

---

## Illinois Fallout

---

# Why are Russians converging on Chicago?

by Joseph Brewda

Beginning April 3, four separate teams of senior Soviet KGB officers, operating under academic, religious, and diplomatic covers, arrived in different parts of the United States, and rapidly converged on Chicago and Washington. The teams, operating under the direction of Moscow's U.S.A.-Canada Institute director Georgii Arbatov and former Soviet ambassador to the United States Anatolii Dobrynin, were dispatched to probe, and counteract, what Moscow has classified as "disturbing political shifts" in the United States, according to highly placed sources.

The "disturbing shifts" in question are the victories of candidates backed by Lyndon LaRouche in the Illinois Democratic primary on March 18.

The Soviets now fear a potential series of LaRouche electoral victories capable of decisively shifting U.S. policy away from its present strategic course. That course, guaranteeing Soviet world hegemony, Moscow wishes to preserve.

At present, the only KGB team to have received any significant notice has been that of former Ambassador Dobrynin, who returned to Washington last week on the pretext of sponsoring a series of balls, banquets, and farewell gatherings commemorating the completion of his 26-year tour of duty in Washington. According to the "well-informed" idiotic opinion of Washington gossips, the intention of the Dobrynin trip, which has included meetings with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and U.S. National Security Adviser John Poindexter, is to prepare for another summit between Reagan and Soviet party boss Gorbachov.

In parallel to Dobrynin's tour, however, Georgii Arbatov and some 10 members of his U.S.A.-Canada Institute arrived in New York on April 3, to begin a series of low-profile "academic symposia" at Harvard, Columbia University, and the University of Hawaii. On April 5, Arbatov's group, which included such high-ranking intelligence officers as Genrikh Trofimenko of the Institute, and CPSU Central Committee member Nikolai Shishlin, closeted themselves with their counterparts in the U.S. State Department, such as Deputy Secretary of State for European Affairs R. Mark Palmer, reportedly to discuss "regional hotspots and crises." From Washington, a section of the group, led by Shishlin, left for

one such "hotspot," Chicago, where it is to "meet with several physicists."

Chicago will receive two more Soviet delegations. One, led by Metropolitan Filaret of Minsk, director of the foreign affairs department of the Moscow Patriarchate, includes 16 other metropolitans, archimandrites, and deacons of the Russian Orthodox Church. The delegation will remain in Chicago for a week as a guest of the KGB-linked National Council of Churches. The other delegation, that of Col.-Gen. Ivan Katshkin, Maj.-Gen. Alexei Gorlinskii, and Maj.-Gen. Alexander Olshanskii, is now in Chicago to "commemorate a battle" on the Elbe in World War II.

From Chicago, the KGB generals, bishops, and academicians will fan out to such cities as Minneapolis, Des Moines, Cleveland, Dallas, Milwaukee, New York City, Pittsburgh, and several other cities and states where hotly contested spring and summer primary-election campaigns are now under way, involving candidates backed by the National Democratic Policy Committee, which supports LaRouche's platform.

According to several intelligence sources, the high-powered Soviet delegation had originally been planned several months ago as part of an effort to mobilize a vast public outcry against the Strategic Defense Initiative going into the 1986 elections. Under the cover of ecumenical meetings with the Quakers, Presbyterians, and United Methodists in particular, a coordinated, new phase of the Soviet-directed peace movement was to have been unleashed.

According to these same sources, the Soviet shock at the LaRouche victories in Illinois revised to some degree the original purpose of the tours. The LaRouche victories were even less anticipated in Moscow than in Chicago itself, and immediately prompted a reassessment of LaRouche's actual strength in the United States. Moscow now has one thing in common with the American people: It no longer intends to rely on the liberal U.S. media or deluded Democratic National Committee.

Naturally enough, many of the KGB academics converging on Chicago were leading participants in the 1983 Minneapolis "peace conference" co-sponsored by the Walter Mondale wing of the Democratic Party, the Soviet-linked Institute for Policy Studies, and Arbatov's Institute. The conference, which was dominated by Arbatov and Trofimenko, formulated the Mondale presidential campaign's policy against the SDI.

However, the really heavy counterorganizing against LaRouche will be directed by Metropolitan Filaret's group—almost all of whom are senior officials in the KGB. In closed door meetings, which have already been set with Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH, the American Lutheran Church, the Chicago Archdiocese of nuclear-freezenik Cardinal Bernardin, and others, Filaret, and his associates, Archimandrite Tiran and Ia Krylov, will lay down the law: "LaRouche is the backbone of the SDI and the anti-Russian movement in the United States. He must be stopped."