

air raid into Iran in April 1980 failed because of the 'intervention' of Soviet MiG-21 airplanes."

Not mentioned by Ulyanovskii, but unquestionably a factor in his outburst against *Hostage to Khomeini*, was the chapter of the book that identified the interface between Soviet and British intelligence in the Middle East, in the person and networks of former British intelligence kingpin, now KGB General Kim Philby. The point Ulyanovskii and his bosses would prefer not to draw attention to is that the Soviet Union since the war has acquired extensive assets of British and Nazi intelligence services in the Middle East and South Asia.

### Tashkent

How these assets are deployed, through a vast machine of covert operatives, commandoes, priests, party men, and ethnographers, is the subject of the *EIR* Special Report, *How Moscow Plays the Muslim Card in the Middle East* (1983). Ulyanovskii's International Department and the Soviet Academy of Sciences' Orientology Institute, on the board of whose journal sits Ulyanovskii, are in the thick of it.

The Third World section of the International Department descends from the Communist International's July 1920 Baku Congress of Peoples of the East. Dominated by the group known as Islamo-Marxists, the Baku conference charted Comintern policy for the colonial sector, stressing the revolutionary fervor of the East.

Shortly after Baku, the Comintern's Central Asiatic Bureau was set up in Tashkent by the Indian M.N. Roy, a freelance agitator who, before hooking up with the Comintern in Mexico, had co-founded the Mexican Communist Party while on a German intelligence payroll. Roy's Tashkent bureau was succeeded in 1921 by the Moscow-based Eastern Section of the Comintern, the immediate predecessor of Ulyanovskii's office.

In the 1950s, the Soviets turned to the British and Italian Communist parties, in particular, for help in building up the Third World expertise of the International Department and the foreign affairs think-tanks. These parties had great experience in colonial affairs; the British party at times functioned effectively as an arm of the British Foreign Office. Its leading "Third Worldist," a frequent contributor to Soviet journals in the 1950s, was R. Palme Dutt, the half-Indian cousin of Swedish Social Democrat Olof Palme.

Ulyanovskii works through both this Comintern apparatus and the Orientology Institute, whose job is to profile social and cultural developments in the Mideast and Asia with the aim of their optimal exploitation by the U.S.S.R. Based in Moscow, the Soviet orientologists maintain satellite centers in Tashkent and the other Soviet republics of Central Asia. There, as well as to the officially sanctioned Muslim Board in Tashkent, potential friends and troublemakers come from Iran, India, and elsewhere for consultations and training.

# Moscow attacks the

by Nancy Spannaus

In the midst of Euromissile deployments, famine in Africa, and a worldwide depression, it hardly seems likely that the Soviet Central Committee would put the matter of birthday celebrations for Friedrich Schiller on their agenda this fall. Yet it seems that that is precisely what they did. There is no

## *New Times* hits the Schiller Institute

*The following are excerpts from Vadim Zagladin's article in New Times attacking the Schiller Institute:*

Here is a report from the United States.

An organization calling itself Schiller Institute was set up there in August. The list of sponsors includes organizations of the U.S. extreme Right like the American Conservative Union and the Heritage Foundation [sic], and also notorious West German reactionaries.

After consulting the appropriate quarters in Wiesbaden, the founding fathers chose Arlington, a suburb of Washington as the site for the new organization. The choice of name suggests the noblest intentions, but the institute's neo-Nazi, revanchist programme shows that it was an act of sacrilege towards the memory of the great humanist. Europeans? The directors of the new organization dismiss them as "feeble-minded weaklings" for favouring trade with socialist countries. Members of the peace movement? "Traitors ignorant of military matters."

The institute's purpose is to "re-establish the Western alliance on a new, positive basis," that of a "healthy world order" (doesn't this recall Hitler's "New Order"?)

The American interpretation of a "healthy world order" is identical with the content of the "crusade" against socialism, for establishing U.S. world hegemony. And the campaign for such a "world order" provides a sphere of action for the West German Right, with the revanchists at their heels.

# Schiller Institute

other explanation for the fact that *New Times*, an international periodical of Soviet officialdom, published in its mid-October issue an attack by Central Committee member Vadim Zagladin on the Schiller Institute.

Zagladin's article, entitled "Designs of the Doomed," begins as one of the Soviet Union's standard series of attacks against so-called revanchism in West Germany. As such, it is a patent fallacy of composition, putting together phrases and images in such a way as to paint a picture of a Germany raring to charge across the borders into Eastern Europe.

Nothing, of course, could be further from the truth, and Zagladin, who oversees Soviet Communist Party relations with Western communist and social-democratic parties, certainly knows it.

Suddenly, two-thirds of the way through, the Zagladin article departs from its ordinary "revanchism" script:

"As well as maintaining close ties with definite circles within the present Federal Republic's ruling quarters, the latter-day Hitler worshippers and apostles of revanchism have other patrons, too." Zagladin then goes into his attack on the Schiller Institute, claiming it is a tool of the United States. (See box)

Aside from certain hilarious features about Zagladin's description—including linking the militantly anti-LaRouche Heritage Foundation to the Schiller Institute—the attack follows the pattern of previous Soviet attacks on the activities of Lyndon H. LaRouche. The program of the Institute—which rests on the republican principles of the nation-state and freedom established by the poet Schiller—is characterized as "neo-Nazi" and "revanchist."

But there indeed is something new here. While the Soviets have devoted much vituperation to LaRouche, especially following the announcement by President Reagan of a policy of strategic defense, most of their attacks have centered on LaRouche personally. This attack is different.

In fact, the pattern of behavior, and the level from which the attacks are coming, leads one to the conclusion that the Soviets currently see the Schiller Institute, which was founded by Helga Zepp-LaRouche and her husband, as a vital threat to their plans for world domination in the immediate period ahead.

This is not the first time that the Soviets have attacked the Schiller Institute. The first attack occurred in *Neues Deutschland*, the official daily of the German Democratic Republic,

on Aug. 16, 1984. At that time, the Schiller Institute was only a little more than a month old, having been founded at a gathering of about 1,000 individuals at Arlington, Virginia on July 4. Extraordinary indeed.

*Neues Deutschland's* attack functioned as a signal piece to Soviet agents of influence in West Germany, where the Institute was planning to hold its second international conference on Sept. 23-24. As usual, the content of the attacks was unimaginative. The Schiller Institute was labeled a "right-wing extremist organization." Most dangerous, in the author's opinion, was the link of the Schiller Institute to the electoral campaign of U.S. independent Democrat Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., who was cited as having "large political influence in the United States."

## Telegram of greetings from Colombia's Betancur

*The telegram sent to the Schiller Institute in Bogotá, Colombia, by President Belasario Betancur is printed below:*

Palacio Narino  
Bogotá  
Presidential Palace  
Nov. 7, 1984, 5:20 p.m.

Professor Gerardo Teran Canal  
Schiller Institute  
Bogotá

I send you, and all of the participants in the Institute, my congratulations on the occasion of the commemoration of the 225th anniversary of the birth of the poet Friedrich Schiller.

The admiration which his works awaken among all lovers of art and liberty, and the immortality of his artistic and pedagogical ideals, make of the German poet one of the great beacons of humanity. I am therefore very pleased to join with you in the commemorative acts which the Schiller Institute has organized in memory of his work. I regret that I am not able to join you personally, but I am with you in spirit.

Receive the warm greetings of your compatriot and friend,

Belisario Betancur.

What the Soviets were really upset about was not very hard to see. Before the activity of the Schiller Institute, including mass petitioning and mass media coverage, took off in the early summer, the Soviets had virtually a free hand at organizing every part of the political spectrum of West Germany into a "capitulation" faction. But with the emergence of a U.S.-based organization dedicated to preserving the U.S.-German alliance on terms which would not only provide military defense, but also economic recovery, the Soviets were faced with a revival of patriotic *spine* in West Germany that they didn't like at all.

The Soviet signal succeeded in getting the message to important agents of influence in the West, including individuals in the U.S. embassy in Bonn and in West German conservative circles. But they did not succeed in sabotaging the West German conference. Not only did the conference draw more than 1,000 persons, including 100 from the United States, but Helga Zepp-LaRouche, the Schiller Conference founder who had been unable to return to her country for nearly a year due to the level of security threat posed by the Kissinger-KGB forces, was able to keynote the conference.

### Cultural warfare

With this second attack on the Schiller Institute, the Soviets are indicating what other intelligence sources watching the progress of that institution have also noted—the Schiller Institute represents a powerful rallying point for the strengthening of the Western Alliance around policies that will effectively deter the Russians.

The way that the Schiller Institute has shown this potential is not with especially massive forces (although over 700,000 signatures for the defense of the Western Alliance have been gathered), or with the adherence of many prominent personalities. The potential has been demonstrated through the power of the *idea* that a revival of Western cultural values, best represented by Schiller, hold the key to preventing the collapse of the West before the Soviet offensive.

This is a kind of power, cultural power, which the Russians quite correctly fear.

There is no more striking example of this power than the furor which the Schiller Institute has set into motion with the plans for the international celebration of Schiller's 225th birthday. Helga Zepp-LaRouche set the goal that these celebrations be even larger than those of 1859, which drew tens of thousands of individuals into parades, concerts, and poetry readings throughout the United States and Western Europe. With only six weeks to put the celebrations together, it appears that this indeed will be done.

It was to be expected that the call for massive public celebrations of Schiller's birthday would be well received in West Germany, where the population well knows and esteems their beloved poet. Before the blast of threats and counterorganizing had issued from the Soviet agents of influence in that country, the celebrations planned there—from Berlin to Dortmund to Munich—were on a grand scale.

It was in Germany, the first Western country the Soviets hope to assume power over, that they and their allies among the oligarchy of the West took the most aggressive action to stop these celebrations. Like the Nazis, who demanded that certain sections of Schiller's works be expurgated because of their republican content, the Soviets and their agents of influence have moved hard to try to suppress the revival of Schiller's ideas of beauty and political freedom.

But the Russians have been outflanked. While they were deploying to prevent celebrations in West Germany, the idea

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*"With the emergence of a U.S.-based organization dedicated to preserving the U.S.-German alliance, for both military defense and economic recovery, the Soviets were faced with a revival of patriotic spine in West Germany that they didn't like at all."*

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of the birthday parties was catching on like wildfire throughout the rest of the world. In the United States, 12 states and more than 32 cities have declared Nov. 10 Schiller Day. In a country where Schiller has been practically unknown for 60 years, public officials are gladly proclaiming America's debt to the poet of freedom and his universal ideas of beauty and joy.

These proclamations will be supplemented on the weekend of Nov. 10-11 with public parades and congregations in at least 25 cities throughout the United States. Already, response in the inner cities demonstrates the receptivity of the population. In more than a few instances, individuals have responded to approaches by Schiller Institute organizers by singing the "Ode to Joy."

Even more exciting has been the warm response in Ibero-America to the birthday celebrations. The telegram of Colombian President Belisario Betancur (see box) is certainly the most extraordinary indication of the depth of cultural response to the ideas raised by the Schiller Institute—but it has been replicated among less prominent leaders, and just plain citizens, in Venezuela, Peru, and Mexico as well.

How can the Soviets fight back against the upsurge of optimism and courage which, once mobilized in the fight for the culture of Schiller, can reinvigorate the Western Alliance? Only by spreading lies and slanders, or even commissioning an assassin's bullet against the promulgator of that cultural optimism.

Yet, they do it in desperation. For as much as they hate them, the ideas of Schiller will not die.