

tive and suspicious appearance of José López Rega [former minister of Social Welfare] and his "voluntary" surrender to the U.S. FBI. The political objective is to prevent Mrs. Perón from returning to political activity, knowing that her return to Argentina and to a full political life, will in large part, determine the reorganization and unification of Peronism.

Therefore, López Rega suddenly reappears to complicate Mrs. Perón's political life, and with all these fictitious debts, she is blocked economically from acting. In Argentina, a person who owes more money than the worth of his or her possessions, can be condemned by what we call here, a "general inhibition of property," a kind of economic sentence. This person cannot conduct trade; any money earned is immediately embargoed in favor of the creditor; similarly, anything purchased immediately becomes the property of the creditor. But, in addition, it is a public dishonor. The person considered a delinquent debtor is morally prevented from political activity. If Mrs. Perón is faced with a moral, even if not juridical, impediment to her return to Argentine politics, this, in my opinion, is an attempt to block her politically.

EIR: What is the current status of Peronism in its efforts to achieve greater unity?

Labaké: Many efforts are being made to achieve unity. I am, however, not optimistic, or at least not very optimistic because Peronism has been, and still remains, very disoriented since the death of the General in 1974, and the overthrow of Isabel in 1976. The internal debate continues over whether Peronism must continue to be a national movement or whether it can simply turn itself into some sort of liberal party. This would call for a fundamental reorganization. On the other hand, there are certain Peronist tendencies which are trying to move us toward a European-style [social-democratic] political party, which would in effect, take away Peronism's popular revolutionary character.

Efforts now under way are purely formal, for a formal unity that would present a single slate of candidates with party authorization, but which still lacks that in-depth unity stemming from ideological and programmatic unity. . . .

EIR: If Mrs. Perón could act freely, without all these problems you've described, what would her role be?

Labaké: Were she totally free at this time, I imagine she would leave the party to reorganize itself from a purely formal viewpoint, without any interference from her, encouraging those groups which are pushing a nationalist and popular approach to establish their leadership. Her approach is to encourage those who are trying to help Peronism recover its national and popular revolutionary role. The purpose of the legal cases against her is to juridically condemn her, and leave her penniless. This is a problem the Alfonsín government has not solved. It would appear that they want to leave her with these unsolvable economic problems.

Trilateral-KGB lobby exposed in Spain

by Mark Burdman and Leonardo Servadio

During the first days of April, the Spanish government let it be known that Prime Minister Felipe González has set definite dates for his long-awaited state visit to Moscow. According to information reported in the Spanish dailies, González will be in Moscow from May 19 to 23.

The prime minister's office failed to draw attention to one curious fact about these dates. From May 17 to 19, immediately before González is scheduled to go, the Trilateral Commission will be holding its international plenary meeting in Madrid, Spain's capital. The "coincidence" may not have been noted officially, but the coincidence between Soviet and Trilateral Commission operations in Spain, has suddenly drawn headline attention in the Spanish press.

In its edition for the week of April 7, the Spanish weekly *Cambio 16*, ran a seven-page feature entitled, "The Spanish Entrepreneurs Sell Gold to Moscow," exposing the most-entrenched links of the Soviet intelligence services to the Spanish business community. On page 21, there is a giant red-background hammer-and-sickle, with a photo underneath of José Carlos March Delgado, the scion of Spain's very influential March banking family and among the most active Spanish members of the Trilateral Commission, who have helped plan for the May 17-19 plenary that precedes González's send-off.

Before reporting some of the details of the *Cambio 16* revelations, and some other details of the Spanish situation known to *EIR*, we should first underline that the "coincidence" of plans of the Commission founded by banker David Rockefeller and the Russian dictatorship, is not entirely a surprise. In mid-March of this year, the Italian weekly *Panorama*, basing itself on Italian Trilateral Commission sources, reported that among the discussions on the agenda of the Madrid meeting, will be the idea of holding the *next* Trilateral plenary in a site where the Trilateral has never met before, most probably Moscow. Since the summer of 1985, when the Soviet Foreign Ministry's *International Affairs* journal hailed the Trilateral Commission's opposition to the Strategic Defense Initiative, the Trilateral-Soviet global love affair has been no secret to the public.

On the Madrid meeting itself, *EIR* has learned that one of the featured speakers will be Jimmy Carter-era U.S. National

Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, speaking on the status of East-West relations. Brzezinski has become, most recently, familiar to the European public for an article in the French-language journal *Politique Internationale*, calling for the United States to gradually, but unilaterally, withdraw from Western Europe.

Spain's 'Boston Brahmins'

A certain aura of mystery envelopes the central protagonist of the *Cambio 16* story, Juan Garrigues Walker. One day after the appearance of the magazine on the Spanish new-



Spanish Premier Felipe González addresses a meeting of German Social Democrats in 1982.

NSIPS

stands, he suddenly died. A consensus among Spanish sources with whom *EIR* has discussed the matter, is that Juan Garrigues Walker died a natural death, even though he was only 49; there is a family history of early deaths, we are told. Nonetheless, the coincidence is remarkable.

Juan Garrigues Walker was the brother of Antonio Garrigues Walker, another of Spain's most active Trilateral Commission members and, reportedly, a buddy of Henry Kissinger. Together, two brothers had directed a company called J&A Garrigues & Co., nominally a law firm, but, in the view of Spanish insiders, more a "wheeler and dealer" or brokering institution for some very nasty international interests. The Garrigues Walkers, for example, are central to Spain's "Libya connection." According to one Madrid source, "Juan was an important interlocutor for Qaddafi, on the political, economic, and financial planes."

Another of Antonio's ploys has been as a front man for the New York Rockefeller-linked banks, in dealings with Ibero-America, on matters pertaining to international debt. "It's better to have a Spaniard like him go in there and talk to people in South America, than to have a Yankee do it; it works better," is the way a European friend of A. Garrigues Walker puts it.

The revelations in *Cambio 16* could, despite or because of Juan's death, prove embarrassing to brother Antonio, who is angling to become Spain's next foreign minister, some time after the next national elections in October. There could also be some interesting ripple effects hitting the American

Trilateral Commission milieu; as a Madrid insider told *EIR* Apr. 10, "Juan would be considered here what Americans would call a 'Rockefeller left-liberal.' The family here are called Compradors, what Americans would call 'Boston Brahmins.' They have multiple and extensive links to the American Eastern Liberal Establishment."

A marriage of Spanish and British interests (hence "Garrigues Walker"), the family, indeed, has heavily invested in American railroad and other speculative ventures, over the past decades.

Hence, *Cambio 16* had caught a big fish. We report the revelations.

According to the Spanish weekly, Juan had been the major financier of the Spanish-Soviet Association. His links to Moscow blossomed, after he had been introduced, back in 1974, to the man who has since become the dictator of all Russia, Mikhail Gorbachov. The introduction to Gorbachov was made, the journal says, via noted Soviet "crime writer" Julian Semyonov.

(Semyonov, *EIR* has determined, is one of a stable of top-level Soviet KGB journalists, who specialize in profiling organizations in the West. He has been caught in certain dirty tricks, over the years, vis-à-vis the organizations of *EIR* founder LaRouche.)

Cambio 16 further reveals that it was Juan Garrigues Walker who introduced two top-level Soviet KGB agents, Vladimir Polozev and Tatiana Polozova, into Spain. The two were expelled by Spanish authorities from the country in 1981.

Another of Juan Garrigues Walker's activities, beginning in 1977, was to provide millions of dollars, from money obtained from suspicious financial and industrial dealings inside Spain, to the Spanish press, in particular to the weekly *Diario 16* and the daily *El País*, to fund a press campaign against Spain joining NATO.

(Of these two journals, *El País* is most interesting. Its chief editor, Jesus de Polanco, is yet another member of the Trilateral Commission, while the newspaper's ideological mentor, Jesús Aguirre, also known as the Duke of Alba, of the ancient and despised Alba clan, the same anathemized in Friedrich Schiller's drama, *Don Carlos*, joined the Trilateral Commission in October 1984.)

Another interesting connection pointed to by *Cambio 16*, is the close association of Juan Garrigues Walker with Vladimir Petrosov, chief of the Iberian Affairs section of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

A Spanish intelligence source informed *EIR* that J. Garrigues Walker was also a close buddy of former Soviet ambassador to Spain, Yuri Dubinin, who is now ambassador to the United Nations.

As critical as Juan Garrigues Walker had been in the Spanish-Soviet nexus, *Cambio 16* asserts that, in the end, he had been nothing but an agent of the interests of the March

family.

One Mediterranean affairs intelligence specialist consulted on this by *EIR*, insisted that, indeed, the Garrigues Walker operations, both politically and financially, are a "facade" for the March family's empire.

The Juan March empire

This gets us to one of the most sensitive, and nasty, realities of Spain during the past seven decades. The now-deceased Juan March, the prominent "old man" of the family,

Juan March embodies the Spanish branch of what EIR has identified as "The Trust," the East-West "joint-stock company" behind the creation of the Bolshevik and fascist movements earlier in this century, and now in control of international terrorism and the drug trade.

had built up his fortune during World War I, in various shady, speculative ventures in shipping, contraband, scrap-metal trading, and related activities. In ensuing years, as World War II approached, he was able to do financial and/or political tricks for, variously, the Churchill interests in Britain, the Bolsheviks, the Franco interests in Spain, the European fascists, and others. In the post-World War II period, through a maze of connections that would take an entire book in itself to unravel, Juan March became a central figure in the control apparatus for international terrorism, drugs, and arms-trafficking, particularly in Ibero-America.

Juan March embodies the Spanish branch of what *EIR* has identified as "The Trust," the East-West "joint-stock company" behind the creation of the Bolshevik and fascist movements earlier in this century, and now in control of international terrorism and the drug trade.

Cambio 16 does not refer to all aspects of this shady history. What it does say, is the following:

The "Grupo Juan March," presided over by family scion José Carlos March Delgado, is the biggest single financial power in trade between Spain and the U.S.S.R. In 1985, the family's holding company, Estudios, Proyectos y Realizaciones, S.A., or the EPYR group, mediated hundreds of millions of dollars worth of steel and machinery exports to the Soviet Union, from Spanish industrial concerns, like the Empresa Nacional de Siderurgia.

Further: EPYR has opened offices in the Soviet Union, and has several Russian employees. Grupo March is among

the key financiers of the Spanish-U.S.S.R. Association, has been investigated by the CESID, Spanish Military Intelligence, for its connections with Moscow.

These *Cambio 16* revelations should provide for some lively chatter in Madrid during "Trilateral Commission Week." Commission sources report that the Juan March Foundation will be holding a dinner-reception for those attending the international plenary.

A blow to 'convergence'?

Two of the other most notable revelations made by the weekly include:

- Former Generalísimo Franco's friend Eduardo Barreiros, today a friend of Cuba's Fidel Castro, is among the most important Spanish industrialists smuggling Western technology to the U.S.S.R. Barreiros, who built the Cuban diesel-engine industry, ships technological elements to Cuba as "spare parts" for his engine factory, and from there to Moscow. Barreiros himself is quoted: "This way the Cuban government cheats the CIA and the CESID."

- The number two of the Soviet KGB today in Spain is Viktor Pakhomov, who is on the board of several Russian shipping companies operating in Spain, some of which include Spanish private capital and work as conduits for trade with Moscow. The most important of these companies, Sovhispan—owned, until 1982, 50% by the Soviets and the rest by two Spanish private companies, Tabacos de Filipinas and Vapores Suardiaz—has bases in Moscow, Madrid, Tenerife, and Las Palmas. Tenerife and Las Palmas are the two most important Canary Island ports, where Sovhispan provides logistical back-up for the enormous "fishing fleet" the Soviets are running in the area—a fleet that is known to be a cover for Soviet military and intelligence operations in the strategically key Canary Islands. In 1982, the Spanish government compelled Vapores Suardiaz to sell its shares to a state enterprise and reduced the Soviet participation in the operation, which is nonetheless still working. Together with Pakhomov, *Cambio 16* indicates also Vasili Cochelyo, Igor Markovskii, Aleksei Arzamarsev, Valeri Kozbo, and Genadi Petrov, as Soviets, in some cases, KGB people, working in those shipping companies.

Such exposés, in total, might upset a few applecarts in Spain, particularly if they are followed by more, in the weeks leading up to the Trilateral Commission plenary. One group that, undoubtedly, will be affected, is the Spanish Employers' Confederation, which organized a 50-member delegation to Moscow for several days in late March. Shortly before that deployment, a Confederation official had asserted that the visit would aid "convergence between the systems of East and West," through encouraging trade.

Evidently, *Cambio 16* represents some of those Spanish interests, who feel that the "convergence" has already gone too far.