

U.S. links Pollard to 'false flag' spying

Dennis King, the "investigative reporter" who makes his living peddling lies against Lyndon LaRouche and his associates for the drug mafia, alleged in a Jan. 9 article in *Jewish Week* that *EIR's* analysis of the case of Jonathan Jay Pollard, who pleaded guilty to spying for Israel last June, is "anti-Semitism." King objects to the assertion, in an *EIR Special Report* of March 1986, "Moscow's Secret Weapon: Ariel Sharon and the Israeli Mafia," that Pollard is a "false flag" agent, whose theft of U.S. military secrets was funneled to Israeli networks procuring it for the Soviet Union.

One wonders what Mr. King will have to say about the U.S. Justice Department's "Memorandum in Aid of Sentencing" in the Pollard case. U.S. Attorney Joseph DiGenova, in the memorandum submitted this month to the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, calls for a "substantial period of incarceration and a monetary fine" against Pollard, and ties Pollard's actions to those of "false flag" agents working on Moscow's behalf.

DiGenova's memorandum shatters Pollard's claims that he was just trying to "help Israel," by presenting voluminous evidence that Pollard and his wife, Anne Henderson Pollard, demanded and received lavish cash payments for selling classified information, which Pollard obtained through his Naval intelligence job.

Shopping list for Gorbachov

The most dramatic feature of the DiGenova memorandum is that it includes the shopping list given to Pollard by Israeli espionage master Rafi Eytan, the sidekick of the would-be "King of Israel," former Defense Minister Ariel Sharon. Eytan ordered Pollard to steal documents which had little strategic value for Israel, but great strategic importance for Moscow. Although Pollard's defenders claimed he was giving Israel anti-terrorist data, he was specifically told by the Mossad that U.S. intelligence on terrorism had little value to Israel!

The memorandum states: "First, defendant has admitted that he provided to his Israeli co-conspirators three separate categories of daily message or cable traffic for approximately 17 months. One of these categories of messages, in particular, provides details about U.S. ship positions, aircraft sta-

tions, tactics and training operations. Second, numerous, classified analyses of Soviet missile systems which defendant sold to Israel reveal much about the way the United States collections information, including information from human sources whose identity could be inferred by a reasonably competent intelligence analyst. Moreover, the identity of the authors of these classified publications were included in the unredacted copies which defendant compromised."

DiGenova continues: "Disclosure of such specific information to a foreign power, even an ally of the United States, exposes these human sources of information, and U.S. analytical personnel, to potential intelligence targeting. . . ."

The memo concludes: "The imposition of a substantial prison sentence in espionage cases . . . will . . . make more difficult the task of foreign nations who target and solicit such personnel in pursuit of U.S. secrets. For example, it would no longer be profitable for intelligence 'handlers' acting on behalf of hostile countries to advise U.S. sources to claim, if caught, that the classified information was intended for a U.S. ally. Moreover, a common technique used by foreign agents seeking U.S. classified information is the so-called 'false flag' approach. This technique refers to instances where the U.S. source is falsely persuaded that the foreign agent is acting on behalf of a friendly or allied country; implicit in this approach is the assurance that the likelihood of a substantial prison sentence is remote where the U.S. source does not intend to aid a hostile country by his unauthorized disclosures."

Against such "false flag" agency, the memorandum argues, a substantial jail sentence would be a strong *deterrent*. But DiGenova adds another argument: An interview Pollard gave to the *Jerusalem Post* on Nov. 21, 1986, the first anniversary of his arrest for spying, shows that "he poses a continuing danger to the security interests of the United States." In the interview, Pollard ostentatiously broke the terms of a written plea agreement made when he pleaded guilty last June.

"If defendant refuses to honor agreed upon procedures designed to protect U.S. classified information even while he is incarcerated, he clearly cannot be relied upon to protect that classified information about which he is currently knowledgeable," says the memorandum.

"At no point during the interview as reported did defendant express any remorse for the damage he caused to U.S. national security interests, let alone express any remaining loyalty to this country. Indeed, he compares his current posture to that of an Israeli pilot who, after having been shot down behind enemy lines, is left by Israel to languish. Even if one were momentarily to accept defendant's claim that he withheld from his Israeli co-conspirators some of the voluminous U.S. classified information he possesses directly relating to U.S. military capabilities, there can be no doubt that his is prepared to divulge all that he knows once he becomes, in his words, a 'productive member of Israeli society.'"