

## Moscow's effort to smother Schiller Institute meeting

by Criton Zoakos

The Sept. 22-23 conference of the Schiller Institute in the Federal Republic of Germany was the focus of fierce attention by a certain section of NATO political and intelligence services which wished the conference not to take place. The Soviet government and Warsaw Pact services also had made it emphatically clear that they wanted the conference to be derailed or at least boycotted. A lurid story of harmonious cooperation between Soviet and certain Western services was observed and recorded during the three weeks leading up to the conference.

Though this outrageous collusion failed in its purpose, it is worth reporting and analyzing for the conclusions it leads to. Here are the bare facts:

The Schiller Institute was founded on July 4, 1984 in Arlington, Virginia, on the initiative of Mrs. Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for the primary purpose of defeating the currently unfolding scenario of "decoupling" Western Europe from the United States. Among the main proponents of this decoupling are Henry Kissinger, who presented this scenario in his March 5, 1984 *Time* magazine article, and Kissinger's business partner, Lord Peter Carrington, the secretary general of NATO. The founding conference of the Schiller Institute was attended by more than 1,200 persons in Arlington. Many of its participants and members are ranking active and retired officers from the United States as well as from West European NATO member-countries.

That July 4 development, as was to be expected, drew

special attention both from Moscow and from certain Western quarters which, under the guise of "conservative anti-communism," are concocting the unsavory dish of "decoupling." These circles sounded the alarm when they realized that the Schiller Institute was proposing to restore the spirit of alliance in the West by revitalizing the underlying, commonly shared cultural and scientific foundations which had flourished among leading republican circles in Europe and America during the decades preceding and following the American Revolution.

This basic approach to cultural/political warfare taken by Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche and her husband, Lyndon LaRouche, was virtually instantaneously recognized by Moscow as a very significant threat. Among other items, a *Neues Deutschland* article on Aug. 16, by one Fred Böttcher, an East bloc "journalist" who had infiltrated the Arlington conference, set the tone for the campaign which followed. The article stated that LaRouche had gone on U.S. television for 10 half-hour broadcasts to propagate his "ultra-right-wing ideas," including the demand that the United States expand its armaments in space.

### The administration's shift

Following the Republican Party convention in Dallas, and at the height of Henry Kissinger's efforts (with the help of Secretary of State George Shultz) to arrange a meeting between Andrei Gromyko and President Reagan, the office

of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger sent a letter to the Institute in which, while the secretary regretted his inability to attend in person, he communicated his good wishes and support to Mrs. Zepp-LaRouche's stated political objectives. The matter of assigning another defense department spokesman to the Schiller Institute conference was left open for subsequent consideration. Then suddenly, Robert McFarlane's National Security Council (NSC) issued a directive *prohibiting anybody associated in any capacity with the executive branch to attend the Schiller conference*. The prohibition was issued by the National Security Council Secretariat, headed by one Bob Kimmit.

Subsequently, certain known persons inside the offices of Undersecretaries of Defense Fred Ikle and Richard Perle moved with great bureaucratic aggressiveness to extirpate any sympathy toward the Schiller Institute's conference within the uniformed services. The matter acquired the aura of scandal within days. Discipline was imposed by means of Ikle's and Perle's offices invoking the "sanctity" of "civilian rule" over uniformed officers. A rude bottom line was drawn: "I don't care what you think, *nobody* goes to the Schiller conference."

Simultaneously, through channels from the NSC and the State Department, instructions were sent to Western Europe to initiate on-the-ground operations to disorganize the Schiller conference. Two such channels utilized were the United States embassy in Bonn under Ambassador Arthur Burns and the United States Information Agency in Germany. USIA official Thomas Tuch, in particular, contacted the press office of the Bonn Chancellery with urgent requests to put pressure on German nationals scheduled to speak at the Schiller conference to cancel their appearances. Simultaneously, the U.S. embassy in Bonn published and circulated a scurrilous "Wireless Bulletin, No. 106," shamelessly slandering Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche.

### **Soviet moles in Bonn**

Ironically, these Washington-ordered dirty tricks in West Germany ran hand-in-hand with a similar Moscow-ordered operation originating inside the Bonn defense ministry. This involved Gen. Dieter Genschel, who assigned one Colonel Vollert of the ministry's PSV (*Psychologische Verteidigung*) psychological-warfare section to work full time to disrupt the Schiller conference. Both General Genschel and Colonel Vollert are uniquely important, each in a very different way, in helping us understand why the National Security Council and its ancillaries back in Washington are blundering into treasonous behavior so outrageously.

General Genschel, the chief of the "get LaRouche" squad inside the West German defense ministry, is heavily suspect of being an agent of the Soviet secret services. He was born in 1934 in what is now East Germany, and he joined the West German army, the Bundeswehr, in 1956. He was promoted

to the rank of general by the Social Democratic governments of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt, primarily because he helped the Social Democratic Party's (SPD) drive to transform the Bundeswehr into a politically loyal tool of the Social Democracy under the much touted program of "integration of soldiers into society." General Genschel's controller appears to be the parliamentarian Horst Jungmann of the SPD Military Committee, who gained infamy by organizing the "talks" in Schleswig-Holstein during the spring between the West German SPD and the East German Socialist Unity Party, the SED.

General Genschel's "case officer" in the get-LaRouche operation, Colonel Vollert, becomes interesting when seen in the context of the *Psychologische Verteidigung* sector to which he belongs. There appears to be a very influential current of thought within this branch of the Bundeswehr which argues, in terms almost identical to those used by the USIA and Radio Liberty official James Buckley, that the key to "destabilizing" the Soviet Union is the promotion of Dostoevsky-style Russian chauvinism and Berdyaev-style Russian Orthodox Christianity. In short, they argue in favor of promoting the "Third Rome" and *Matushka Rus* (Mother Russia) ideological revival now in full swing in the Soviet Union.

There is a third official inside the West German defense ministry who shared with Vollert the distinction of running anti-LaRouche operations as well as supporting the revival of the Third Rome ideology in the Soviet Union, namely Dr. Günther Wagenlehner, a man whose intriguing history includes a stint in a British POW camp after the war and, mysteriously, a subsequent 10-year stint in a Soviet POW camp, followed by a still unexplained release in 1955. Wagenlehner appears to be in close contact with U.S. conservative think-tanks, including the Hoover Institute, which also shape his enthusiasm for the revival of Dostoyevskian Third Rome chauvinism in the leading rungs of Soviet society today.

### **The issue of the 'Third Rome'**

A close scrutiny of these events surrounding the Schiller Institute conference, arcane though they may appear to the casual observer, reveals that both the Soviet leaders concerned with the "LaRouche phenomenon" and their oligarchical-oriented ideological interlocutors in the West are taking extremely seriously the challenge presented to them by the Schiller Institute in terms of cultural warfare. The issue of LaRouche's Third Rome analysis is pivotal in this whole affair. All the individuals and institutions in West Germany and elsewhere in Europe which became involved in the counter-organizing against the Schiller Institute conference appear to be fervent promoters of the revival of Third Rome chauvinism in the Soviet Union. In a similar way, all the U.S. individuals and institutions which exerted efforts to

derail the Schiller conference had been previously identified by this review as promoters of Third Rome Russian chauvinism as, presumably, preferable ideologically to "communist ideology." These include such Kissinger-associated individuals as Lawrence Eagleburger and the "Project Democracy" which he spawned. From the NSC and its immediate collaborators, they include Dr. John Lenczowski; Ambassador Jack Matlock, a Kissinger appointee from the Foreign Service; NSC consultant Jan Nowak; and National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane. And from other government agencies: Richard Burt and Mark Palmer of the State Department; Fred Ikle and Richard Perle of the Defense Department; James Buckley of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe.

We have reliable reasons to believe that the Soviet embassy made the unconditional demand to the White House that in order for the Gromyko-Reagan meeting to proceed, LaRouche's Schiller conference must be "derailed." However, more is involved in the matter than that meeting by itself.

The meeting was arranged by Kissinger and Carrington as part of a conditioning process designed to accustom President Reagan and the Reaganite constituencies to a new era of "arms control" deals which will be quite different from those of the 1969-77 period. Kissinger and Carrington preside, directly or indirectly, over a set of think-tanks and institutions which are peddling the dangerous idea that American diplomacy should facilitate the promotion of Third Rome chauvinism in Moscow. Influential analyses are being put forward which argue that the "Soviet Empire is crumbling." As evidence, they present the true fact that institutional and ideological "communism" is receding drastically in the Warsaw Pact countries. However, they cleverly edit out the additional fact that this decline of communism in the Soviet bloc is a fully integrated aspect of Soviet government policy. Indeed, as *EIR* has repeatedly argued, the decline of "communist" forms of domestic propaganda and their replacement with chauvinist, Dostoyevskian Third Rome exhortations, is the domestic component of the Soviet leadership's drive for world domination.

Should Reagan and the Reaganite constituencies be able to eventually see through this problem and should they abandon the foolish belief that the supremacy of Third Rome chauvinism over "communism" is good news for the West, then they might manage to extricate themselves from the treacherous path of "arms control" negotiations that Kissinger and Carrington are about to inaugurate with this contrived Gromyko-Reagan meeting.

Since the Schiller Institute is the best representative of the method and approach required to see through this web of "crumbling empire" deception, Gromyko had no choice but to demand that "derailment" of the Schiller conference be a precondition for his meeting with President Reagan. He is attempting to protect the assumptions upon which that meeting is occurring. The trouble is that immoral fools and traitors in the NSC are doing his work for him.

## 'Hitler-Stalin' revival

by Konstantin George

In mid-September the Soviet Union internationally distributed a Tass wire written by Tass Deputy Director Krasikov, and simultaneously, a major article in *Sovietskaya Rossiya*, the newspaper of the Russian Republic of the U.S.S.R., both praising the Aug. 23, 1939 signing of the Hitler-Stalin Pact. That pact certified the outbreak of World War II nine days later, but the Soviet publications praise the pact as "necessary" to "gain time" for the Soviet Union.

The statements and articles are timed less than two weeks before the Reagan-Gromyko summit in Washington Sept. 28, and include the current Soviet "Big Lie" that U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl are "neo-Hitlerites" and "Nazis." This establishes beyond any doubt that the Soviet statements are a signal to Henry Kissinger, his business partner, current NATO Secretary-General Lord Peter Carrington, and allied Western oligarchs and appeasers that the Soviet Empire is ready to "negotiate" another "Hitler-Stalin" pact, a redrawing of the East/West line of division or "New Yalta" that would incorporate all of continental Europe into the Soviet sphere.

The substance and the tone of the Tass commentary, appearing in the midst of what the Soviets themselves proclaimed in early September to be the "most dangerous period in Soviet-U.S. relations since the end of the Second World War," is ominous and menacing. Tass says pointedly that Stalin and Molotov were "compelled to sign" a non-aggression pact to "gain time" to prepare for war, and, most chilling of all, Tass emphasized that the "lessons" of that time are still "applicable" today. Tass commentator Krasikov stated that the Soviets were "not fooled by Hitler" and knew exactly what they were doing. Krasikov then quotes from the *Pravda* editorial of Sept. 15, 1939, which directly preceded and signaled the Red Army's stab in the back of Poland, reeling under the Nazi onslaught, and Soviet occupation and subsequent annexation of 40% of pre-war Poland. That editorial called for a full alert of all Soviet armed forces, "so that rapidly developing events cannot catch us unprepared."

The following Tass passages demonstrate unassailably that Russia is putting out feelers for big changes on the map: After referring to the "criminal plans of the Nazi first-strike theoreticians and practitioners," Tass cites those who today talk of "first strike," "crusade," and "way of life" (referring to the "Nazi Way of Life" then and the "American Way of Life" now), making the "case" for a "New Yalta" explicit. If anybody missed the point, it was spelled out even more explicitly in the *Sovietskaya Rossiya* article; "Do President