just-appointed Yuri Andropov, methodically strangled the Brezhnevite party-hacks, until, eventually, it brought about the present combination in Gorbachov's perestroika. They intend to have the best of both Bukharin's NEP and Stalin's relentless industrial drive.

The Western role

As to how they proceed to make investment decisions, it is not really up to them. Much more depends on what a certain group of leading Western industrialists intend to give Russia. For this, the prudent intelligence analyst must watch closely two groups: in the United States, the interests that promoted William Verity to the post of secretary of commerce; in Europe, the industrial-financial interests which, in the first week of February, propelled Lothar Spaeth, the Minister President of West Germany's Baden-Württemberg, on a two-day visit with Gorbachov in Moscow. That group, which includes Olivetti, Siemens, Phillips, FIAT, Daimler-Benz, et al., represents the front line of European high technology—the only thing that counts in Soviet military technological-investment decisions.

Only one constraint limits Russian military decision makers at this time: what technological resources are available to them for investment? As was the case in previous applications of perestroika in Russian history, they are dependent on what the West will make available to them for investment.

In all previous instances, going even as far back as the reforms of Peter the Great and of Catherine, the Russian military establishment's options to invest were always constrained by what Western industrial-financial interests were willing to give them. In all previous instances, prior to the present case of Gorbachov's perestroika, the Russians received enough to modernize, but not enough to get ahead of their main competition. This time, they are entering this venture from a much stronger position, and they appear to be giving themselves some three-to-five years to establish preeminence.

Much of their success or failure will depend on the outcome of the present ongoing reorganization of Western Europe's technological and financial giants, such as those promoted by De Benedetti, Agnelli, and the financial coalition of Lazard Frères, Morgan Guaranty, and Brussels Lambert.

Lit Gaz unloads bile on LaRouche

The Soviet weekly Literaturnaya Gazeta on Feb. 3 published an extraordinary, full-page attack on Lyndon LaRouche, Jr. and his wife, Helga Zepp-LaRouche, headlined "Yankees and Teutons: The united neo-fascist party of Europe and the U.S.A. can't wait to get power." Penned by Aleksandr Sabov, the article includes a picture of a Teutonic warrior statue, and an American gun-toting Rambo.

The piece appears to have been rushed to press, to judge by the large number of simple factual errors and misspellings (e.g., "Marco Cuomo" and "Sam Nunni"). Many of the "quotes" attributed to Mr. or Mrs. LaRouche are outright fabrications.

The article is being closely scrutinized by Western intelligence specialists, as a signal piece of Soviet character assassination. Particularly noteworthy is the new Soviet assessment of LaRouche's popular support. A Moscow TV slander just over a year ago had an actor portraying LaRouche say, "Not a single voter supported us." But Sabov now gives LaRouche 10% of the vote.

Ellipses in brackets indicate EIR's abridgement. Others are in the original. Boldface is in the original.

"There is a new breed of people—they were born and live in Europe, but in their spirit and their way of thinking, it's as if they were from the other side of the Atlantic—100% Yankees," the French political scientist Philippe Deviller told me once. "In my books, I call them accordingly, 'Atlantic Europeans' or 'European Americans.' " . . .

Let this definition serve us as the key to the portrait gallery, which follows below. From its wall, reflecting one another as in a mirror, the "European Yankees" and "American Teutons" are looking. They are related not only by their spirit and their way of thinking. They also have a jointly developed plan already prepared, for worldwide restructuring [*pereustroistvo*]. [. . .]

I saw these people for the first time in November 1983, in Rome. The "Club of Life"—that very "Anti-Club of Rome"—together with the American journal *Executive Intelligence Review* and the "European Committee for Nuclear Energy," announced a conference here with open doors. The doors indeed were open, but on a table at the entrance, there was a list for the registration of guests. Having signed in, I headed into the room, but suddenly some young man shouted at me:

"You are from *Literaturnaya Gazeta*? Ay-yi-yi! Such a

man you offended, *such* a man! He comes to you with good and peace, and you bludgeon him over the head! How could you, oh my God, how could you insult him so?"

"But who is he?" I said, totally perplexed.

"Lyndon LaRouche himself!"

He spread in front of me a fresh issue of *LG*, which had just arrived in Rome (from Oct. 26, 1983). Quickly perusing a commentary by our political observer Fyodor Burlatsky, "Star Wars. The Space Program: A Casus Belli?" I shrugged my shoulders:

"For me, this is normal polemics. We don't share your ideas, and what's more, we consider them dangerous for peace. But what does this have to do with Lyndon LaRouche? Wasn't President Reagan, half a year ago, in March, the first to propose the idea of a 'Strategic Defense Initiative'?"

"No! Not the first! Reagan is a very respected person, very respected. But originally this idea belonged to LaRouche. Already a year ago, we held the first seminar in Bonn on the technological and military-strategic prospects for an anti-missile shield in space, capable of averting war. And you declare to the whole world, that this is a *casus belli*!" [. . .]

Wiesbaden is the residence of Helga Zepp-LaRouche; the little town of Woodburn in the state of Virginia, U.S.A., is the residence of Lyndon LaRouche. From these sister-cities, signboards are crawling out such as: "Fusion Energy Foundation," "Club of Life," "Schiller Institute," "Humanist Academy," "Anti-Drug Coalition". . . In Wiesbaden, besides those, is located the headquarters of the "European Workers Party," with branches already in five countries. In each of these, the paper *New Solidarity* is published—in translation from the German. The propaganda of "German culture and philosophy," undertaken by the LaRouchites all over the world, and the "war on drugs," in which they painstakingly sidestep the social roots of the phenomenon, are nothing but camouflage [*maskirovka*] for the true political aims of Wiesbaden and Woodburn.

This "elegant" guard has already dragged into courts all over the world many of those who offended it, who in the heat of their feelings dared to hurl at it the charge of neo-fascism. But let's remember: It was precisely on the "European Worker's Party" that the first suspicion fell, in the murder of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. To confirm—or to discard—this suspicion could only be done by a simultaneous cross-examination of witnesses, who were close to the scene of the crime, and the suspect Viktor Gunnarsson, a former member of this party. However, on the eve of the simultaneous cross-examination, a photo of Gunnarsson from a super-secret police archive hit the press! Thus, the most important act of the investigation was frustrated—the identification of the criminal! Did he have an alibi or not? Since the suspicion was not cleansed from Gunnarsson, how could it be cleansed from the "elegant" guard, marked with the

stamps "Made in the U.S.A." and "Made in Germany"? [. . .]

How could an even more serious suspicion be washed away—that of not yet committed, but already planned, mass murders? Let's proceed rapidly along our portrait gallery. Professor Erich Bage of Kiel University, who is already well over seventy, during the war persistently sought the secret of the atomic bomb for the Hitler Reich. Dr. Arnold Krafft-Ehrliche was one of the godfathers of the V-2 missile, which he tried to equip with a nuclear-fueled engine. Dr. Adolf Busemann, one of the designers of the swept wing for the jet airplanes of the Hitler "Luftwaffe." . . . These and many other scientists after the war made a decisive contribution to the creation of the American intercontinental ballistic missiles. Today they are the intellectual elite of the party of Teutons and Yankees. [. . .]

[I]n 1979, LaRouche dissolved the "American Workers Party" and instead created a new takeover group, the "National Democratic Policy Committee." This time a different strategy was chosen: The group, with lightning speed, infiltrated the Democratic Party of the U.S.A., which was weakened by its failures of the past years. Now it is making the third attempt to win for its leader the party mandate for the 1988 presidential elections. The chances of the "eternal candidate for the nomination" are, of course, insignificant, but when, in March of year before last, in the state of Illinois' primaries, two associates of LaRouche were among the winning Democrats, a terrible word swept the ranks of the party: "infiltration"! The lists were thoroughly cross-checked: In the primary elections in 29 states, the LaRouchites had fielded 800 candidates! People started talking aloud about a right wing trying to "take over the whole party." [. . .]

"I consider my task today to be to destroy the candidates whom I don't like. . . . You can count it up—all those who oppose me aren't around much longer. I destroyed Mondale in 1984, I will destroy Marco [sic] Cuomo, Sam Nunn [sic], Gary Hart." (From an interview with the French journal *Le Nouvel Observateur*, February 1987.) [. . .]

And so, the Euro-Americans. What kind of phenomenon is this? [. . .] In the name of what, are they so eager for power, for strength?

"Germany needs a strong and bold leader, capable of awakening in us the will for patriotic actions, and of proposing an idea which rises above our little, everyday concerns," I read in one of the leaflets of the "Club of Life," signed by Helga Zepp-LaRouche. And further on, in bold type: "THAT IS WHY I AM READY TO OFFER MY CANDIDACY FOR THE POST OF CHANCELLOR OF THE F.R.G. [Federal Republic of Germany]. . ."

Loss of the sense of the border between reality and fantasy, head-spinning projects, megalomania—all these symptoms of a dangerous political ailment have been stated a thousand times by Western commentators, who have been

observing the LaRouches for a long time. "Political paranoia"—that is their unanimous diagnosis cum verdict. But history has already known a case, when a maniac with analogous symptoms succeeded. . . . Let us allow the improbable. Let us allow, that Lyndon LaRouche (65) does get into the White House on his fourth attempt, and that Helga Zepp-LaRouche (39) does become chancellor of the F.R.G. The marriage alliance, concluded in 1977, was of profit for both of them: The wealthy young German entered "big politics" on the run, and the American leftist, having turned 180 degrees to the right, so exquisitely smoothed out his manners and speech, that NBC in a program devoted to him called him a "a small-time Hitler." This, of course, is an insult, but to a certain degree also an honor. But is it really so small-time, if literally from the beak of the nuclear lobby, knocked together by the "European Workers Parties" of the Old World and the ultra-right "Democrats" of the U.S.A., the American administration that is in power today, snatched the idea of the "Strategic Defense Initiative"? "This is the biggest threat to the Russians, and at present it is my biggest victory over them. . ." repeats LaRouche in all his interviews. So then, if fate really did raise the LaRouche couple to the pinnacle of power on both sides of the Atlantic, would they really, having generously and recklessly given their nuclear offspring to others, stay there with their hands empty? [. . .]

The family portrait would be incomplete without the third, the "moral foreshortening": The Teutons and Yankees especially like to hold forth about it. Echoing to a certain extent various concepts from social criticism, they taxi out the crudest demagoguery. The West is experiencing decadence. Art and public morality are in decline. Narcotics, jazz, rock music are the proof, that the prayers of St. Augustine have been forgotten. "Sex pollutes the environment more than nuclear waste!" Don't treat people sick with AIDS, but lock them away in quarantine camps, and divert the money for fighting this pandemic, which is spreading throughout the world, to the development of nuclear energy. The "Jew-Masons" and the "Aristotelian oligarchy of usurers" are to blame for the mortal sins, which have struck mankind today. And LaRouche promises the Americans a "moral presidency," a return to "the spirit of 1776," to the precepts of the founding fathers of the nation, to "neo-platonic humanism." The theme of a "strong America"—strong, of course, by arms first and foremost—is cleverly tied in with populist themes, which the average man has such a weakness for: curing morals, overcoming corruption, cultivation of idealistic notions, which, as the "new Platos" have it, can be inculcated on command, without getting into an analysis of the social causes of spiritual sores. Not to mention rooting out those causes!

Is it coincidental, that ideas analogous to LaRouche's are heard in France from the lips of the ultra-right leader Jean-Marie Le Pen? They are also similar in their popularity with the average man: both here and there, it's already around ten percent. [. . .]

Interview: Nasrallah Sfeir

Patriarch defends Lebanon's integrity

Patriarch Nasrallah Pierre Sfeir is 67 years old and succeeded Cardinal Khoraihe as Patriarch of the Maronites in 1986. He has undertaken a tour of various capitals with the aim of safeguarding the sovereignty and integrity of Lebanon. On Oct. 20-27 of last year, he was in Moscow, the first Maronite Patriarch to travel there. As he declared to the Italian Catholic monthly *Trenta Giorni*, the visit aimed at exploring the actual openness of the Kremlin's political authorities to work for peace.

He then declared: "I traveled to Moscow and then returned to Rome. Those who received me knew perfectly well that the Maronite Church has always been in communion with Rome, and that it is the only Eastern Church which does not have an Orthodox branch. Our identity as Maronite Catholics is thus very clear to them. . . . I know that in Lebanon there is not a civil war among Lebanese, but a war between foreign powers on Lebanese soil. Since the Soviet Union has allies in the region, I told myself that it was necessary to establish contact with its leadership, to ask them to use their influence to reestablish peace in our country. After 13 years of war, we are at the limit. We can no longer resist."

The following interview was conducted in Rome, on Feb. 6, 1988.

EIR: What are the reasons for your visit to Rome?

Patriarch Sfeir: I have come to Rome to participate in the work of the General Secretariat of the Synod of Bishops, of which I am a member, through the benevolent nomination made by His Holiness John Paul II, and also to co-celebrate Holy Mass, presided over by the Pope, in the Maronite rite on Feb. 2, on the occasion of the festival of the Entrance of Jesus into the Temple. I took advantage of this opportunity to have contact with representatives of the Holy See and of the Italian government who deal with Lebanese affairs.

EIR: In the course of the last months, you have traveled a