

review (see *Executive Intelligence Review*, Oct. 31-Nov. 6, Vol. V, No. 42).

Every present lead on the attack, according to French police, points to Israeli-intelligence controlled groups, specifically the BETAR, the equivalent of the paramilitary Jewish Defense League in the U.S. The context for the attacks had been set up the week before by the Nov. 1 publication in *L'Express* magazine (owned by the British financier Jimmy Goldsmith) of a vicious interview with Darquier de Pellepoix, formerly Commissar for Jewish Affairs (responsible for deportations) in the Vichy government, and now a senile cripple in exile in Madrid. The publication of the raving Nazi interview set the stage for what was intended to be billed as a revival of "Zionist"- "anti-Semitic" confrontations in France.

On Nov. 13, at the daily press briefing held by an aide to the Mayor of Paris, Jacques Chirac, a leader of the Gaullist party, reporters were briefed on the attack and the results of the preliminary investigations, which are still continuing. Despite numerous reports sent from the briefing into the major press agencies, the story has been blacked out, specifically by Agence France Presse.

Three days later, NSIPS's Paris bureau received a telephone bomb threat, in which the caller stated: "We are the Zionists you have been attacking. In 35 minutes a bomb is going to go off, it is filled with TNT." Police investigators summoned to the office found no device.

Threats in Italy

Simultaneously in Italy, the press networks that had been identified in the widely circulated European Labor Party dossier on the assassination of Italian leader Aldo Moro as merely branches of the British intelligence's psychological

warfare bureau have also begun to react. The first signals came with the publication Nov. 15 and 16 of attacks on the European Labor Party in *La Repubblica*, a newspaper controlled by Count Carocciolo, an in-law of the Agnelli family, who represents the "left-wing" environmentalist side of Italy's nobility and who was identified as a central figure in the Labor Party's Moro dossier.

The *Repubblica* articles try to discredit the Labor Party exposé by simultaneously reporting on the "rumors of conspiracy" involving the House of Windsor (the British

Crown), the British Secret Service, the Knights of Malta, and others, while claiming that the European Labor Party is in an "anti-communist" alliance with Italian Industry Minister Donat-Cattin, in hopes of isolating the Labor Party from potential collaborators among the Italian Communists, to whom Donat-Cattin is *persona non grata*. That the situation could move beyond the level of slander is indicated by a series of murders and shootings that have taken place in the vicinity of the party's Milan office. ■

The Shah pulls the plug on the BBC

The newly appointed military government in Iran is presently jamming the British Broadcasting Corporation's Persian language programs beamed into Iran. According to the Nov. 16 *Washington Post*, the Iranian government has charged the BBC with transmitting reports deliberately slanted to provoke further anti-government unrest.

The *Post* reports that Tehran has cautioned the BBC that continued provocative reporting could force Iran to impose an economic boycott against British businesses operating in Iran. The *Post* adds that not only Iran but other governments have been concerned about some of the BBC's distorted news coverage. The crackdown on the British propaganda outlet may portend that the Shah's government is contemplating nationalization of British Petroleum and Royal Dutch Shell, the City of London's on-the-scene power centers in destabilizing Iran's modernization program (See *EIR*'s Nov. 14-20 issue).

The Tehran government has also threatened to expel BBC

correspondents in Iran for submitting reportage with a definable anti-Shah tone. Since the imposition of the military government earlier this month, foreign correspondents have been warned to comply with the rules of press censorship. Following his appointment, Prime Minister Azhari said that the press was in part responsible for fueling discontent.

Just prior to the appointment of Iran's new military government a UPI correspondent was expelled to London, after he had filed a report that Shah Riza Pahlevi had been assassinated. Shortly thereafter a former official of Iran's official Information Agency was exiled to London on grounds of circulating false information.

Over the past 18 months the Iranian Foreign Ministry has issued several sanctions against both the BBC and even British Foreign Secretary David Owen for publicly expressing anti-Shah sentiments. Iran's Information Minister Tehrani accused the BBC of inciting the oilworkers strike which cost Iran \$750 million. ■