

power in the 20th century is the case of Adolf Hitler, who, as the dossier documents, was trained by Gnostics and selected to bring into being their new world order.

In a 1965 book titled *The Social Transformation of Humanity*, Samael Aún Weor makes no secret of the Gnostics' agreement with the Nazis on policies of race supremacy and sterilization of "undesirables," the crimes against humanity for which Nazi war criminals were hanged at Nuremberg. A sample of quotations from this tract:

"We need to control fertility and not births, because the latter would be criminal. . . . If we want a better world, it is necessary to improve the human seed. . . . Selecting seeds is not criminal. If we have the right to select plant and animal seeds, we also have the right to select human seeds. It is absurd to allow the continuation of thieves, homosexuals, prostitutes, etc., etc. . . . The Latin American Socialist Christian Party [the Gnostics' political arm] asks for the sterilization of delinquents. It is absurd not to control fertility. It is absurd to allow the reproduction of murderers, prostitutes, thieves, homosexuals, drug addicts, rapists, etc., etc. If preventive medicine uses vaccines to prevent diseases, why not use sterilization with X-rays to save society? By getting rid of delinquents, we could have a society without police, without borders, without jails, without governments, without armies. Without criminals we would have an Eden-like land, a true paradise where the rivers of the pure water of life would issue milk and honey. . . . The control of fertility can also extend to the realm of the sick. . . . It is absurd to allow the reproduction of syphilitics, lepers, mental cases, monsters, etc."—*Transformation*, Ch. XXX)

The same book tries to outdo Hitler in anti-Semitism:

"Yet Hitler's doctrine is not the doctrine of all German people. . . . Hitler was a reformer in Germany; that country was full of roads, railways, etc. Hitler eliminated poverty in Germany, and it is clear that the German population wisely responded to him, sacrificing itself for him and his absurd plans. . . . Hitler could have solved all of Germany's problems through wise negotiations, but he preferred violence, and violence never solves anything. The Germans are *Aryans*, but we Latin Americans are also *Aryans*. All races are composed of seven sub-races. The German people is the fifth sub-race of the Aryan race, and we Latin Americans are the sixth sub-race of the Aryan race. Hitler's mistake was to believe that only the German people was Aryan. It is necessary to know that all races in the world are Aryan, except the *Jews*."—(*Transformation*, Ch. VII)

Vicente Márquez's teacher, Samael Aún Weor, proclaims that the "Aquarian" world "revolution" the Gnostics seek cannot be brought about without the transformation of the individual, which is to be achieved through sexual rites and a six-point program for "dissolution of the I." The points of this program correspond to a method of brainwashing, to which Patricia Paredes de Londoño's abductors subjected her, as extensive quotations from Weor's book in the dossier prove.

Also in the dossier is the full text of a Peruvian magazine's interview in November 1983 with Jaime Bateman, the head of the drug-running M-19 terrorist group in Colombia who was killed last year. Bateman avowed that he was "protected" by the Gnostics.

## Bulgaria, Gnosticism, and the drug mafia

by Rachel Douglas and Carlos Potes

Investigators working on diverse cases have uncovered voluminous evidence of involvement by the People's Republic of Bulgaria, its secret services, its foreign trade and other official organizations, in terrorism and narcotics and arms trafficking. The answer to *why* Bulgaria, as much or more than any other nominally "communist" state, should play this role, is to be found in its history as a hotbed of militant Gnosticism from the 10th century down to the present day.

If the Gnostic belief structure not only tolerates, but requires, terrorism—which it does, as a path to reach the Light (Mother) by destroying the "false" order of the world of Darkness—then Bulgaria is a natural for the production of terrorists.

Once the Gnostic belief structure of Bulgarian officialdom is revealed, the question arises as to whether the participation of Bulgarian agents in the assassination attempt against Pope John Paul II was motivated by an anti-Christian, Gnostic strategic purpose far more than putative "communist" goals.

The fact that Gnosticism, with its centuries-long history on Bulgarian soil, is thriving there today, is demonstrated by the career of **Lyudmila Zhivkova** (1942-1981). Daughter of **Todor Zhivkov**, the President of Bulgaria and first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Zhivkova presided over a transformation of official cultural policy in the direction of Gnosticism. As head of the government Committee on Art

and Culture in the 1970s, she glorified the pre-Christian death cults of Thrace (where Bulgaria is now), revived Bulgarian herbal folk medicine, built monuments to historical figures from the gnosticism-shaped Bulgarian Orthodox Church, and preached a classically Gnostic doctrine of “the path to light and truth.” Zhivkova promoted her cultural projects worldwide, including through the institutions of the United Nations, with a special emphasis on children in Third World nations.

### The Bogomils and hesychasm

From the 10th through 15th centuries, Bulgaria was the center of a Gnostic sect called the **Bogomils**, meaning “Beloved of God.” The Gnostic dualism of the Bogomils, based in part on the beliefs of Manichean sects flourishing in Asia Minor in that period, included a fanatical rejection of “matter”—eating meat, drinking wine, and sex for the purpose of procreation were proscribed. The Bogomils encouraged sodomy as an alternative to such “sin”; the word “bugger” and its cognates came into European languages when the Bulgarian Bogomils arrived in France.

Bogomilism made a lasting impression on Orthodox Christianity and on Islam in the Balkans.

The dominant practice of the Orthodox Church in Bulgaria was *hesychasm*, which the Bulgarians pioneered in the Slavic world. Although the Hesychasts would not admit to being Gnostics, their thought and practice is precisely Gnostic, in that they follow the first of the Gnostics’ two paths to Pure Light—withdrawal from the material world and violation of the material world. The Hesychasts developed the tradition of the ascetic Desert Fathers of the early church, who in turn modeled many practices on those of the Essenes, a Gnostic cult. The Hesychasts believed in union with God by means of withdrawal from the world and, especially, hyperventilation and contemplation of the navel.

Bulgaria’s capital is the city of Sofia, named after St. Sophia (Greek: wisdom), who is supposed to embody Divine Wisdom, but is customarily venerated in Orthodoxy as Theotokos, or Mother of God.

### Gnostic priestess on the Politburo

After studies at Oxford, Lyudmila Zhivkova became first deputy chairman of the Committee on Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries in 1971. She was made deputy chairman of the Committee on Art and Culture in March 1972 and became its chairman in June 1975. The next year, she vaulted onto the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party without any apprenticeship as a candidate member, and in 1979 she was put on the party’s highest body, the Politburo.

For the decade of the 1970s, until her death in 1981 at the age of 39, Lyudmila Zhivkova shaped Bulgarian cultural policy. The events she staged featured elaborate celebrations of Bulgaria’s ancient past, including the age of hesychasm.

Her 1973 book, *The Tomb of Kazanluk*, a study of arti-



Shown here is a painting by Russian artist and mystic Nikolai Roerich called “The Mother of the World.” Roerich, the darling of early 20th century Gnosticism, founded the Russian branch of the Theosophical Society and was hailed as “promising mankind the boundless creative path to the Temple of Light and Unity.”

facts and friezes excavated from a 4th-century, B.C. Thracian tomb, with special rapturous attention to the facial expressions of warriors depicted as they faced death, was turned into a play by Bulgarian poet Radko Radkov, who had undergone special training at the Orthodox monastic center at Mt. Athos.

In 1978, Zhivkova initiated a program to honor “Titans of the Spirit,” great figures in cultural history. Her first extravaganza was dedicated to **Nikolai Konstantinovich Roerich** (1874-1947), a Russian painter and mystic who spun a network of supporters from New York to the Himalayas to Moscow and back again. In 1908, Roerich founded the Russian branch of the Theosophical Society, from which he subsequently split to form his own cult. A central figure of his work is “The Mother of the World,” a robed and hooded female with Venus, the love-star, shining over her head. Roerich’s followers assert that the Mother’s appearance marks the beginning of “the era of woman,” the onset of a “feminine principle” in world history. Zhivkova organized an international exhibition of Roerich’s paintings in Sofia, where she hailed him—in unmistakably Gnostic language—for having understood “the profound symbolic significance of the Fiery Sign, of the Fiery Sword, promising mankind the boundless creative path to the temple of Light and Unity” and having

“felt the dynamic rhythm storming in the heart . . . of the basic evolutionary processes taking place on our planet,” and having appreciated “the beauty of the psychic energy emanating from the heart.”

Although he emigrated after the Bolshevik Revolution, Roerich remained on good terms with Soviet cultural officials such as Minister of Culture Anatolii Lunacharskii, whom he visited in Moscow in 1926. In the 1930s, when Soviet diplomacy was promoting the “peace movement” of the day, the campaign for “collective security,” Roerich launched his **Banner of Peace** movement. Its plan was not to prevent war, but to save art works and monuments—when war came—by marking their roofs with a large symbol, three red balls on a white background, encircled by a red band, symbolizing past, present, and future contained in eternity. In 1935, the United States and 21 Ibero-American countries signed the pact drafted by Roerich.

Lyudmila Zhivkova relaunched Roerich’s Banner of Peace movement in 1979. That year, to help mark the “Year of the Child” decreed by the United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization (Unesco), Zhivkova convened, in Sofia, Children’s Assembly/Banner of Peace.

At this assembly, Zhivkova delivered one of her most insane flights into Gnostic rhetoric. “Clad in the fire of the indestructible,” she sermonized to an audience of children from around the world, “the wings of the free spirit have conquered and united, have discovered the infinite joy of labor and creativity, have built the steps to the temple of culture, have found the simple path to light and truth. . . . Let the fiery breath of life always ennoble your thoughts. . . . May consciousness embrace the infinity of the Cosmos. There will glow the fibration of electrons filling the vast expanse of iridescent spheres with their harmony and rhythm. . . . May the happiness of being eternally new as you create be . . . the most magnificent garment sparkling on you in the vibration of the seven-modal harmony of Eternity!”

### **The Zhivkova International Foundation**

After her death in 1981, the Golden Mercury International Association announced that it would fund the establishment of a Lyudmila Zhivkova International Foundation (LZIF), to continue her work. Headed by **Lorenzo Gallo** in Rome, the Golden Mercury International Association has been handing out awards since 1960, to individuals cited for contributing to the expansion of international economic cooperation.

A frequent collaborator of the Golden Mercury is the long-time Soviet intimate and business partner of Libya’s Colonel Qaddafi, **Armand Hammer**, head of Occidental Petroleum. His personal representative, Occidental vice president James Austin, attended the first meeting of the LZIF Initiative Committee in Sofia in March 1982. Hammer himself was in Bulgaria in August 1983; he lent the country a collection of art works owned by him, in order to keep “my promise to the remarkable and beloved Lyudmila Zhivkova

. . . who did so much for the education of the younger generations and for cultural cooperation among nations.”

Bulgaria is a major transshipment point for drugs originating in Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, and traveling across Turkey toward Europe. Cars and trucks, many of them commercially registered to Transporte Internationale Routier (TIR)—leave the major staging area in Istanbul, and make their way north via Sofia, reaching the main trans-Europe highway in Yugoslavia.

Bulgaria plays a role in weapons trafficking as well. At the center of both narcotics and arms shipments is **Kintex**, the Bulgarian state trading agency, which became known in the United States in 1974, with Long Island *Newsday*’s prize-winning series, “The Heroin Trail.” In a 22-part series published in the newspaper *Cumhuriyet* in 1982, called “Arms Smuggling: Yesterday and Today,” Turkish journalist Ugur Mumcu exposed an intricate web of smugglers, including Turkish organized crime figures operating in Sofia and the Bulgarian Black Sea port of Varna, responsible for the delivery of arms from Bulgaria to Turkey and their distribution within Turkey.

In November 1979, when Bulgaria’s International Motor Transport company announced expanded international freight services, the official Bulgarian news agency release described how this shipping would be handled start-to-finish by Bulgarians, who would fly Bulgarian cargo planes loaded with freight-carrying trucks and cars: “At the receiving port, Bulgarian personnel will take over the lorries and after delivering the cargo will take vehicles back to the port.” The announcement said that these trucks would be driving in Afghanistan, Pakistan, South Africa and throughout Latin America, among other routes.

Mumcu identified Kintex as the clearing house for all smuggling operations in and out of Bulgaria. He reported that it works closely with other government-owned Bulgarian companies, including Balkan Tourist, the employer of **Sergei Antonov**, charged by Italian authorities as the collaborator of would-be assassin of the Pope, Mehmet Ali Agca.

In the spring of 1982, it was revealed that the Bulgarian secret services were involved in the kidnapping in January of that year of NATO Gen. James Lee Dozier in Verona, Italy. Through trade unionist Luigi Scricciolo, the Bulgarians were in touch with the Red Brigades terrorists who held Dozier captive.

After further airing of these charges in the press, the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration in July 1984 confirmed the extensive evidence of Kintex operations involving drugs and guns, including Kintex financing of the Syrian national **Henri Arsan**, who was arrested by Italian authorities in 1982 as a kingpin of Middle East-based drug traffickers. The DEA report, “The Involvement of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria in International Narcotics Trafficking,” is available to the public.

According to sources in Germany, one leading operator for Kintex is **Ivan Slavkov**, currently head of the Bulgarian

Olympic Committee, and the widower of Lyudmila Zhivkova.

Starting as a journalist, Slavkov rose to the leadership of Bulgaria's Committee for Television and Radio and, in 1977, became director-general of state-run Bulgarian Television. He was also head of the National Club of the Young Artistic and Creative Intelligentsia. In March 1982, nearly a year after his wife's death, Slavkov was "kicked upstairs" to the Olympic Committee post, which allegedly carries no power, but in fact provides tremendous freedom of maneuver for international operations. In July 1984, Slavkov reportedly arrived—no questions asked—in the United States to attend the Olympics in Los Angeles as an "observer."

According to sources in Germany, Slavkov is active in Kintex-facilitated arms-for-drugs and drugs-for-high-technology deals, and may have been a key figure in large deliveries of Bulgarian tanks to Nicaragua that have doubled the size of Nicaragua's tank forces. In April 1984, the London *Observer* reported that Slavkov was involved in a deal to smuggle arms to South Africa via Nigeria.

On March 28, 1984, Danish sources reported that a Danish shipper, Peter Getterman, arrested for helping smuggle 6,000 tons of arms and ammunition to South Africa, was working with Slavkov and one Peter Mulack, a German-born arms dealer based in California and Florida, who was also in touch with Slavkov. (Mulack also acquired, via Kintex, Bulgarian and other Soviet bloc-produced arms for guerrillas fighting against the Nicaraguan regime; thus Kintex and Slavkov's friends have been arming both sides in that Central American conflict.) A Danish TV documentary aired in April said that "Ivan Slavkov, Chairman of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee and son-in-law of President Zhivkov, helped smuggle 6,000 tons of Soviet-built arms to South Africa." Payment, according to documents signed by Mulack, could "be made in part in heroin or morphine base."

### The 'Bulgarian connection' in Colombia

Important indications have come to light of ties between the Colombian drug-running mafia and Gnostic networks directly connected to the government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The most important of these links is the person of **Alfonso López Michelsen**, President of Colombia between 1974 and 1978. López Michelsen has come to prominence as a public spokesman for the interests of the drug mafia after meeting privately with high-level drug mafiosi in the city of Panama on May 6, 1984, scarcely a week after Colombian Justice Minister Rodrigo Lara Bonilla was gunned down on April 30 in the streets of Bogotá by hired hands of these same underworld figures.

In an interview with the Bogotá daily *El Tiempo*, published July 29 [see *EIR*, Aug. 14, 1984, p. 25], López Michelsen defended that meeting and his mediating role for the drug runners, and insisted that the Betancur government "take advantage" of their offer. López's record on behalf of Colombian drug traffickers and growers goes back at least to his

1974-78 government, when he instituted financial reforms which opened the door to massive money laundering through the newly created "black market window" of the Banco de la Republica, Colombia's central bank.

These financial measures also made an instant billionaire of López's cousin, **Jaime Michelsen Uribe**, chairman of the Grupo Grancolombiano financial conglomerate, who has since then been indicted by the Betancur government for fraud and money laundering. Michelsen Uribe is now a fugitive of Colombian justice, and is reported to be living in Miami.

Shortly after his presidential term, in October 1979, López traveled to Bulgaria as head of a Liberal Party delegation invited by the Bulgarian Agrarian Union. He was hosted by President Todor Zhivkov, and formally received by Lyudmila Zhivkova and her husband, Ivan Slavkov. López's personal contact with Zhivkova and Slavkov is particularly significant in light of reports, as yet unconfirmed, of López's involvement with the outlawed Freemasonic lodge Propaganda-2. According to highly placed European intelligence sources, the Gnostic Church had a prominent role in the original creation of P-2, which has also come up in various investigations of terrorist assassinations and financial connections to illegal arms deals and drug-running.

Also in 1979, **Gabriel García Márquez** was invited to Sofia by Todor Zhivkov and awarded the "International Dimitrov Prize." García Márquez, the verbose novelist whose works abound with Gnostic themes and imagery, is an ardent supporter of López Michelsen and actively campaigned for him during his unsuccessful bid for reelection as president in 1982. García Márquez has made much of his support for terrorist groups throughout Ibero-America. In 1981, García Márquez would launch a campaign in the international press to argue that drug cultivation is an intrinsic part of Colombian peasant culture and therefore should not be suppressed. More recently, he has argued against the moral legitimacy of fighting the drug traffic, and compared drug trafficking to writing novels or being President—just another way of making a living.

According, again, to European intelligence sources, both García Márquez and López Michelsen were invited to Bulgaria personally by Todor Zhivkov, because "the late Lyudmila and her husband had connections with them."

In May, 1980, Colombian Liberal Party Chairman **Victor Mosquera Chaux**, one of López's kingpins in the Colombian Congress, visited Bulgaria. Mosquera Chaux has recently been the target of pointed attacks by journalist Jorge Child in the Colombian daily *El Espectador*, to the effect that since Mariano Ospina Pérez's 1946-50 government, Mosquera Chaux has been one of the most vehement defenders of the Colombian drug trade. Child discovered that Ospina Pérez's health minister had presented a law to eradicate coca plantations, whereafter, in 1947, Mosquera Chaux organized a loud movement of coca growers who had the law rescinded and the health minister deposed.