## Moscow formally ranks LaRouche and friends as 'extremely dangerous'

The Sept. 15 issue of the Moscow weekly New Times carries a five-page attack against EIR's founding editor Lyndon LaRouche and his associates, under the title "Nazism Without the Swastika." New Times, published weekly in tens of millions of copies in the nine most widely spoken languages in the world, is, literally, the flagship of the fabled Soviet world propaganda machine. In it, all the standard libels against LaRouche which have been the customary fare of U.S. liberal "Eastern Establishment" media are rehashed, woven around the principal theme of Victor Gunnarson's alleged "complicity in the crime" of the Palme assassination. A full description of the contents of the New Times piece follows below.

Note the opening and the concluding sentences of the New Times article:

Opening sentence: "From time to time the world is shocked by political assassinations. But often enough they remain a mystery, even when the victim is a prominent personality, and it is not difficult to see from what quarter of the political spectrum the blow is likely to have been struck. The police investigation often comes up against insurmountable obstacles."

Concluding sentence: "To sum up briefly, groups and organizations like the EWP [European Labor Party, founded by associates of LaRouche], 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 anticommunism. 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."

This signal piece of the *New Times*, carries, in tens of millions of copies around the world, two messages. First is, that Moscow would like LaRouche killed. Second is, that Moscow recognizes LaRouche and his associates' work has been not only spectacularly effective, but also "extremely dangerous." Virtually everything else, including the journalists' bylines, in the article, is a lie.

Ernst Henry, one of a dozen of pseudonyms of the official who supervised the *New Times* piece, had been known to this

intelligence service for some six months now, to be "Moscow's official LaRouche watcher." He is a 82-year-old official of the GPU-NKVD-KGB secret police agencies, probably the oldest surviving member of the Cheka, the post-Revolution secret police of the early 1920s, in Russia. Oddly enough, he is also the Russian expert of the Turkish fascist "Gray Wolves" organization, from which came Ali Agca, the Pope's attempted assassin.

The article was timed to appear at the height of the Russian irregular warfare campaign against Europe, which this publication has warned of since more than six months ago. It is a clear and distinct call for violence against LaRouche and all of his associates.

## Soviet authorship of anti-LaRouche libels

It is worth noting that the headline of the *New Times* article is "Nazism Without the Swastika," nearly identical to the title of the scurrilous pamphlet written by the former Maoist and drug pusher Dennis King against LaRouche and put out by the League for Industrial Democracy in 1982. Now, the Russian mother of all the slanders of LaRouche has spoken in her own name. *New Times* attacks LaRouche as responsible for pro-Strategic Defense Initiative developments in numerous countries and as the leader of campaigns to stamp out the dope trade and AIDS.

After a round-up of reports on the activities of LaRouche, the Schiller Institute, and the European Labor Party (which New Times calls the European Working Party) in Sweden, Germany, France, and the United States, New Times concludes with a one-page interview of 82-year-old Soviet intelligence kingpin and LaRouche-watcher, Ernst Henry.

In light of Ernst Henry's career of deception and diversion, as a Soviet intelligence officer, his remarks about the creation of a "climate of terror" must be read as directed at LaRouche himself. Henry says: "True, the EWP [European Labor Party] does not always openly advocate terrorist tactics. But it cultivates the hatred that is essential for the perpetration of terrorist acts. It lays the psychological groundwork for terror."

What makes the "EWP" fascist? New Times asks Henry.

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## Who is Ernst Henry

Ernst Henry, who attacks Lyndon LaRouche in New Times, is a Soviet spymaster, among the most versatile and experienced operatives of Soviet networks interfaced with Western intelligence factions. In 1984, the octogenarian Henry was identified to investigators, by a Soviet source, as "the person who oversees all the work on fascism and neofascism, including the European Labor Party."

According to the Soviets, Ernst Henry (or Genri) is the pen name of Semyon Rostovsky. According to Western intelligence sources, he came from an ethnic-German family in Russia. In the 1920s, "Ernst Henry" was in and out of the German Communist Party and Social-Democratic circles in Germany, then moved to England in 1933, where he is said to have been in contact with the Cambridge "Apostles" set that produced the Soviet spy ring of Kim Philby, Anthony Blunt, et al. He was the favorite Russian writer on the subject of the "military-industrial complex," on the "role of the intelligentsia in eliminating nuclear weapons," and so forth of Lord Bertrand Russell, the British architect of today's Soviet-controlled "environmentalist" and "peace" movements.

According to the London Observer (Dec. 4, 1979), Ernst Henry was posted in London in the late 1940s, as a spymaster for the Philby group, serving as "Anthony Blunt's secret contact in the Soviet Embassy in London."

Upon return to the U.S.S.R., Henry was arrested and jailed while Stalin was alive, only to be released in 1956 and to surface as a KGB control-man in the "dissident" movement of the next decade. Then he began to write again, in Soviet publications, on "fascism" in the West.

He replies, "The first and most important is anti-communism. This is a feature of any fascist movement. . . . [T]hese groups are extremely dangerous and must be closely watched by the world public so that their aims and ambitions do not become reality."

New Times leads the feature with a report on the (Sovietorchestrated) frame-up of the "European Working Party" in Sweden, for the assassination of Olof Palme. "EWP" complicity has not been proven, admits New Times, but "there are enough grounds for taking a closer look at this political organization. . . . " Stockholm correspondent Nikolai Vukolov then attacks the "EWP" campaign for Sweden to enter NATO, points out that the party "fully supports Reagan's 'star wars,'" and regrets the influence of Executive Intelligence Review on "the business world."

The report from the Soviet weekly's West German correspondent, illustrated by the famous "Frieden schaffen mit Strahlenwaffen" (Create Freedom With Beam Weapons) poster and a reproduction of a Patriots for Germany advertisement, is a hysterical 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," writes Alexander Tolpegin, ". . . [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 Eruopean countries and the United States. The first such conference was held in 1985 in the U.S. state of Virginia and was attended by delegates from 50 countries. Then there was a 'trade union conference' in Mexico and another conference in Rome which brought together 800 people."

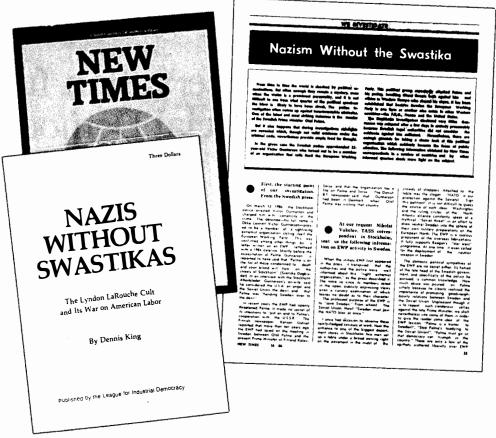
"In late October 1985 a new grouping appeared on the political scene. The right-wing newspapers carried full-page advertisements placed by 'Patriots of Germany' [sic]. What did they propound? The speedy conclusion of an official agreement on the participation of the F.R.G. in SDI (such an agreement, as we know, was signed this spring), and the strengthening of the alliance with the U.S. They were against the revival of détente 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 [sic] behind the 'Patriots of Germany,' for one of the signatures on the advertisement was that of Zepp-LaRouche."

From France, New Times excerpts a Le Monde article by Bernard Brigoleux, which described the energy and "brilliance" of the European Labor Party leadership there.

To comment on LaRouche's role in the United States, New Times brings out an expert from the Institute of World Economics and International Relations, the think-tank called IMEMO. Yuri Oleshchuk quotes former Attorney-General Ramsey Clark, a notorious terrorist sympathizer who helped bring Khomeini to power in Iran, that LaRouche's group "breeds fascist-type sentiment." Dennis King is quoted on "Nazis Without the Swastika." After regurgitating slanders that the Soviets made up in the first place, Oleshchuk fulminates, "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."

IMEMO's Oleshchuk endorses the U.S. press: "The American press regards LaRouche as a rabid anti-Sem-

Moscow's diatribe on LaRouche in New Times has the same headline and basic content as the 1982 writing of Dennis King for the "anti-communist" League for Industrial Democracy. King, formerly an anti-Semitic activist with the Progressive Labor Party, is a joint asset of the LID, of which the Anti-Defamation League's Irwin Suall is also an official, and of the ADL itself. LID created the "New Left" and SDS during the 1960s, as Suall admitted under oath in deposition. King is a sometime contributor to the gutter drug-lobby magazine, High Times, and a confederate of violence-prone and terrorist organizations based in New York City. King's role in ADL-directed operations against La-Rouche began during 1979, under the sponsorship of the same Roy Cohn, a life-long Democrat recently deceased of AIDS, who was notorious as Joseph McCarthy's counsel, as a legal fixer and organizedcrime-families mouthpiece in New York City.



ite. . . . 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."

Oleshchuk concludes with reference to the victories of LaRouche Democrats Janice Hart and Mark Fairchild in the state primaries last March in Illinois, never before reported on by the Soviet press, and the size and scope of the candidates' movement of the National Democratic Policy Committee, of which Lyndon LaRouche is chairman emeritus.

## What is New Times

The Soviets' New Times journal is under tight ideological control of the international department of the Soviet Communist Party's central committee, whose head is former ambassador to the United States Anatoli Dobrynin. According to a European-based expert on the U.S.S.R., ultimately, Dobrynin must have played a direct role in the overall concoction of the Sept. 15 anti-LaRouche slander.

This source also pointed out that New Times maintains a vast dossier and clipping file, likely the largest of any Soviet publication. More often than not, New Times correspondents are directly employed by the KGB. Also, there is a significant rotation between the staffs of New Times and the Czechoslovakia-based publication, Problems of Peace and Socialism.

The Sept. 18 issue attacking LaRouche featured lead articles by Soviet "West Germany expert" Valentin Falin and LaRouche-hater Georgi Arbatov. Falin, who now heads the Soviet news agency, Novosti, attacks Washington for "declining every Soviet offer" to formalize a nuclear test ban. He adds, "The U.S. [SDI] plan is to put space strike stations into orbit over other countries. This is equivalent to the de facto establishment before the Second World War of a continuous air patrol system over the key military targets of a 'potential enemy.'" Arbatov, academician and head of Moscow's U.S.A.-Canada Institute, writes that the White House is trying "to destroy as much as possible before 1988 arrives, so that the current administration's successors will find it almost impossible to start mending fences." Arbatov, a member of the Palme Commission, was the first to slander La-Rouche's associates in connection with Olof Palme's murder.