

The Crucial Facts Of The Carrillo Affair

The following statement was released on July 20, 1977, by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., U.S. Labor Party Chairman and Presidential Candidate.

Governments and leading parties in Europe have predominantly adopted a gross miscalculation of the implications of the Soviet denunciation of Spanish Communist Party leader Santiago Carrillo. Those miscalculations are not merely mistaken, but mislead conservative and other spokesmen toward positions which they would regard as significantly contrary to their self-interests if they were properly informed concerning the case.

Although I have no direct knowledge of Soviet decisions beyond those available from the Eastern European press, I have extensive knowledge of the principal facts concerning Carrillo's background, connections and current significance, and can therefore recognize precisely what the Soviets have clearly stated, where other prominent observers plainly have failed to hear exactly what has been said. This is not speculation on my part, as the following crucial facts concerning the Carrillo case should make quite clear to any thoughtful reader of this report.

The key to the Carrillo case is the 1938 establishment of a special unit in the leadership of the Communist Party USA as a cooperative effort of the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and British intelligence services acting principally through the Rockefeller Center-based Colonel William Stephenson. It was largely through this Anglo-American intelligence unit based in the Communist Party USA that the assassination of L.D. Trotsky was coordinated, with aid of other Anglo-American intelligence-controlled elements of the Communist International leadership, most notably the Paris-based Comintern apparatus.

Although long-standing U.S. intelligent agent Lombardo Toledano and others were prominent in the deploying of the Trotsky assassination efforts, immediate direction of the killings involved was provided by Santiago Carrillo, the successful assassination conducted by a personal protégé of Carrillo's, Ramon Mercader. (Mercader is presently a member of the executive committee of the Communist Party of Spain and personal secretary to Carrillo, while a son of Carrillo's is leader of a "Fourth International" Trotskyist section in Spain, and Ernest Mandel and other leaders of the overall "Fourth International" organization have been in overt close cooperation with Carrillo for several years to date.)

Carrillo's role in the Anglo-American intelligence services' assassination of Trotsky is of the highest relevance to current Soviet policy. One important feature of that assassination was an effort by Anglo-American intelligence services to gain credibility with the Stalin leadership for both Carrillo and the U.S. intel-

ligence unit within the leadership of the Communist Party USA.

The Background

The most relevant facts are these.

Carrillo, together with Largo Caballero, was a personal protégé of intelligence operative Alvarez del Vayo. Pushed into a leading position within the Spanish Socialist Party, Carrillo led a "left" split, bringing his group into a fusion with the tiny Communist Party of Spain, and thus securing a leading position in the Communist Party. By systematic elimination of Carrillo's competitors and a stripping-operation against the leading supporters of Carrillo's competitors, he was able to take over the leadership of the party. This was assisted significantly by Anglo-American intelligence agents highly placed within the Paris Comintern apparatus.

This penetration of the Comintern involved two principal categories of persons going-over to the position of formal and de facto agents of British, American and other intelligence services. With the accession of Hitler, and notably during and after 1938, and again following the Hitler-Stalin pact, Communists as well as social-democrats became collaborators with British and other intelligence services on the principle that "only the Western democracies could stop Hitler." Persons familiar with that period, and with the effects of zig-zags in Comintern policy will easily understand this phenomenon. In addition to this class of persons, there was the second class, of a darker character, of which Carrillo's case is eminently representative.

The key to the development of these networks targeting the Soviet leadership was originally the networks associated with Anglo-Dutch intelligence operative Alexander Parvus-Helphand, and such protégés of Parvus as N. Bukharin, Karl Radek, and Riazanov. Bukharin in particular performed successive key roles in the 1920s operations of British and other intelligence networks operations concerning the Soviet leadership and the Comintern. The "Right Opposition" within the Comintern, including Brandler and Thalheimer in Germany and Lovestone in the USA, are one aspect of this process directly associated with the U.S. State Department beginning no later than the 1929 period, and dating back in connections to the networks of Hamilton Fish Armstrong and other American intelligence operatives within the Versailles apparatus. The associates of pragmatists John Dewey were prominent in these State Department-linked operations within and outside the USA, including Mexico. Not accidentally, a number of the prominent figures in the Trotsky assassination, including Lombardo Toledano, Sylvia Ageloff and persons within the Trotskyist organizations were associated with Deweyite Sidney Hook and Hook's European intelligence associates.

These Deweyites and "Right Opposition" forces penetrated both Comintern and Trotskyist circles, together with associates of the networks of Karl Korsch, which overlapped both the Deweyite and Right Opposition networks. The role of Bertrand Russell is a subject in itself.

By 1938 a certain Anglo-American intelligence position had been established by persistent work in both the Trotskyist Communist organizations in the USA, with Deweyites and former Lovestoneites notably featured within the relevant collations. So, during 1938, the perceived potentials were consolidated through Anglo-American intelligence services' cooperation mediated in part by Colonel Stephenson. The unit within the leadership of the Communist Party USA was consolidated under U.S. State Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation coordination from the government side. The Trotsky assassination and several other black operations were conducted to gain the highest degree of credibility for the unit with the Soviet leadership.

In consequence of the hegemonic position of the United States in the post-war period, this nominal "KGB" unit within the Communist Party USA gained extraordinary significance in U.S. intelligence influence operations targeting East bloc parties and governments.

How It Operates

For example, whenever this writer travels outside the United States, the U.S. State Department issues a continuing series of surveillance and "containment" operations instructions to all U.S. Ambassadors in every country except East bloc countries. These instructions include recommended slanders to be circulated, and policy concerning veiled and not-so-veiled threats to governments, parties, financial interests and industrial interests, demanding cooperation in the surveillance, containment and slander campaigns originating from Washington. At the same time that these orders are issued to U.S. ambassadors, an equivalent set of instructions is given to the FBI-controlled "KGB" unit in the leadership of the Communist Party USA. This unit then immediately circulates those packaged slanders and other "evaluations" to the Soviet agencies, which then relay the package to agencies in other East bloc and still other countries.

This FBI-controlled "KGB" unit in the leadership of the Communist Party USA overlaps two other most notable U.S. connections to the Soviet Union. Since approximately 1962-1963, the principal behind-the-scenes channel of negotiations between the Soviet leadership and Manhattan financial interests has been centered around what is known as the "Dartmouth Conference." The two principal U.S. agencies involved in this channel are David Rockefeller of Chase Manhattan Bank and the Trilateral Commission, and the so-called "left CIA," the neo-Fabian octopus of terrorism and environmentalists centered in the Washington, D.C. Institute for Policy Studies. Richard Barnet, a specialist on the diplomatic side of the neo-Fabian apparatus's work, is the complementary figure to David Rockefeller in this activity. On the Soviet side, the key figure is Georgii Arbatov and

the approximately 280-person unit known as the "U.S.-Canadian Academy Institute."

In the overall international networks associated with the FBI-controlled "KGB" unit in the U.S. Communist Party leadership include Santiago Carrillo as the most prominent "pure agent." Although there are defacto Brzezinski agents of the same broader political significance as Carrillo in the leadership of the German Communist Party, French Communist Party and Italian Communist Party, the leadership of those other parties is a mixed bag, whereas Carrillo and his associates in the Spanish Communist Party are purely and simply a gang of murderous thugs, typified by assassin Mercader.

The Soviet Shift

In the aftermath of the Vance and Warnke SALT discussions in Moscow, there has been a qualitative shift in the perceptions of the Soviet leadership, to the included effect of making conscious in those ranks the actual character of the FBI-controlled "KGB" unit in New York City. This Soviet perception is adjusted for diplomatic and related practice by *realpolitik* considerations. The fact that the Soviets permitted the Dartmouth Conference between David Rockefeller and Georgii Arbatov's crew to occur is exemplary of that *realpolitik*. Despite the known character of the channel, the Soviets manifestly do not yet wish to close down that channel of access for discussion with powerful U.S. forces.

However, when Carrillo blatantly advertised himself as a propagandist for Zbigniew Brzezinski, this action enabled the Soviets to focus on the most-vulnerable feature of the overall network, in effect setting up a situation in which right-wing networks, such as those associated with the Opus Dei could consider Carrillo a target of opportunity. Opus Dei networks (which may or may not signify Interpol coordination for such a specific operation) may terminate Carrillo's career at any time, naturally attributing this to the KGB. This is also Carrillo's perception of the nature of his personal peril, according to the exotic dialogue between himself and a French television journalist.

The manner in which the Soviets will deal with the matter exemplified by the leadership of the Communist Party USA will be tempered by their primary concern, to establish economic and political forms of cooperation which prevent an otherwise imminent intercontinental thermonuclear war. On that account, they will tend to maintain the formalities of their channels of communication with David Rockefeller et al.

This requires tightrope walking in the matter, since the Institute for Policy Studies is massively involved in both international terrorist operations and violent and other environmentalist efforts to destabilize European and other governments with which the Soviets have friendly relations. Contributions by DKP members in support of Karl-Heinz Roth and DKP softness on the issue of the Buback assassination, as well as IPS-linked Lotta Continua and other terrorism and mass violence in Italy are powerful pressures for the Soviets to begin dealing with Brzezinski-linked "Communists" in the roughest fashion.