

Schiller Institute exposes East bloc origin of slanders against conference

Leading networks in Western government agencies, institutions, and media have been caught red-handed conniving with East bloc intelligence, in an attempt to wreck the second international conference of the Schiller Institute on Sept. 22-23 in Wiesbaden, West Germany. This was denounced at a packed press conference in Bonn on Sept. 11 by leaders of the Institute, including Advisory Board members Vice Admiral (ret.) Karl-Adolf Zenker, Franz Hron, member of a World War II resistance organization, and Col. (ret.) John Bradley of the Bonn American Businessmen's Club.

The Schiller Institute was founded in May to mobilize support for rebuilding the German-American alliance against Henry Kissinger's "decoupling" schemes, and against the threat of a Soviet takeover in Europe.

On Aug. 16, 1984, *Neues Deutschland*, the official organ of the East German Communist Party, libeled the Institute as a "new right-wing" organization, which allegedly "misuses the name of a German classical poet" (Friedrich Schiller, the champion of republican liberty) and "despises all supporters of a policy of constructive negotiations with the socialist countries."

Neues Deutschland's co-thinkers in the West extend into the most "conservative" centers. Institute leaders have named Undersecretary Fred Ikle as the coordinator of "bureaucratic" obstruction to official U.S. Defense Department participation in the conference. Ikle is close to a group at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies coordinating a project for the "demise of NATO" and for handing Western Europe over to the Soviets. As CSIS specialist Robert Kupperman, put it, "More than anybody, we at Georgetown have been the only ones to talk frankly about the break-up of NATO. . . . In public, no one has been willing to talk about the demise of NATO in a formal sense except for Henry Kissinger. . . . We may just decide when the Soviets invade West Germany that we just don't care."

Soviet operations in West bared

"The brazen deployment of Soviet directed 'active measures' to disrupt the upcoming Schiller Institute conference is of unprecedented intensity," commented a security specialist preparing the event, "but what we are learning, as a result, about Soviet capabilities and 'agent of influence' op-

erations in the West, almost makes the inconveniences of this sabotage effort worthwhile."

"When an investigator finds the likes of a Social Democratic-linked military officer like Brigadier Gen. Hans Dieter Genschel, an alleged conservative analyst of Soviet affairs, Dr. Guenther Wagenlehner, members of the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, and leading civilian figures in the Pentagon articulating the same slanders against the Schiller Institute as published in *Neues Deutschland*, it does raise eyebrows," stated the security specialist.

In Bonn, the Institute's directors released a chart (see below) highlighting the more visible operatives and institutions that are spreading disinformation aimed at cutting down the audience of the Wiesbaden conference and keeping its message out of public sight. Starting in the spring, the Soviet leadership overplayed its hand by a barrage of wild, slanderous press attacks against Schiller Institute founder Helga Zepp LaRouche and her husband Lyndon H. LaRouche. The Kremlin was reacting to the LaRouches' successful campaign in Europe for beam-weapon defense—a serious obstacle to the Soviet strategy of decoupling Western Europe from the United States. Since then, Nazi-style harassment operations have intensified including the blackmail and threatening of individuals and organizations that were affiliating with the Institute, rumormongering and libel, and even physical violence. Recently, a gang of German Communist Party (DKP) members assaulted activists of the Schiller Institute in Munich.

Brigadier Gen. Hans Dieter Genschel reportedly has slandered the Schiller Institute as a right-wing organization and has pressured individuals not to cooperate with the Institute. Genschel, born in Jena, East Germany, came to the West in the early 1950s, joined the West German Army and rapidly rose through the ranks, getting a major career-boost under the Schmidt government. It is noted with interest that despite Genschel's affinity to the tradition of Count Baudissin, the "peace freak" of the German military, he has kept a high-ranking post in a conservative-led defense ministry.

As a member of the General Staff, Genschel is in charge of personnel affairs. That includes relations with veterans' groups; Institute representatives report they have witnessed harassment of numerous veterans organizations cooperating with the Institute.

Dr. Guenther Wagenlehner figures in the chorus that characterizes the Schiller Institute as “fascistic.” Dr. Wagenlehner is a specialist on Soviet affairs for the German General Staff who is popularly perceived as of a conservative bent. Yet, Dr. Wagenlehner is reported to be in complete opposition to the Schiller Institute’s warnings of imminent actions against West Germany by the “Third Rome” cult-dominated leadership of the Soviet Union.

Active adversaries of the Schiller Institute and the LaRouches

I. Soviet Union and East bloc

- A. The Soviet Union and East Germany
 - 1. Soviet Union
 - a. *Literaturnaya Gazeta*
attack on Lyndon and Helga Zepp LaRouche by name in fall 1983
 - b. *Izvestia*
 - c. *Pravda*
heavy attacks/slanders in March and April 1984 as “Nazi, CIA agents”
 - 2. The German Democratic Republic
 - a. Institute for Policy and Economics (CIPW)
involved in slander, spring 1984
 - b. Foreign Ministry
involved in slander activities
 - c. *Neues Deutschland*
Aug. 16, 1984 slander as “right-wing”
 - 3. ADN, Bonn (Allgemeine deutsche Nachrichten-agentur—official E. German news agency)
 - 4. German Democratic Republic Permanent Mission, Bonn
slandered SI as “very right wing” Aug. 27, 1984
- B. Under East bloc influence
 - 1. Directly related organizations
 - a. DKP (German Communist Party)
physical assaults, damages, slanders
 - b. VVN (DKP front “Association of Nazi Victims”)
slander as “Nazis,” “CIA”
 - 2. Indirectly related organizations
 - a. The Green Party, peace movement: Petra Kelly, Otto Schily, Gerd Bastian, Alfred Mechtesheimer, et al.
constant harassment, physical attacks, slanders as “Nazi,” “CIA” slander
 - b. Pugwash Conference
Victor Weisskopf, Linus Pauling, Martin

Kaplan

- c. Left extremist and terrorist scene
 - TAZ, (a West Berlin-based newspaper): Felix Kurz, Christian Stroebele slanders as “CIA,” “Nazis”
- d. Right extremist milieu
 - François Genoud
 - Otto-Ernst Remer
 - Franz Schoenhuber (Republicaner Partei)
attacks S.I. as being for “America First”
- e. FAP (Freie Arbeiterpartei): linked to neo-Nazi Michael Kuehnen
physical threats

II. Western countries, outside West Germany)

- A. U.S. State Department
 - 1. Charles Redman, NATO desk: slanders SI as “against NATO.”
- B. U.S. Defense Department
 - 1. Richard Perle, asst. secy. for policy: office says SI is “alarmist. . . stay away from them.”
 - 2. Fred Ikle, undersecretary of defense: coordinating bureaucratic opposition to participation of DoD spokesman at SI conference
- C. U.S. Embassy in Bonn
 - 1. Arthur Burns, ambassador
 - 2. P.D. Molineaux (1st secretary of political affairs)
 - 3. Hans N. Tuch (embassy counselor, Public Relations)
 - 4. H.F. Radday (1st sec. of press)
telex Aug. 28, 1984 against the SI as “ultra-right-wing organization”
- D. Henry Kissinger
threatened in March 1984 that he would “take care of LaRouche after the primaries”
Lawrence Eagleburger, formerly of State Dept. now director of Kissinger Associates
- E. Other U.S.
 - 1. Federal Bureau of Investigation
 - 2. NBC
March 1984 slander as “neo-Nazi” (subject of \$150 million libel suit by LaRouche)
 - 3. Anti-Defamation League of B’nai B’rith
slander as “Nazi, right-wing”
 - 4. Heritage Foundation
report July 19, 1984 against the SI, slander as “KGB”
- F. Some circles in French intelligence
slander Lyndon LaRouche as “KGB”

III. Federal Republic of Germany

- A. Government institutions
 - 1. Foreign Ministry

slander as "right wing radical"

- a. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher
 - b. Referat 204 (Amerika Referat)
 - c. Dr. Fenster, Schnelle, Pieck
2. German Embassy in Washington: Karl Prinz
 3. German Defense Ministry, Bonn
 - a. General Genschel, Fue I3
 - b. Lothar Ruehl
 - c. Dr. Wagenlehner
 4. Secret services
 - a. Euskirchen, school for Psychological Warfare slanders SI as "KGB"
 - b. MAD (Militärisher Abschirmsdienst—military counterintelligence) internal report slanders as "political cult"
 - c. Office for the Protection of the Constitution in North Rhine-Westphalia (under SPD control—see Parties) slander as "right-wing cultural group"
 5. German Family, Youth and Health Ministry: Mrs. Krawatski slander as "youth cult" (under court order to desist since early 1984)
- B. German political parties
1. SPD (Social Democratic Party)
 - a. Willy Brandt (party chairman)
 - b. (Hesse Prime Minister) Holger Börner physical attacks, slander as "cult-like"
 2. CDU (Christian Democratic Union) Mrs. Krawatski slanders in leading CDU circles as "KGB, East German communist," "youth cult"
 3. FDP (Free Democratic Party) Hans-Dietrich Genscher (see West German gov't)
- C. Other German institutions, universities, associations
1. German American Clubs: Mrs. Rittelmeyer
 2. Aspen Institute-Berlin: S. Stone; D Hamilton
 3. Social Science Institute at the Berlin University: Mr. M. Fichter
 4. DGHS (German Society for Humane Death) "cult, Nazi methods"; physical/legal threats
 5. Action Psychocult-danger
- D. Media
1. *Der Spiegel* (newsweekly): Mettke, Boelsche, Degler repeated slanders as "crazy," cult-like, linked to Western intelligence agencies
 2. *Frankfurter Rundschau* (daily): U. Knapp
 3. *Die Tagespost* (daily): Paul Langenberg
 4. *Stuttgarter Zeitung* (daily) slander article Aug. 31
 5. *Süddeutsche Zeitung* (daily) slander article August 1984

Soviets make move for

by Thierry Lalevée

When Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko meets with President Reagan on Sept. 28, the Middle East situation will definitely not be a major agenda item. Yet, the recent changes in the region will have great bearing upon their talks. Benefiting from America's repeated policy failures since 1979 and the recent Lebanese debacle, Moscow has been able to position itself as the leading power in the Middle East, toward which all countries are looking, willingly or not. There is little doubt that in the weeks before the American presidential election, Moscow will do its utmost to consolidate that position.

In the immediate days preceding his meeting with Reagan, Gromyko has a full schedule of meetings with Middle Eastern foreign ministers. On Sept. 24, he will receive the newly appointed Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Abdel Meguid, less than a month after the arrival in Moscow of the new Egyptian ambassador, Salah Bassiouny, and the arrival in Cairo of Ambassador Alexander V. Belogonov. This exchange was negotiated with the Egyptians by the last Soviet representative in Cairo, Vladimir P. Polyakov, now the director of the Near East department of the Soviet foreign ministry, who has made frequent visits to the region in recent months.

Also during September, Gromyko will make an official visit to the highly conservative state of Kuwait, the first such trip by a high Soviet official. The visit comes after the ratification in August of a military agreement between the two countries, which included everything "short of a mutual defense cooperation treaty," in the words of Kuwaiti officials.

No one will be really surprised, then, if Gromyko also finds the time to meet with Israeli representatives. Paving the way for such a meeting were the careful statements by the Chief of the Israeli General Staff, Gen. Moshe Levy, who told an American journalist in Washington on Sept. 8 that "Israel does not consider the Soviet Union as an enemy of Israel"—a direct answer to President Reagan's Sept. 6 address, in which he had characterized the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation agreement as "aimed at reducing Soviet influence in the Middle East."

Moscow's diplomatic cards

At the core of Gromyko's meetings will be Moscow's July decision to reactivate its Middle East "peace plan" for a