

## U.S.-Soviet connivance vs. LaRouche, Reagan

**Nov. 21, 1985**—President Reagan and General Secretary Gorbachov sign a new U.S.-Soviet cultural exchange accord. The Soviet intent is to upgrade the KGB's penetration of U.S. intelligence agencies, particularly through the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), controlled by Charles Wick and Armand Hammer.

**November 1985**—Armand Hammer-funded U.S.-Soviet Writers' Conference meets in Vilnius, Lithuania, to plan a campaign to abort the Strategic Defense Initiative and to end the influence of LaRouche. Soviet participants, drawn from the Soviet Writers' Union, are led by KGB senior officials Chingiz Aitmatov and Nikolai Federenko. The U.S. delegation is primarily drawn from the "bankers' CIA"-controlled PEN Club (Poets, Editors, and Novelists), and is led by Norman Cousins, Harrison Salisbury, Alan Ginsberg, and Arthur Miller.

**January 1986**—USIA Director Charles Wick travels to Moscow to work out the details of the U.S.-Soviet cultural accord. Wick meets with then Cultural Minister Pyotr Demichev; TASS Director General and LaRouche watcher Sergei Losev; and Soviet Ambassador to London Leonid Zamyatin, who had previously directed the CPSU Central Committee's information department. Under the cover of implementing the accord, the USIA and the Soviet foreign ministry agree to create liaison offices. The USIA appoints Ambassador Stephen Rhinesmith to a special liaison post; the Soviet foreign ministry creates a new Department of Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs, directed by Yuri Kashlev, previously director of the Foreign Ministry Information Department. Kashlev, who had been expelled from Britain in 1971 for espionage, has long served in the disinformation department of the KGB, which was central to the KGB cover-up of its responsibility for the assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Kashlev is cited as having an "official rank in the KGB" by USIA public documents.

**January 1986**—PEN International conference in New York is attended by Secretary of State George Shultz, former National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, and Wang Meng, the Chinese minister of culture. Wang is Armand Hammer's key "cultural contact" in China, and had signed a cultural accord with Wick's USIA in 1981, which later served as a model for the treaty with Moscow. Wang's networks in Canada are central to Sino-Soviet assassination capabilities in the United States.

**April 15, 1986**—Yuri Kashlev travels to Berne, Switzerland, as Soviet delegate to the conference on East-West human contacts. His new Department for Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs has oversight of questions such as human rights abuse, emigration of dissidents, and Soviet Jewish emigration. Under the cover of dealing with these issues, Kashlev is situated to bargain with several Western agencies over spy swaps, mutually agreed upon assassinations, and other deals.

**May 12, 1986**—Hammer goes to Moscow. The publicly announced purpose is to offer further aid to victims of the Chernobyl nuclear reactor disaster and to open up an art exhibit in Moscow, but the visit is primarily intended as a back channel between the U.S. State Department and the Soviet command, on preconditions for a new summit.

**May 22, 1986**—Hammer meets Shultz in Washington, and reports that Gorbachov has assured him that he would consider rescheduling a summit with Reagan, and would also consider a Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting. Hammer conveys the Soviet high command's conditions for a summit.

**Late May 1986**—Mary Jane Wick, wife of USIA director Charles Wick, is given \$500,000 by mob-linked financier Carl Lindner, and another \$500,000 by Armand Hammer. The official reason is to restore Washington, D.C.'s Ford Theater, but the funds will actually go to solidify KGB partnership with the USIA.

**June 1-3, 1986**—Hammer in Israel to run the "Hammer Conference on Economic Coordination." Speakers include: Haim Ben-Shahar, Hammer's Israeli aide, on "The Hammer Plan and the Marshall Plan"; Sam Nilsson, representing the International Federation of Institutes of Advanced Studies (IFIAS), directed by LaRouche-watcher and malthusian racist Alexander King; and International Monetary Fund and World bank representatives. Hammer agrees to mediate between Israel and Russia on the release of 50,000 Soviet Jews, and other Israeli objectives.

**June 3, 1986**—Yuri Kashlev announces the release of 36 Soviet families—119 people in all—to join their families in the United States.

**June 12, 1986**—Hammer meets Reagan at the Ford Theater. Reagan says that he desires a summit with Gorbachov and a rescheduling of a Shevardnadze-Shultz meeting.

**June 13, 1986**—Hammer meets Soviet Ambassador Leonid Zamyatin in London, conveying Reagan's message from the previous day. Zamyatin, who had been instrumental in push-

ing through the U.S.-Soviet cultural accord, informs Hammer what further conditions are necessary for a summit to occur.

**June 28, 1986**—Soviet Writers' Union is redirected, at its conference in Moscow, to prepare it for Gorbachov's cultural infiltration strategy. Senior intelligence officer and LaRouche profiler Julian Semyonov dominates the assembly. Walter Laqueur, an intelligence and terrorism specialist based at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), publishes a piece praising Semyonov in the July-August issue of *Society* magazine, signaling acceptance of the Semyonov plan by the "banker's CIA."

**July 20-Aug. 3, 1986**—The Esalen Institute sponsors a tour of a Soviet Writers' Union delegation, including a joint Esalen/PEN/Soviet Writers' Union event at Columbia University and a five-day conference at Esalen headquarters.

**Aug. 6, 1986**—Yuri Kashlev and Stephen Rhinesmith announce the conclusion of a successful week of "cultural negotiations" in Washington. Soviet delegation meets with 28 private U.S. organizations. Kashlev's press team is led by TASS operative Oleg Polyakovskii, who had been earlier assigned by TASS to profile LaRouche's 1980 and 1984 presidential campaigns, in liaison with NBC and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Plans for a "cultural exchange" on medical research are announced in Moscow to visiting U.S. officials: Surgeon General Dr. Everett Koop; James Wyngaarden, director of the National Institute of Health; and James Mason of the Atlanta Centers for Disease Control (CDC). On Oct. 22, shortly after his return from Moscow, Dr. Koop convenes a press conference to release a report on AIDS, which reiterates the CDC's cover-up line. The press conference occurs just before the Nov. 4 U.S. election, in which Proposition 64, the LaRouche-supported California ballot initiative, and the CDC's line has been used to justify opposition to the proposition.

**Aug. 7, 1986**—*Sovetskaya Kultura*, a publication of the CPSU Central Committee, carries a slander of Lyndon LaRouche, entitled "About a Fraud," and demands that he be investigated by U.S. law enforcement agencies.

**Aug. 7, 1986**—Formation of Mrs. Raisa Gorbachova's Soviet Culture Foundation announced in *Pravda*. The idea was supposedly put forward at the July Soviet Writers' Conference. The foundation's committee includes leading figures in the command structure targeting LaRouche for assassination. The conclusion of the Kashlev negotiations, the *Sovetskaya Kultura* slander, and the announcement of the new Culture Foundation are clearly coordinated.

The 40-man committee formed to build the foundation includes: former Culture Minister Pyotr Demichev; Yu. Bon-

darev, secretary of the Soviet Writers' Union; Archbishop Pitirim; A. Chakovskii, chief editor of the KGB mouthpiece *Literaturnaya Gazeta*; Julian Semyonov; Raisa Gorbachova; Albert Belyayev, chief editor of *Sovetskaya Kultura*; and Valentin Falin. Organizations represented include the culture ministry, the Academy of Arts and Sciences; the *Rodina* (Motherland) Society, the U.S.S.R. commission in charge of UNESCO-related affairs, and the Society for the Preservation of Historical and Cultural Monuments.

**Aug. 27, 1986**—Hammer is in Tel Aviv, where he meets with former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, then Prime Minister Shimon Peres, current Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, Minister of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon, and Minister of Immigration Absorption Michael Tsur. The main subject of the meetings is the conditions under which Moscow would release 50,000 Soviet Jews to Israel. Discussion included Moscow providing Israel with forged evidence to be used in prosecuting alleged former Nazi concentration guard John Demjanjuk, a U.S. citizen who had been deported to Israel through the efforts of the U.S. Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations.

**September 1986**—Riga, Lithuania, "cultural meeting" takes place as a result of the Wick-Kashlev meetings of early August. U.S. attendees include: former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Mark Palmer; John Matlock, then NSC staffer for Soviet affairs; USIA's Stephen Rhinesmith. Discussion of withdrawal of U.S. troops from Europe and neutralization of West Germany.

**Sept. 2-3, 1986**—Hammer is in Moscow, where he meets with Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov and former Ambassador to the United States Anatoli Dobrynin, now CPSU Central Committee director of the International Department. Sources believe that the focus may be on Soviet demands to kill LaRouche and to break Reagan's commitment to the SDI at the Iceland summit.

**Sept. 8, 1986**—Hammer is in London to meet with Prince Charles and other Soviet collaborators in the House of Windsor.

**Sept. 13, 1986**—*Pravda* interview with Georgi Arbatov, Central Committee member and director of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, reports that Arbatov and Charles Wick have been in correspondence since January, and that Wick agreed that it was dangerous that President Reagan "based his ideas about the U.S.S.R. on several endlessly repeated false quotations" ascribed to Soviet leaders.

**Sept. 15, 1986**—Soviet *New Times* magazine publishes five-page slander of LaRouche, entitled "Nazis Without the Swastika," written under the direction of Ernst Henry, and de-

manding LaRouche's elimination. *New Times* is under the effective control of Aleksandr Yakovlev, CPSU Central Committee chief of propaganda, and of Anatoli Dobrynin.

**Sept. 22, 1986**—Hammer meets Shimon Peres in New York immediately prior to Peres's meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

**Sept. 27, 1986**—U.S. State Department admits that Hammer had flown to Moscow a few days previously as an official State Department channel to secure the release of *U.S. News and World Report* journalist Nicholas Daniloff.

**Sept. 28, 1986**—Hammer returns to the United States, confirms that he met with Dobrynin on Daniloff, and other conditions for a summit. It has been suggested by some intelligence sources that this meeting was also the occasion for the Soviets to convey the demand that LaRouche be eliminated.

**Sept. 30, 1986**—*Sovetskaya Kultura* publishes an article entitled "Provocateur Aspiring to Become President," calling, among other things, for the U.S. Internal Revenue Service to investigate LaRouche.

**Oct. 3, 1986**—General Secretary Gorbachov attacks LaRouche, in a speech in Moscow—under the "code" identification of fascists without swastikas.

**Oct. 6-7, 1986**—U.S. Justice Department, in compliance with Soviet demands, raids *EIR*'s Leesburg, Virginia, offices, with 400 agents. Assassination attempt on LaRouche is aborted, due to LaRouche's telegram to President Reagan, warning the President of the consequences of an attempt upon his life.

**Oct. 6, 1986**—International Institute of the Working Class Movement holds conference in Moscow, addressed by Ana-

## Soviet culture mafia: the LaRouche-watchers

*The following individuals in the Soviet Union's "cultural command" are known to be involved with "the LaRouche case":*

**Yegor Ligachov**—Politburo chief ideologue, the handpicked successor to the late Mikhail Suslov.

**Aleksandr Yakovlev**—CPSU Central Committee chief of the Propaganda Department; former ambassador to Canada, where he maintained contact with Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, controller of *New Times*.

**Anatoli Dobrynin**—CPSU CC chief of the International Department.

**Yuri Voronov**—CPSU CC chief of the Culture Department.

**Vadim Medvedev**—CPSU CC chief of Liaison with Communist and Workers' Parties of Socialist Countries.

**Vasili Zakharov**—minister of culture.

**Yuri Kashlev**—foreign ministry liaison to the USIA, career KGB disinformation officer, formerly director of foreign ministry's information department.

**Leonid Zamyatin**—ambassador to Great Britain.

**Boris Pankin**—ambassador to Sweden and former director of the Soviet Copyright Agency (VAAP); played a leading role in disinformation campaign accusing LaRouche of responsibility for Palme assassination.

**Julian Semyonov**—spy novelist and senior intelligence officer; profiler of LaRouche since 1976; central to

coverup of Soviet role in President Kennedy assassination.

**Ernst Henry**—senior KGB official; veteran of 1920s Cheka.

**Sergei Losev**—director general of TASS news agency.

**Chengiz Aitmatov**—Soviet Writers' Union, deputy chief of Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. Radical environmentalist and mystic.

**Aleksandr Chakovskii**—chief editor, *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, KGB-linked organ of the U.S.S.R. Writers' Union.

**Albert Belyayev**—chief editor, *Sovetskaya Kultura*.

**Nicholai Vukolov**—author of articles on LaRouche in *Sovetskaya Kultura*.

**Lev Bezymenskii**—associate editor, *New Times*.

**Fyodor Burlatskii**—*Literaturnaya Gazeta* slanderer of LaRouche, with special focus on stopping the SDI.

**Vitali Petrusenko**—publisher of 1975 book accusing LaRouche of being a CIA provocateur; co-author with TASS Director General Losev.

**Aleksandr Galkin**—journalist; author of articles on LaRouche.

**Timur Timofeyev**—director, International Institute of Working Class Movements, son of former CPUSA leader Eugene Dennis.

**Aleksandr Sabov**—*Literaturnaya Gazeta* slanderer of LaRouche.

**Iona Andronov**—New York-based *Literaturnaya Gazeta* profiler; specialist on assassinations and espionage.

**Anatoli Frenkin**—a West Europe specialist for *Literaturnaya Gazeta*.

toli Dobrynin, where LaRouche is identified as a threat to the U.S.S.R., in a coded reference to “neo-conservatives.”

**Oct. 10, 1986**—Hammer announces a rock tour of John Denver to Moscow, as part of U.S.-Soviet “cultural” exchange.

**Oct. 11, 1986**—Wick meets privately with A. Yakovlev, Central Committee propaganda chief, and A. Belyayev, editor of *Sovetskaya Kultura*, for two hours, at the Reykjavik summit. Nikolai Vukolov, one of the authors of the *New Times* article “Nazis Without the Swastika,” is also at the summit.

**Oct. 11-20, 1986**—A second meeting of Norman Cousins’s U.S.-Soviet Writers’ Conference takes place in the Central Asian Soviet Socialist Republic of Kirgizia, timed with the Reykjavik summit. The semi-secret event is sponsored by Chingiz Aitmatov, who had attended the earlier Soviet Writers’ Union-PEN meeting in Lithuania in November 1985. Participants include futurologist and LaRouche-watcher Alvin Toffler; his associate Alexander King; Arthur Miller, who attended the November gathering; and British film producer Peter Ustinov, who was present on the scene during the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The meeting concluded with a meeting at the Kremlin with Gorbachov on Oct. 20.

**Oct. 13, 1986**—*Pravda* article, “Unhealed Wound: Nuremberg, Lessons of History,” praises KGB-linked former Congresswomen Elizabeth Holtzman, and the U.S. Justice Department’s Office of Special Investigation.

**Oct. 16, 1986**—Hammer is in Moscow, where he makes the surprise announcement that he is flying out of the city with dissident biologist David Goldfarb, who has been released by the Soviets in a “good-will” gesture. There are reports that Goldfarb’s father-in-law, Grigori Haifetz, had been Hammer’s Soviet intelligence controller in the 1930s.

**Oct. 16, 1986**—Radio Moscow reports that Hammer is the first Westerner to have contributed to the Soviet Culture Foundation.

**Oct. 18-21, 1986**—First Deputy Foreign Minister Yevgeni Zaitsev is in Washington with a delegation, officially for the opening of an exhibition on Soviet culture at the Smithsonian’s Renwick Gallery, which had been agreed to at the August Kashlev-Rhinesmith meetings. Zaitsev meets with USIA Director Wick, officials of the American Enterprise Institute, and Pepsico chairman Donald Kendall, who had spearheaded Soviet-U.S. trade operations during the Nixon administration, and who helped sponsor the museum event.

## Armand Hammer: Trust or ‘Comsymp’?

by Scott Thompson

One of the two individuals at Charles Wick’s U.S. Information Agency charged with countering Soviet *dezinformatsia* recently defended Wick’s intimate ties with Armand Hammer as follows: “You people at *EIR* are the only ones who think Hammer is some kind of Soviet operative; everybody knows he’s just a Comsymp.” This is a dramatic shift in the Reagan administration. When President Reagan first took office in 1981, informed sources say that a detailed report circulated through the National Security Council, warning precisely that Hammer was a Soviet operative.

This was with good reason. During the 1980 Presidential election campaign, U.S. intelligence sources warned *EIR* that Hammer had been charged by then Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to pull every conceivable string to defeat Reagan. *EIR*’s own investigators found Hammer in negotiations with the Charter Oil Company for processing Libyan oil, the nexus for a \$20 million offshore slush fund from Muammar Qaddafi to the Carter family. These funds were not only to buy the support of President Carter, whose brother Billy said of Qaddafi, “At least he is honest about supporting terrorism,” but also as an electioneering fund to “turn out the vote.”

A high source within the Reagan National Security Council confirmed that these warnings against Hammer did not last long. Pressure was brought to bear to override NSC officials’ objections to contact with Hammer. One factor in this was that members of the California “Kitchen Cabinet,” such as Charles Wick, got Hammer’s foot-in-the-door with President Reagan by having him named head of the President’s initiative against cancer. More important was a Soviet effort, by four consecutive general secretaries, to build up Hammer as an apparently indispensable back channel. “When Hammer calls saying he has a message from Yuri Andropov, you listen to him,” one top NSC official said.

Compared to the NSC, the State Department was a “piece of cake” for an old operative like Hammer. A spokesman for then Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt, now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, acknowledged Burt’s use of Hammer as a “back channel” for pre-summit negotiations, stating: “We’re very impressed with Dr. Armand Hammer and all of his various contacts with the Soviets. . . . Of course, any friend of Father Lenin is a friend