

to found a Russian Academy of Sciences. Russians in the Academy, in the government, and among publicists, were studying how science and industry developed in the young United States of America.

In 1807, Rumyantsev's colleague Finance Minister D. A. Guryev sponsored the publication in Russian of a seminal document on the American science of promoting industry, Alexander Hamilton's 1791 *Report on Manufactures*. It was translated by V. F. Malinovskii, who as first headmaster (1811-14) of the Tsarskoye Selo school for boys would be the teacher of Russia's greatest poet, Alexander Pushkin, and of M. A. Gorchakov, the Russian Foreign Minister who negotiated Tsar Alexander II's alliance with Abraham Lincoln. In his introduction to Hamilton's document, Malinovskii held that "all the rules, remarks and means proposed here" were "suitable" for Russia as well as they were for the United States.

Russian republicanism

Malinovskii's impulse to seize the best of America's republican, industry-building principles was no mere footnote to Russian history. Russia's own nation-building faction grew continuously, especially from the time of Peter the Great, always in contact with the republicans of Europe and America who were also responsible for the great republican project, the United States of America.

The history of Russia as a contest between *oligarchical* and *republican* policies is the subject of a Russian history project commissioned by American economist and Democratic Party figure Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. Since Soviet and United States policies toward each other "are more governed by impassioned mythologies than realities," LaRouche has written, it is vital for world security to provide a higher point from which to see each nation's interests.

Both for American patriots and for Soviet Russians, the LaRouche survey of Russian history, from the rise of the city-state of Kiev a thousand years ago to the shift of power into the hands of Lenin, is designed to give such a perspective. By looking at Russian history through the eyes of the American patriotic Whig tradition, a team of LaRouche's collaborators will vault over the prevailing mythologies of socialism and capitalism to reach the true principles of national interest. For Alexander Baryshev, and many others, it will be an eye-opener.

*Rumyantsev's views and his discussions with Adams are covered in Adams' diaries; they are also carefully documented in Soviet Russian historian N. N. Bolkhovitinov's *The Beginnings of Russian-American Relations, 1775-1815*, published in English by Harvard University Press, 1975; several of the quotations in this article are from Bolkhovitinov's compilation.

Investigative Leads

Did central banks silence P-2's Calvi?

by Umberto Pascali in Rome

On the morning of June 18, a London worker found, hanging on a scaffolding under the Blackfriars Bridge, two steps away from the City of London, the dead body of Roberto Calvi, the president of Italy's biggest private bank and a key figure in the P-2 scandal that has rocked Italy for the past year. In Calvi's pockets, Scotland Yard reported, were 10 kilos of stones—put there as a Mafioso "message": This is what happens to those who betray their "friends."

So ended the career of the powerful head of Banco Ambrosiano, whose name was associated with convicted Mafia financier Michele Sindona. As a member of the Propaganda-2 (P-2) masonic lodge which ran Italy's drug-and-dirty-money networks, and which mounted coup plots against the Italian government, Calvi took with him to the grave some of the best-kept secrets of Rome, Geneva, and London.

London authorities are now trying to sell the idea that Calvi killed himself. But on the front pages here is the story that Calvi "had to die" because he was about to reveal what he knew about the Grand Mother Lodge of London, of which he was a member, and its relationship to P-2.

Members of the Grand Mother include the most important bankers in the City and top aristocrats; the Grand Mother is probably the most important single lodge of the Scottish Rite Freemasons (headed by the British Royal Family) and is believed to be the center of a central bankers' network, encompassing the Bank of England, U.S. Federal Reserve, Bank of Italy and others.

The Italian police have asked British authorities to start an investigation of whether the City harbors a center for the recycling of money coming from Italy, and perhaps other countries—money collected through kidnapings and drug traffic.

This information was revealed in the Communist

Party-linked Italian daily *Paese Sera*, which adds that in 1979 the Milan magistracy had uncovered one such operation in London that was recycling dirty money. *Paese Sera* mentions in connection with Calvi one Italian Mafioso named Pierluigi Rotti, who in the early 1970s had built in London an empire of instant banks specializing in recycling dirty money, under the apparent protection of the British authorities. *Paese* concludes that after all "the Mafia is nothing but the violent instrument of other powers."

EIR's own investigation into the Calvi murder points to the all-important Hambros bank, which had extensive financial relations with Banco Ambrosiano and on whose board sits none other than former Foreign Minister Lord Carrington, who still runs Thatcher's foreign policy. Another suspect is the Duke of Kent, head of the London Freemasonic organization.

Just before his flight, Calvi was reported as saying: "I'm not a P-2 man, I belong to the real freemasonry, that of the Duke of Kent," indicating Calvi sought protection in London after he had received threats on his life.

Calvi disappeared from Italy exactly one week before his body was found. According to investigators, Calvi had left Rome for Venice accompanied by a person linked to international drug trafficking; from Venice he reached Vienna and then presumably Switzerland, where he apparently received a bagful of explosive documents on the Grand Mother before his arrival in London. After his death the bag disappeared.

At the time of his death, Calvi was scheduled to be interrogated in just a few days by Italian magistrates (prosecutor-judges) in connection with Calvi's appeal of his conviction on charges of illegal currency export. Sources here say Calvi, on the edge of a nervous breakdown, had recently met with Bettino Craxi, boss of the Italian Socialist Party (PSI). Immediately thereafter Craxi told his close collaborators of his alarm about the banker's "psychological fragility," and his fear that Calvi could no longer keep a secret.

Already when the P-2 scandal broke out last year, Calvi had confessed, among other things, that he had illegally funded Craxi's PSI to the tune of 21 billion lire at the direction of the P-2 lodge.

At that point Craxi started a loud campaign against the Italian magistrates, whom he accused of "police brutality" in their interrogations. He also suddenly demanded changes in the Italian constitution to limit the "excessive" power of the magistrates.

During the same period, banker Calvi admitted, "I am a member of the Grand Mother Lodge of London because [P-2 Grandmaster] Licio Gelli and Umberto Ortolani persuaded me to join. If I had disobeyed those orders, I could not have done business in the City of London."



Roberto Calvi's topmost controllers seem to have been in Great Britain.

Later, under questioning by a parliamentary committee, Calvi said he was forbidden to speak further on the London lodge. "I received death threats," he said. "I don't want to end up dead."

One theory here, put forward by the London correspondent of *Il Giorno*, is that Calvi became "the most important victim of the Falklands War." The journalist claimed Calvi was involved in financing the Argentine junta to the tune of 2 billion lire through Banco Andino.

Another version, put out by the Communist Party paper *Unità*, is that Calvi, after realizing that his Banco Ambrosiano was going unavoidably bankrupt, "decided to go secretly to the Grand Mother Lodge to ask for help. It is possible that, having gotten a refusal, he might have threatened to reveal the many secrets he knew. At that point the killers entered the action."

Calvi's testimony might well have shed a dramatic light on Italian magistrates' current investigation of the Bank of Italy. On May 28, Judge Raffaele Bertoni, a member of the highest body of the Italian magistracy, accused the central bank of covering up "illegal financial activities in the Italian banking system"—the recycling of drug money. For many years, Bertoni said, the Bank of Italy has "favored the parasitical and unproductive emergence of a certain powerful faction, with consequences that are before everyone's eyes."

The "powerful faction" to which Bertoni was referring is, of course, the P-2 Banco Ambrosiano group centered around Calvi.