Editorial

The Irangate scorecard

In an editorial of April 25, 1986, EIR demanded the ouster of Richard Perle, the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Policy. We had caught Perle red-handed in Japan, trying to stop Japanese collaboration in the Strategic Defense Initiative program by telling them that the program could not be guaranteed to last after President Reagan's term. Fortunately—in great part due to our own efforts—the Japanese disregarded Perle's lying counsels.

Now Richard Perle, a notorious agent of the subversive parallel government brought to light by the Irangate scandal, has become the second major victim of the Irangate purges. After White House "Rasputin" Donald Regan, who left on Feb. 27, Perle is the next most important saboteur to leave the Reagan administration, on March 12.

Perle has a long history of undermining U.S. government policy:

- In the 1970s Perle was proven to have provided secret documents to the Israeli government;
- In 1984 Perle stepped in personally to sabotage participation by U.S. military personnel in an international campaign to stop decoupling of the United States from Western Europe;
- In 1986 Perle authored the insane zero-option proposal for Europe that was sprung on the President at Reykjavik, and did untold damage by convincing the Europeans that the United States would abandon them to the Soviets;
- In early 1987 Perle took the occasion of the West German conference on the military-strategic situation to insult the European allies—an action for which he was directly criticized by his superior Caspar Weinberger;
- Only two weeks before he left office, Perle misrepresented the SDI in testimony to Congress as a "pointdefense," rather than a population defense for the United States and its allies.

Despite this sordid record, no reason was given by Perle or the administration for his resignation. That is how the Irangate process is working. Slowly, and behind the scenes, members of the secret government are being cleaned out, one by one.

The patriots who touched off the Irangate scandal targeted three main tentacles of the "secret government" which has run U.S. policy on orders of the Eastern Establishment. The first was the banking network around Don Regan; the second was the Mossad-Kissinger apparatus in the intelligence community; the third was the controlling position of European and U.S. rentier-finance interests in U.S. policy-shaping.

There has been considerable progress in all these areas. Don Regan's entire coterie of "mice" is being removed in his wake; Frank Carlucci is carrying out mass firings at the National Security Council; and the Wall Street firms of Kidder Peabody, Goldman Sachs, and Merrill Lynch, which have maintained a blackmail hold over the administration, are on the ropes in the fast-expanding insider-trading scandal.

The other major related operation is a spin-off from the sentencing of Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard, who gathered top-secret intelligence for the Israelis, which is widely suspected to have been forwarded to the Soviet secret services.

The crucial guide for following up the Mossad networks is the *EIR* Special Report issued exactly one year ago, entitled "Moscow's Secret Weapon: Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia." We outlined there in great detail the political network that has protected Israeli mafia operations, including top Irangate target Michael Ledeen. Not surprisingly, these are the same characters who have been working with the Israelis in the armsfor-hostages deal, and the illegal funding of the Contras. Richard Perle tops the list, but others are not far behind: including Assistant Secretary of State Elliott Abrams.

Quite a few heads have yet to roll. We must clean out the wild disorder from the financial markets, and break the dirty arms of the Liberal Establishment and the foul weapons trafficking and illegal narcotics. After cleaning out the parasites, we must give the departments of our government healthy policy-missions and a sense of professionalism in public service. Irangate has started the process.

72 National EIR March 20, 1987