

Soviets' 'LaRouche' dossier: their attacks on adversary #1

by Rachel Douglas

In an interview televised nationally in the United States on Nov. 5, 1988, Gen. Paul-Albert Scherer (ret.), the former chief of military counterintelligence for West Germany, remarked that the economist and political leader Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. had become "deadly enemy number one on the KGB's list of Americans alive today." The Soviets themselves have given ample indication, even in their printed utterances, of why this is the case.

Before 1983, Soviet actions vis-à-vis LaRouche fell into three classifications: 1) attempted assassinations, kidnappings, other "rough work," and libel and slander campaigns in their own and the foreign communist press; 2) attempted penetrations of organizations with which LaRouche is associated; 3) collaboration with Western agencies in joint covert operations against LaRouche and his associates. In the late 1970s and early 1980s, Soviet publications limited their references to LaRouche to certain policy areas in which he and his associates were active.

On June 22, 1983, for instance, the weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta* carried an analysis of the Iranian revolution by Prof. Rostislav Ulyanovsky, a top official of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's International Department. Ulyanovsky attacked the book *Hostage to Khomeini*, commissioned by LaRouche and described by Ulyanovsky as "published in New York in 1980 in connection with the election campaign," for going "beyond the limits of credence" in its exposé of the Carter administration's abetment of Khomeini. The next month, in a feature on the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* described the newspaper *Neue Solidarität*, put out by LaRouche's as-

sociates in Europe, as "the West German Branch of an American subversive institution."

During 1981 and 1982, Soviet agencies probed the possibility that LaRouche might be a useful, additional back-channel to the Reagan administration. Once President Reagan announced a new strategic doctrine, on March 23, 1983, Soviet agencies ordered all contact with LaRouche et al. broken off. They assessed LaRouche as the intellectual author—as one East German magazine was to say in so many words—of the new U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative and as more dangerous to Soviet interests than the President himself. From that time on, the dossier of Soviet published attacks on LaRouche comprises a record of Soviet hatred of LaRouche's policies, as the antidote to Moscow's drive for world domination, and of their growing recognition of the power of the movement he leads.

The SDI

Literaturnaya Gazeta, October 26, 1983. On Aug. 10 of that year, this Soviet Writers' Union weekly and frequent leak-sheet for Soviet intelligence had published an attack on U.S. military policy by Fyodor Burlatsky, long-time adviser to KGB and party leader Yuri Andropov, and unofficial Soviet liaison to the international nuclear freeze movement. In that article, Burlatsky had attacked the Strategic Defense Initiative in the most violent terms:

"If you allow for a minute that the Americans could be the first to create a somewhat effective space defense system and reduce the effectiveness of the retaliatory nuclear strike, then this would create a practically irresistible temptation for

the American military men and politicians: to inflict a first strike and forever get rid of the adversary. On the other hand, the Soviet Union and its allies would be faced with a totally new military and political dilemma. In other words, space weapons are provocative weapons; they are, absolutely, a *casus belli* for nuclear war.”

On Oct. 26, 1983, Burlatsky wrote a follow-up, in which he attacked LaRouche directly:

“In the responses to my article ‘War Games,’ foreign commentators tried to contest this conclusion [about the *casus belli*]. . . . They pretend that they believe that space weapons, in counterbalance to strategic weapons, are not arms of attack, but means of defense. . . .

“Another response was sent from Wiesbaden (FRG) in the name of some ‘European Labor Party.’ Its headline sounds like this: ‘Beam Weapons: Soviets Threaten Nuclear Strike.’ The problem, as we see, is immediately turned upside down. . . . ‘Burlatsky,’ says the response, ‘a fervent supporter of the nuclear weapons freeze . . . threatens a Russian preventive strike. . . . Instead of accepting Reagan’s proposal for joint development of beam weapons, which the Soviet Union is secretly developing anyway, Burlatsky threatens a Russian preventive strike.’

“Reading these lines, I did not know if I should be indignant or laugh about the amusing and ridiculous maxims of the authors, the conjugal symbiosis of the American LaRouche and his wife, the German Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who come out in the name of the committee of a nonexistent party.”

Izvestia, Nov. 15, 1983. The daily newspaper of the Soviet state attacked LaRouche in an article by its Rome correspondent, N. Paklin, who attended a seminar held by *Executive Intelligence Review* in Rome. It was the first of a slew of articles, expressing Soviet rage at the campaign LaRouche and his associates were waging, for joint work on the Strategic Defense Initiative to be the occasion of reinforcing the Western alliance, which Moscow wanted to dismember. *Izvestia* duly noted the presence at the seminar of prominent military men from several European countries and the United States. Paklin’s report, “Sabbath at the Hotel Majestic,” began like this:

“Outwardly, they in no way looked like cavemen. They were well-dressed, clean-shaven, and their manners were courteous and polite. And the conference hall in the chic Roman Hotel Majestic where they assembled in no way resembled a cave. But all it took was to turn up in that hall and listen to the speeches, and no doubt remained. . . . you were among the troglodytes. They came to Rome from various countries, on invitation from a certain Lyndon LaRouche. In the United States, this economist by profession sought to advance his presidential candidacy in the last presidential elections, but burned out in the very first steps. Now he is once again trying to run. As the hobbyhorse of his electoral campaign LaRouche has chosen . . . space weaponry. He



Moscow’s press empire, mobilized against LaRouche. Shown is KGB “journalist” Fyodor Burlatsky.

was delighted with the proposals Reagan made on March 23 of this year, to fill near-Earth space with lasers and other types of ‘total weaponry,’ and now he is sparing no effort in the propaganda of this misanthropic idea. The get-together at the Hotel Majestic showed that both Reagan and LaRouche have followers in the Old World.”

Literaturnaya Gazeta, March 28, 1984. The writers’ weekly attacked an *EIR* seminar held in France, again on the SDI, which was addressed by LaRouche. Author Aleksandr Sabov dubbed LaRouche a fascist:

“Here is another forum . . . ‘The Activity of Franklin Delano Roosevelt in the USA in 1938-1943 and Charles de Gaulle after 1960—Two Twentieth Century Examples Which Inspire Our Movement.’ The organizers of this get-together did not invoke the name of Roosevelt in the sense of honoring him as a champion of dialogue between the great powers! His authority is steered onto a narrow military path: It was under him, they say, that work began on the atom bomb. Charles de Gaulle, too, is exalted only as the creator of the independent French nuclear forces. . . . Such cynical speculations on the heritage of Roosevelt and de Gaulle are resorted to by the U.S.-based ‘International Caucus of Labor Committees,’ which in Europe is called the ‘European Labor Party.’ the ‘free’ press directly calls this caucus and party neo-fascist

organizations, protected by the CIA, and calls its leaders, the American Lyndon LaRouche and the Frenchman Jacques Cheminade, 'Führers'

"Had this been altogether a sparsely attended and insignificant meeting, I would not for the world draw a parallel with the forum of intelligentsia from 40 countries [a meeting of Soviet front groups, also mentioned in the article—ed.]. . . . But alas, it was quite well attended."

Pravda, April 2, 1984. The senior commentator for the Communist Party daily, Yuri Zhukov, wrote about the same Paris conference, under the title, "A Colloquium of Murderers."

Kernenergie, January 1985. This East German magazine on nuclear energy published a review of LaRouche's book, *There Are No Limits to Growth*. The reviewer, D. Albert, traced the SDI to LaRouche's thinking:

"Certainly, several reasonable standpoints are put forward: The danger of a global nuclear war threatens life on all continents; the conviction, that the most pressing problems in the world can be solved through technological progress; the conclusion, therefore, that the projections of the Club of Rome fallaciously . . . presuppose a sudden and absolute end of technological progress. Although the author is advised in physics questions by the Fusion Energy Foundation, the book remains essentially stuck below the popular scientific level. . . . The vision of the colonization of Mars by man remains downright vague: agro-industrial complexes under giant plastic domes, and by 2100, about 10 million people on Mars. . . .

"The ideological connection to current imperialist tendencies is clear. The author, co-founder of the so-called Club of Life in 1982-83, is a supporter of replacing the military strategy of deterrence with the strategy of anti-missile systems with beam weapons, so-called ABM systems, i.e., he is a direct forerunner of the doctrine pronounced by Reagan about a year ago, which leads to qualitative rearmament and a possible 'war in space.' We are dealing here with a performance which offers little to the scientist and energy expert, and which is more suited to the analysis of the ideologies of late capitalism, including religious zealotry."

Reagan break with LaRouche demanded

Izvestia, March 12, 1984. In the wake of the European seminars and the first of LaRouche's half-hour television programs for the 1984 presidential campaign, which exposed the Soviet drive for strategic superiority, a TASS item carried in *Izvestia* went public with the "scandal" of LaRouche's input into the Reagan administration. A derogatory program on LaRouche, broadcast by NBC television, provided the occasion for the article, entitled "One More Scandal."

"Under the pressure of irrefutable evidence, the White House was forced to acknowledge the existence of secret ties which the National Security Council (NSC) of the U.S. and the CIA maintain with a neo-fascist organization calling itself

the 'International Caucus of Labor Committees.' This grouping in recent years extended its tentacles from the U.S. into many countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America.

"Using the methods of Italian Black Shirts and the German Nazis, the 'caucus' headed by its 'Fuehrer' Lyndon LaRouche is striving to undermine the influence of communists and other left forces among the workers and student youth. . . . The scandalous ties of the Reagan administration with LaRouche were exposed in a special report on NBC television. Their proofs were so weighty that the White House did not even try to deny them. 'From time to time,' mumbled White House official representative L. Speakes, 'we meet with different people who have information which might be useful to us.'

"A former NSC representative and currently an advisor to the Reagan reelection campaign, N. Bailey, spoke about some of these details in an interview with the *Chicago Tribune*. Having said that sometimes he met with LaRouche representatives and that he continues to have ties to the 'caucus,' Bailey openly said that the 'help' of the LaRouchites is highly useful since 'they have a fine intelligence network'

"The acknowledgment by the White House not only exposes the true face of LaRouche but it also shows that the current Washington administration does not shy away from the services of neofascist provocateurs."

1985: 'Global Showdown'

In the Summer of 1985, the *EIR* Special Report *Global Showdown: The Russian Imperial War Plan for 1988*, with a preface by LaRouche, swept the intelligence community and military leadership circles of the NATO countries. It was the first internationally circulated exposé of Mikhail Gorbachov, as the man hand-picked by the KGB and approved by the Soviet military, as best suited to fool Western leaders with a charade as "liberalizer" and to apply the so-called Ogarkov Plan to militarize the Soviet and East bloc economies, to sustain strategic superiority. Authors of the report presented its findings at seminars throughout Europe and America, which were well attended by Western military men. In Turkey, where *Global Showdown* circulated, it was later learned that the Soviet embassy convened a press conference for the sole purpose of denouncing the report's Chapter 3.3, "The Imminent Knockout of NATO's Southern Flank," which had exposed the Soviets' military and infrastructure build-up in the Transcaucasus, bordering Turkey.

Paese Sera, August 10, 1985. This Italian Communist paper carried a frantic-sounding report on *EIR*'s Rome press conference on *Global Showdown*, entitled "Attention: The Soviet Union is Going to Attack," and illustrated with a picture of the report's cover.

Literaturnaya Gazeta, July 31, 1985. One theme of *Global Showdown* was that the Soviet leadership looked to 1988, the millennium of the Russian Orthodox Church, as a

mystical milestone in their drive to make Moscow the capital of a new, Roman-style world empire. In this feature, one of the first articles in the propaganda lead-up to the church jubilee, Aleksandr Nezhny attacked *Global Showdown's* analysis, in the person of a *Neue Solidarität* article on the close cooperation between church and state in preparing for the millennium. "From an article published not so long ago in the West German *Neue Solidarität*," Nezhny protested, "one can learn that 'the state has sent student brigades and teams of specialists' to work on the Danilov Monastery restoration. . . . In a word, every sort of malicious nonsense abounds."

Literaturnaya Gazeta, Oct. 30, 1985. The piece of Soviet disinformation that gained the most international notoriety in 1985 was this full-page feature by Valentin Zapevalov on the AIDS epidemic, entitled "Panic in the West, or what is behind the sensation around AIDS." It was here, that the Soviets put out the line that the AIDS virus had been manufactured at Ft. Detrick in Maryland, as an experiment in biological warfare. Appended to the article was a postscript that lashed out at LaRouche, for *EIR* had just published its first exposé of the Soviet role, through the World Health Organization, in covering up the scope of the AIDS plague and thereby stalling measures to stop it. The note said:

"P. S. As we were going to press, a 'sensational' report appeared in the American journal *Executive Intelligence Review*, that the Soviet Union was supposedly blocking the struggle against AIDS. Let us note, that this publication is one of the press organs of the extreme rightist American grouping of LaRouche, known for his ties to the CIA. It is not excluded, that the publication in *Executive Intelligence Review* is nothing other than a clumsy attempt at covering up tracks."

The Palme gambit

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme was shot to death on a Stockholm street, on Feb. 28, 1986. An international Soviet disinformation campaign began with no delay, to blame LaRouche for the murder.

On March 1, Soviet Central Committee member Georgi Arbatov, co-founder of the Commission on East-West Relations or Palme Commission, told Swedish correspondents in Moscow: "I do not know who killed Palme, but I know all too well who hated him. I saw demonstrations against him by fascist hooligans, inflammatory articles, and provocations. Reaction loathed Palme." The next day, *Pravda* and *Izvestia* asserted that "right-wing circles" and "Western circles" were behind the hit. Then, left-wing press in Sweden began to report that the European Labor Party in Sweden, associated with LaRouche, was a "right-wing extremist group," under investigation in the Palme case; this campaign crescendoed with the arrest on March 12 of suspect Victor Gunnarsson (later released), whom the police and press inaccurately portrayed as a European Labor Party "member."

Once this disinformation line was picked up in the media all over the world, the Soviets began to play it back, and didn't stop for months:

Radio Moscow, March 19, 1986. Gunnarsson is connected to "the right-wing extremist European Workers' [sic] Party."

Izvestia, Krasnaya Zvezda, March 19, 1986. The government and the military dailies carry a TASS release, which in the *Krasnaya Zvezda* version says, "The Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* reports that the arrested 32-year-old Swede appears to be an extreme anti-communist. Since April 1984, he has been a member of the so-called European Workers' Party. This organization is characterized as a 'political sect' with strict discipline, which carries out persecutions of its political opponents. Some years ago, the party started a 'Save Sweden' campaign. Such a 'rescue' would be carried out by Sweden's entry into NATO."

Vremya (Soviet TV), March 21, 1986. "It has become known that the person arrested belonged to the so-called European Workers' Party, an international pro-fascist organization that established itself in Sweden in the mid-1970s. Members of the organization are in favor of Sweden joining NATO and of arming the Swedish Army with neutron weapons. The party headquarters is in the United States. It is headed by a U. S. millionaire, LaRouche."

Izvestia, July 8, 1986. A TASS release in this issue renewed the campaign against the ELP, citing a *Dagens Nyheter* article which said that the statements of one "right-wing extremist" group, which "appealed to the Almighty for Palme's death, . . . have something in common with those of representatives of the reactionary European Labor Party, headquartered in Brussels [sic], who demanded the 'departure of Palme' from his post and who campaign for 'saving Sweden through the country's joining NATO.'"

Soviet TV, Jan. 27, 1987. The smear campaign to tie LaRouche to the Palme murder eventually led to a television docu-drama, broadcast also in Sweden subsequent to this airing, called "Why Did They Kill Olof Palme?" Here, the assassination was tied to shadowy "neo-fascists," who were explicitly identified with LaRouche. Against footage of a 1974 ELP demonstration against Palme's policies, the program quoted Stockholm Police Chief Hans Holmér, "One of the links in the chain of hypotheses is the neo-fascists. Some tracks lead to the European Labor Party." Then, a Soviet actor portraying a "neo-fascist" thug spoke:

"These gallant lads already in 1974 declared, 'We will shoot Olof Palme.' The European Labor Party is already a force, in more than 10 countries; its headquarters is in the U.S.A. Its precise goal is the struggle against communism. Fighting with the reds, they don't forget about the pinks, too! Listen, to what their leader, LaRouche, says: 'Palme was a madman. All his words and actions, his speeches in favor of democracy, are hypocrisy. Behind that mask, is a real devil!'"

The Leesburg raid

The Palme smear campaign fizzled with the release of Gunnarsson, and LaRouche's international clout grew, in the wake of victories by candidates, running on his program, in March 1986 primary elections in Illinois. That summer, a weekly newspaper linked to the newly formed Soviet Culture Fund (a project of Raisa Gorbachova, Armand Hammer, and others) shifted to a new type of coverage. It carried two articles, openly demanding LaRouche be removed from the political arena.

On Oct. 6, 1986, the U.S. Department of Justice raided the Leesburg, Va. headquarters of LaRouche-linked publications and companies, in the armed attack that preceded a barrage of assaults in the courts and the eventual indictment of LaRouche himself.

Sovetskaya Kultura, Aug. 7, 1986. Georgi Oganev writes:

"Today, a new name has been added to the list of [American] gentlemen of fortune. The name is Lyndon LaRouche, a typical American nouveau riche businessman, the owner of a large network of financial and credit organizations, who got himself suddenly in the center of attention of reporters dealing with the criminal world of the United States. . . . First Fidelity Bank is suing him for \$750,000, which LaRouche appropriated for himself in one stroke, using the resources of his financial empire. This money has been transferred to his account by credit card manipulation. . . . All this would not be worth mentioning, were it not for one interesting detail. In recent years, Lyndon LaRouche, who professes extreme right-wing opinions, has wanted to assume the role of a political leader to revive America. He even was a candidate for President of the United States. . . . If one U.S. President could get involved in the Watergate scandal . . . why can't LaRouche manipulate credit cards in the fight? . . . Wouldn't he try his luck and combine the useful—all sorts of tricks with credit cards—with the fight for the presidential seat and become a big shot?"

Sovetskaya Kultura, Sept. 30, 1986. A. Sisnev reported at length on the impact on "astonished" politicians, of the LaRouche ticket's Illinois victory. The Soviet author, taking stock of the movement's growth, endorsed a call (cited from the *Washington Post*) for action against LaRouche:

"For a long time, LaRouche was in the shadows. Then, in the beginning of the 1970s, he appeared on the U.S. political arena as a politician proclaiming himself a friend of the American workers, enemy of the monopolies, and friend of the interests of the poor, hungry, and homeless. . . . LaRouche did not limit himself to the U.S. The notorious International Caucus of Labor Committees emerged, with headquarters in Wiesbaden, and subdivisions in several countries of Europe, Asia, and Latin America. Producing dossiers was put on a commercial basis. . . . At the same time, LaRouche did not stop blowing his horn, that he defended workers' rights and the giving of aid to the poor.

"The sums which LaRouche and his followers have control over are kept under very strict secrecy. But the fact alone that LaRouche paid \$3.5 million for his television appearances during the 1984 presidential election campaign speaks for itself. . . .

"For many in the U.S., the really concrete question arises: How is it possible that the LaRouchites can act so openly and fearlessly? In this respect, the *Washington Post* wrote, 'Why doesn't anybody ask the question: Why isn't the Internal Revenue Service interested in the affairs of a man who receives millions of dollars from publications and in the form of contributions, but has not paid any taxes, claiming he doesn't know who pays for his estate in Virginia? Why hasn't anybody clarified, so far, what useful information the administration received from this sheikh of riffraff?' The fact of the matter is, that behind the external eccentricity and the untrained demagoguery stands in essence an anti-communist, a provocateur, a true servant of 'big business and power.' In reality, the LaRouchites are always in the first ranks of those who spread the anti-Soviet fantasies of official Washington.

"LaRouche and his followers are zealous supporters of the notorious 'Star Wars' program. . . . These obscurantists accuse the forces of progress and democracy in the United States of 'ties with Moscow' And it is not at all surprising, that LaRouche declared his candidacy for the 1988 presidential elections. In a word, LaRouche is now clearly going through a definite period of growth."

Pravda and Izvestia, Dec. 8, 1986. After the Leesburg raid, the Soviets added one more twist to their "Palme" smear campaign against LaRouche. The two leading dailies reported, quoting Irwin Suall of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, on alleged discoveries during the raid (which turned out to be reporters' notebook entries on the Palme case and the Soviet disinformation about it). *Pravda* wrote, "The FBI has discovered ELP documents mentioning the Palme murder," while *Izvestia* embellished, "A few days ago, the FBI searched the Leesburg, Va. headquarters of the far-right organization, the National Caucus of Labor Committees, whose West European branch is the ELP. FBI agents discovered documents, which in 45 instances contain information, relating to the murder of O. Palme. . . . To LaRouche personally, the head of the NCLC, belong the words, 'Olof Palme is a traitor to the U.S.A. and ought to be killed for this treason.' "

'Nazism without the swastika'

New Times, Sept. 15, 1986. In the month before the Leesburg raid, this flagship of the Soviet world propaganda machine offered its state-of-the-art, five-page slander against LaRouche. The title, "Nazism Without the Swastika," was adapted from a pamphlet by professional LaRouche-hater Dennis King, called "Nazis without Swastikas." Assembled by Lev Bezymensky, the packet of articles was followed by commentary from a senior Soviet intelligence figure, Ernst

Henry (a.k.a. Semyon Rostovsky). The concluding paragraph:

“To sum up briefly, groups and organizations like the EWP [sic, European Labor Party is intended—ed.], even if their complicity in the murder of Olof Palme is not legally proved, are a specific form of the fascism of the late 1980s. As an integral component of the much vaunted ‘Western democracy,’ they are in practical terms a tool of the most reactionary forces of international anti-communism. As such these groups are extremely dangerous and must be closely watched by the world public so that their aims and ambitions do not become reality.”

What makes the ELP fascist, according to Henry? “The first and most important is anti-communism. This is a feature of any fascist movement.”

The included report from *New Times’* West German correspondent, illustrated by a popular poster with the slogan “*Frieden schaffen mit Strahlenwaffen*” (Make Peace with Beam Weapons), was an attack on Lyndon LaRouche’s wife, the German political leader Helga Zepp-LaRouche, and on the Schiller Institute and Patriots for Germany, two organizations she helped to found:

“The Schiller Institute founded in 1984 is a strong proponent of SDI. . . . It has four departments: military strategy, economic and scientific cooperation, culture, and history. The institute operates on a grand scale. It does not confine itself to the Federal Republic, but sponsors conferences and symposiums in other West European countries and in the United States. . . .

“In late October 1985 a new grouping appeared on the political scene. The right-wing newspapers carried full-page advertisements placed by ‘Patriots of Germany’ [sic]. What did they propound? The speedy conclusion of an official agreement on the participation of the F.R.G. in SDI (such an agreement, as we know, was signed this spring), and the strengthening of the alliance with the U.S. They were against the revival of detente and called for preventing the ‘red-green friends of Moscow’ from getting into government. To offset this they advocated combating drug addiction and also ‘technological renewal.’ It was not difficult to discern the EWP behind the ‘Patriots of Germany,’ for one of the signatures on the advertisement was that of Zepp-LaRouche.”

To comment on LaRouche’s role in the United States, *New Times* invited an expert from the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, Yuri Oleshchuk. After quoting former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Dennis King against LaRouche, Oleshchuk fulminated against LaRouche’s programs and endorsed U.S. press slanders:

“It is a well known fact that LaRouche stands for stepping up the arms race, believing it essential to increase the nuclear might of the United States. He is all for SDI, with the emphasis on the nuclear component deployed in outer space. . . .

“The American press regards LaRouche as a rabid anti-Semite. . . . He sees world history and international politics

as a chain of sinister conspiracies with the participation primarily of the Jews, but also the International Monetary Fund, the Rockefellers, the Jesuits, and Henry Kissinger personally. For the general public he has ‘simpler’ demands. For instance, it is proposed that the entire U.S. population be screened for AIDS. LaRouche and his followers call for severe punishment for drug pushers. They promise that if they get into the government they will set up tribunals all over the country to try ‘traitors’ of all kinds. Meanwhile, legal action has been taken against LaRouche and his accomplices on charges of fraud and illegal financial operations.”

1987: The exchange with International Affairs

International Affairs, March 1987. This monthly is published by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Under the headline “Neo-Fascism: Weapon of Reaction,” lawyer Vladimir Pustogarov, an activist in Moscow’s front, the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, penned one of the most scurrilous, lying attacks on LaRouche ever. Concentrating his fire on LaRouche associates in West Germany, he described the European Labor Party, the Schiller Institute, and Patriots for Germany as “an organizational center of neo-fascism.”

He wrote, “The founder of the EWP [European Labor Party] is Lyndon LaRouche, an American neo-fascist who took part in U.S. presidential elections in 1976 and 1984 as a candidate from the so-called Workers’ Party [sic]. . . .”

“The forms and methods of neo-fascist activity differ depending on the political and national traditions in one or another country. . . . In a bid to gain grassroots support, neo-fascists are casting about for catchy political slogans, for ways to influence various strata of the population, especially young people.

“It is not by chance that Western journalists have dubbed the European Workers’ Party and other right-wing extremist organizations ‘Nazis without a swastika.’ That fact that neo-fascism is trying to disguise its true essence and resorts to new methods tends to increase the neo-fascist danger because their ‘new image’ demagoguery, skillfully using topical political and social issues and popular demands, has a better chance of deceiving the masses.”

But Pustogarov not only feared an alleged “neo-fascist” like LaRouche taking over the presidency. He was concerned that LaRouche might have power over the presidency already! He wrote, “Today, there has emerged a new danger, namely, the danger of neo-fascists gaining access to nuclear weapons. . . . One can imagine a neo-fascist political maniac . . . gaining access to the circle of people who have access to the nuclear arsenals and might gain control over them. In this way, neo-fascists could gain access without seizing political power. It is an unlikely situation in terms of traditional notions, but it is not as far-fetched as it might appear.”

International Affairs, October 1987. In this issue, there

emerged a discernible Soviet tendency to admit openly that LaRouche is a force to be reckoned with—for, remarkably, *International Affairs* printed in full a letter-to-the-editor sent by LaRouche six months earlier, in reply to the Pustogarov diatribe. The editors introduced the letter, and followed it with a reply of their own.

From this, diametrically different “voices” were evident in the Soviet leadership. The introduction reflected that Soviet leadership current which clearly believes LaRouche correct in his identification of the fundamental issues of this crisis period, whereas the reply returned to the style of the original Pustogarov article.

LaRouche’s letter stated, “In light of the importance of the AIDS pandemic and eruption of the worst financial collapse in history . . . even should I fail to secure my party’s [presidential] nomination, there is a 70-80% likelihood that I shall be a major influence in shaping U.S. domestic and foreign policies.

“Academician Pustogarov and others may believe that publishing even the wildest fantasies against me is politically sound practice, since I am classed as a prominent political adversary of the Soviet Union. The academician overlooks the small point, on which Marshal N. Ogarkov might instruct him, that it is the U.S. and U.S.S.R. which are adversaries, and will probably remain so for the span of two generations to come. Since I am an influential voice among those U.S. figures working consistently for a constructive form of durable war-avoidance between our nations, your journal should think it most counterproductive to frighten Soviet children with the imported, obscene fantasies featured in the identified article.”

The Soviet editors had introduced the letter with the statement, “Had it only been a question of Mr. LaRouche’s squabble with the journal, his letter would not really have been worthy of note. But he touches on some fundamental realities of today, and we therefore print the full text of his letter and our answer to it.”

That’s one Soviet “voice.” But someone else’s “voice” came through in the reply, which in no way addressed those “fundamental realities of today” which LaRouche “touches on.” The reply stated, “It was not immediately that *International Affairs* decided to reprint the full text of the letter from Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. concerning the article ‘Neo-Fascism: Weapon of Reaction’ contributed by Vladimir Pustogarov. . . . This was not due to fear of making Mr. LaRouche’s attacks public, but to the harsh discordance of his letter from the general tenor and the political and analytical standard of the items carried by our journal”—an utter contradiction with the editors’ statement introducing the LaRouche letter!

After leaping to the defense of European Social Democrats, whom LaRouche in his letter identified as actual “neo-fascists,” the editorial reply referred to “*Vorwaerts*, the West German social democratic weekly, which described the EWP

as an ‘anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, racist, and anti-trade union’ organization. Nobody can dismiss this assessment . . . as a ‘wild fantasy.’

“We believe Mr. LaRouche’s letter merely confirms the relevance and timeliness of the article on the neo-fascist danger published in *International Affairs*.”

‘Yankees and Teutons’

Literaturnaya Gazeta, Feb. 3, 1988. Under the headline “Yankees and Teutons: The united neo-fascist party of Europe and the U.S.A. can’t wait to get power,” the intelligence-linked weekly carried a full-page attack on Lyndon LaRouche and Helga Zepp-LaRouche. The byline was Aleksandr Sabov, the journalist who had attacked LaRouche’s Paris speech four years before. It was accompanied by a picture of a Teutonic warrior statue and an American gun-toting Rambo. The number of factual errors and misspellings made it appear to have been rushed into print, and several “quotes” attributed to Mr. and Mrs. LaRouche were simple fabrications.

The article opened by again blaming LaRouche for the Strategic Defense Initiative, especially for the support it gained in Europe. It reviewed the 1983-84 *EIR* conferences in Rome and Paris, Burlatsky’s “*casus belli*” article, and how *EIR* drew attention to it. Sabov rehashed the “Palme” smears, despite the fact that Gunnarsson was long since cleared.

Sabov betrayed Soviet awareness of LaRouche’s growing electoral support. Whereas the Soviet TV caricature of LaRouche, in the “Palme” special one year earlier, had lamented, “Not a single voter supported us,” Sabov now ascribed “already around 10 percent” of the vote to LaRouche.

He wrote, “In 1979, LaRouche dissolved the ‘American Workers Party’ [sic] and created a new takeover group, ‘the National Democratic Policy Committee.’ This time a different strategy was chosen: The group, with lightning speed, infiltrated the Democratic Party of the U.S.A., which was weakened by its failures of the past years. Now it is making the third attempt to win for its leader the party mandate for the 1988 presidential elections. The chances of the ‘eternal candidate for the nomination’ are, of course, insignificant, but when, in March of the year before last, in the state of Illinois’ primaries, two associates of LaRouche were among the winning Democrats, a terrible word swept the ranks of the party: ‘infiltration’! The lists were thoroughly cross-checked: in the primary elections in 29 states, the LaRouchites had fielded 800 candidates! People started talking aloud about a right wing trying to ‘take over the whole party.’

“ . . . ‘Political paranoia’—that is [Western journalists’] unanimous diagnosis cum verdict. But history has already known a case when a maniac with analogous symptoms succeeded. . . . NBC in a program devoted to him called him ‘a small-time Hitler.’ This, of course, is an insult, but to a certain degree also an honor. But is it really so small-time, if literally from the beak of the nuclear lobby, knocked together

by the 'European Workers Parties' of the Old World and the ultra-right 'Democrats' of the U.S.A., the American administration that is in power today snatched the idea of the 'Strategic Defense Initiative'? 'That is the biggest threat to the Russians, and at present it is my biggest victory over them,' LaRouche repeats in all of his interviews. So then, if fate really did raise the LaRouche couple to the pinnacle of power on both sides of the Atlantic, would they really, having generously and recklessly given their nuclear offspring to others, stay there with their hands empty?"

Lastly, *Literaturnaya Gazeta* voiced alarm over the international popularity of LaRouche's programmatic solutions to the world financial and economic crisis, which leave no room for Soviet imperial ambitions:

"The 'European Yankees' and 'American Teutons' . . . also have a jointly developed plan already prepared, for worldwide restructuring. Although they are citizens of different countries, they are united by their affiliation to organizations under the single name, Fusion Energy Foundation. All of them, furthermore, are grouped around *Fusion* magazine, which these foundations publish in Europe and the USA. The journal has bragged of already having a readership of 100,000 on both sides of the Atlantic. . . .

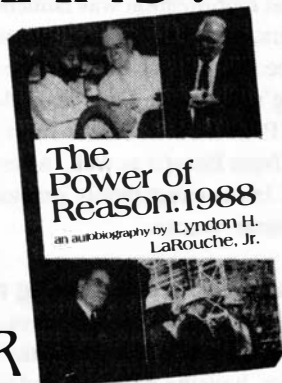
"In November 1982 in Strasbourg, there took place the constituent assembly of the European Committee for Nuclear

Energy; the national foundations, scattered throughout various countries, were set in an all-European glue. The deputy mayor of Strasbourg, François-Georges Dreyfuss, a professor at the University of Strasbourg, delivered greetings to the participants: 'For many years already, we, a small circle of co-thinkers, have been fighting against the economic policy based on the theories of Malthus . . . against the supporters of the Club of Rome, whose concepts have inflicted damage not only on the French, but on the entire European and even the world economy. . . . For our countries, which are experiencing an energy shortage, the only salvation is the development of the nuclear industry. . . . I particularly welcome Monsieur Lyndon LaRouche, the founder of the American Fusion Energy Foundation, a tireless fighter for a new, dynamic policy in the ranks of the Democratic Party of the USA. And also Frau Helga Zepp-LaRouche, for the active engagement of the Club of Life, created by her, which has become truly an Anti-Club of Rome.' "

About *EIR*, "the American weekly of Lyndon LaRouche," Sabov said: "This political-economic journal, like the more "scientific" journal *Fusion*, preaches universal access to modern nuclear technology, as a factor of rapid economic growth and prosperity for all countries. With the exception, it goes without saying, of those who must perish or . . . change completely."

FED UP WITH WASHINGTON POLITICIANS?

Then
Throw
The Book
At Them
(but read it first)



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