

question of freedom in the widest meaning of the word, the sovereignty of nations, and the individual was replaced by human rights in a generalized way. It was clear from your replies to correspondents that such a position did not materialize. It was clear to us that for you, the U.S.S.R. ceased being an "Empire of Evil" and the nationality problematic has become nonexistent and not even worth mentioning.

But we, Your Honored Mr. President, with all responsibility declare that there is no basis for such a reorientation. The fate of nations, inside the U.S.S.R., is foremost, and therefore the solution to these tense national problems is as well. The murder of nations [ethnocide], according to [Russia's] Imperial Design, is continuing. It expresses itself in the daily Russification, ridding national languages from governing bodies, sciences, education, culture, [in] forced migration, strengthening of economic centralization and in many other forms, worked out by imperialist deliberators for centuries. If, in the words of Lenin, the Russian Empire appeared as a "prison of nations," then such a term as the "Soviet people" today means the occupation of nations (i.e., Captive Nations) of the Soviet Union. The process of internal disintegration of national structures is continuing throughout as part of the [Soviet] social system's ways of promoting social antagonism and inter-class hatred.

The Soviet doctrine of inter-class hatred is based on anti-Christianity, rejecting the love for the neighbor, which Christianity preaches, and instead strives to create social conflicts. Now, as this philosophy of hate is suffering a full-fledged crisis, placing humanity on the brink of extinction, only Christian Agapē (Love) i.e., the essence of Christian belief, is the singular constructive force that can save the world. It protects nations from two extremities—futile (empty) Internationalism and National Chauvinism—which is the essence of Imperialism, unfolding the second under the mask of the first. This has been the characteristic practice by the Russian Empire for centuries.

Honorable Mr. President, it is difficult for us to present the fight for human rights without the fight for national sovereignty and freedom of the people. The history of mankind has taught us that only there, where there is defense of national freedom, can there be an accelerated tempo in the rights of the individual, and not the other way around.

Now, as always, the freedom of nations is one of the most important guarantees of the Rights of Man.

Honorable Mr. President, we would like to remind you that the U.S.A. should not watch with folded hands the fate of the nations which all are all found in a Soviet straitjacket. . . .

We wish you success and to successfully complete your presidency and leave behind the good name of the Defender of the Freedoms of *all* nations. June 12, 1988. (signed) Members of the Lviv Society, Representatives of the National Democratic Movement of Nations of the U.S.S.R. from Georgia, Latvia, Lithuania, Ukraine, Estonia, Armenia.

Soviet policy journal denounces LaRouche

by Luba George

On the eve of the Democratic Party Convention, the Soviet foreign ministry English-language monthly *International Affairs* attacked U.S. Democratic presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche for his intention to become President of the United States and, if not, to influence U.S. domestic and foreign policy in the next administration.

The June issue of *International Affairs* (No. 6, 1988) uses as a pretext for its latest attack, a pending decision by the Paris Supreme Court on whether to uphold a lower court's rejection of LaRouche's libel suit against Soviet publications. However, the "decision" by the Supreme Court, reported as fact by Moscow, actually will not be made until October! (This is but one of numerous inaccuracies and outright lies in the article.) Thus, Moscow's reason for coming out with a new libel against LaRouche just now, can only be understood as aimed at poisoning LaRouche's growing influence on the domestic and international scene, and a signal for LaRouche's enemies to escalate their attacks against him.

International Affairs' main concern, which emerges in the text of the attack, is LaRouche's effort to reverse the current disastrous Western appeasement of Gorbachov: "In one of the letters sent by him to *International Affairs* [which was published, with an introduction and reply by *International Affairs*, last October] he unabashedly expresses the hope that he will become U.S. President in 1989, and states that even if this does not come about, he will nonetheless exert a strong influence on the elaboration of U.S. domestic and foreign policy. He said that if this undertaking fails, Europe and the U.S.A. will perish together with him and will find themselves under Soviet rule."

The further reason for Soviet rage against LaRouche is that LaRouche has exposed those in the West who are working with Moscow to establish a global condominium, or "New Yalta," and the role of these political forces in persecuting him and his associates. This comes across explicitly in the text. LaRouche "went so far as to claim that the search allegedly conducted on his property in the U.S.A. was sanctioned, no more, no less, by the U.S. Department of Justice and . . . Moscow." The Soviets have never published such a formulation before.

Co-author: Armand Hammer

Ironically, the composition of the same issue of *International Affairs* proves the very charges which LaRouche has

made, concerning those Western networks acting in concert with Moscow to silence him. *EIR* has identified billionaire Armand Hammer, a Soviet agent since the days of Lenin and one of the key personalities exercising enormous influence over the Reagan White House, as behind the attacks on LaRouche, and as the single most important “mediator” of Washington’s global sellout to the Soviets.

International Affairs contains two articles on Hammer: one by Hammer himself, the other on Hammer, by the new chief editor of *International Affairs*, Boris Pyadyshev, a spokesman for the Soviet foreign ministry.

Pyadyshev admits his close ties to Hammer, going back to the early 1980s: “No Western businessman has been associated with Soviet Russia for so long or so closely as he. No man living had contacts with Lenin such as Hammer did. No Western man devoted so much work to or shown so much enthusiasm for cooperation with the Soviet Union as he. . . . Last but not least, few of the moneyed are a match for Hammer. . . . The Washington summit produced fitting results. The two leaders signed the INF treaty and agreed in principle on an even bigger step in the near future—on a 50% reduction in strategic offensive weapons. Hammer was very active during the event, elated over the progress made by the leaders of the two powers. And he contributed noticeably to the favorable atmosphere of the summit. We gratefully pointed this out in talking to him. Armand Hammer’s name has gone down in the history of Soviet-American relations. Hammer is continuing his fruitful activity.”

In September 1987, *International Affairs* began describing itself as a journal of the U.S.S.R. foreign ministry, thus placing it under the control of First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli Vorontsov. Vorontsov, a shrewd and skillful personality active in East-West foreign policy, has, according to sources, a direct line to Armand Hammer. Vorontsov is said to be the descendant of an “Okhrana” (czarist secret service) family, who, during the 19th century, were in the forefront of the Russian “Pan-Slavic” anti-Western campaign. It is he (and not Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze), who is the actual head of the foreign ministry.

Documentation

Excerpts from “Paris Court, International Affairs, and Where It Comes From,” International Affairs, No. 6, 1988, by Lyubov Vidyasova.

The Paris Supreme Court has concluded hearings on the suit filed against *International Affairs*, the All-Union Society Znaniye, the All-Union Association Mezhdunarodnaya Kni-

ga and the publishing house Messidor-Globe by U.S. citizen Lyndon LaRouche, who heads an international organization which calls itself the European Workers’ Party (EWP). The EWP is headquartered in the U.S.A., with branches in a number of West European countries, including France, the F.R.G., and Sweden.

The suit was based on a publication in the March 1987 issue of *International Affairs* of an article by Vladimir Pustogarov, a well-known Soviet lawyer, on the growing threat of neofascism and the involvement of the EWP and LaRouche himself in neofascist activities. In the suit submitted by LaRouche’s lawyers, *International Affairs* is accused of defaming the honor and reputation of the European Workers’ Party and Lyndon LaRouche, its founder. LaRouche was insulted by the description of the EWP as an “anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, racist, and anti-union” organization, a description which was taken, incidentally, from *Vorwärts*, a weekly of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The publication emphasized—again with reference to Western assessments—the dangerous nature of the EWP activities, as also of other right-wing extremist organizations closely associated with neofascism. LaRouche demanded that each of the respondents pay 100,000 francs to him and the EWP. . . .

One may think that this is a clear-cut case of a person with, to put it mildly, phantasmagoric ideas. In one of the letters sent by him to *International Affairs*, he unabashedly expresses the hope that he will become U.S. President in 1989 and, states that even if this does not come about, he will nonetheless exert a strong influence on the elaboration of U.S. domestic and foreign policy. He said that if this undertaking fails, Europe and the U.S.A. will perish together with him and will find themselves under Soviet rule.

His concoctions are utter nonsense. For instance, during the examination of his case in the French court cited were his claims that the Queen of Great Britain was connected with the drug traffic (NBC News, March 4, 1984); that Emma Rothschild and Olof Palme were, or had been, KGB agents (organ of the EWP *New Solidarity*, April 21, 1987); that Henry Kissinger was a killer, whose behavior clearly indicated that he was an agent influenced by the Soviets (*Le Nouvel Observateur*, Feb. 6, 1987); and that the AIDS virus was hatched in a Soviet laboratory and cultivated to poison the Americans (*New Solidarity*, March 2, 1987). He went so far as to claim that the search allegedly conducted on his property in the U.S.A. was sanctioned, no more, no less, by the U.S. Department of Justice and . . . Moscow.

Consequently, LaRouche’s self-advertisement, including his running to courts, is not the harmless ventures of a cranky politician. The importunate EWP attacks on the Soviet press are obviously part and parcel of the entire gamut of anti-Soviet maneuvers undertaken by those quarters in the West which are still striving to obliterate in the international arena the emerging signs of sober-mindedness, reciprocal understanding in interstate relations, and new thinking.