

EIR Feature

‘I never claimed Dukakis had been cured’

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

It began back in 1978, when Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis lost the battle for renomination to Edward King. According to the accounts circulating in Massachusetts journalistic and political circles at that time, Dukakis took the defeat very badly, and was reported to be in a protracted depression for some period of time following those events.

Later, Dukakis appeared to recover his confidence. The person chiefly responsible for Dukakis’s 1978 defeat, Boston Democratic Mayor Kevin White, was the victim of an attempted legal frame-up by Dukakis’s Boston U.S. Justice Department cronies. One of the dirtiest political operations seen in the state, was that conducted by Dukakis’s campaign against Governor King himself.

Dukakis blamed White and King for his 1978 defeat. He should have consulted the newspapers; by the time of his 1978 renomination fight, he had become one of the most unpopular political figures in the state. When he was ousted, the state breathed a sigh of relief, confident Michael Dukakis was out of electoral politics permanently.

By the time his second term as governor rolled around, Dukakis’s policies had changed somewhat from those of his first term, but with no perceptible improvement. Currently, a majority of Massachusetts’ Republican legislators and many Democrats, too, is urging Dukakis to resign. He will probably go down in the history of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as the most unpopular governor in 300 years—since the Royal Governor Edmund Andros, who was virtually run out of Boston on a rail.

The subject of Dukakis’s 1978 depression is a featured topic within the two published biographies currently circulating. These biographies, both by reputable authors and publishing houses,¹ are the principal source of the documented evidence on the subject. A notable feature of those biographical accounts is included quotations from members of the governor’s family.

Then came the 1988 Democratic primary campaign. At first, the front-runners were Chrysler’s Lee Iacocca and 1984 veteran Sen. Gary Hart, with New York’s Gov. Mario Cuomo and Georgia’s Sen. Sam Nunn mentioned as probable nomi-

HOUSE No. 3272

By Mr. Dukakis of Brookline (by request), petition of William R. Baird for legislation to repeal the laws punishing unnatural and lascivious acts with another person. The Judiciary.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.

AN ACT REPEALING THE LAWS PUNISHING UNNATURAL AND LASCIVIOUS ACTS WITH ANOTHER PERSON.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Section thirty-five of chapter two hundred and seventy-two
- 2 of the General Laws is hereby repealed.

HOUSE No. 3482

By Mr. Dukakis of Brookline (by request), petition of William R. Baird for legislation to repeal the law prohibiting fornication. The Judiciary.

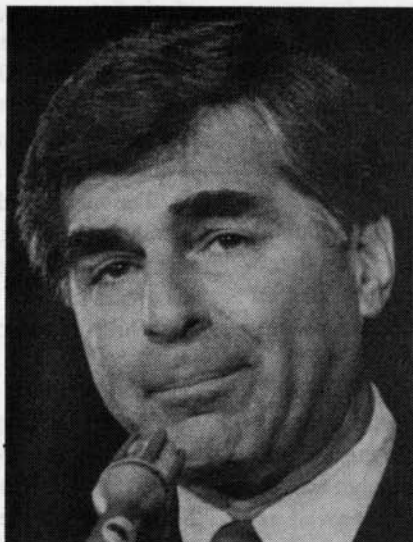
The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.

AN ACT REPEALING THE LAW PROHIBITING FORNICATION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Section eighteen of chapter two hundred and seventy-two
- 2 of the General Laws is hereby repealed.



Besides the issue of his mental fitness, Dukakis's social policies have also caused some to question his moral fitness for office. Shown are some of the bills he introduced as a Massachusetts legislator on behalf of pro-abortion activist Bill Baird.

HOUSE No. 3756

By Mr. Dukakis of Brookline (by request), petition of William R. Baird for legislation to repeal the law prohibiting abortions. Social Welfare.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.

AN ACT REPEALING THE LAWS PROHIBITING ABORTION.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Chapter 112 of the General Laws is hereby
- 2 amended by inserting after section 12C the following sec-
- 3 tion:—
- 4 Section 12D. Abortion may be performed by any physician
- 5 who has first obtained the consent of the female upon whom
- 6 said abortion is to be performed.

HOUSE No. 3483

By Mr. Dukakis of Brookline (by request), petition of William R. Baird for legislation to repeal the law punishing blasphemy. The Judiciary.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy.

AN ACT REPEALING THE LAW PUNISHING BLASPHEMY.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Section thirty-six of chapter two hundred and seventy-two
- 2 of the General Laws is hereby repealed.

nees, and Rhodes Scholar Sen. Bill Bradley as a likely vice-presidential candidate. Mike Dukakis's name was near the bottom of the list of the not-so-magnificent Seven, popularly dubbed "the Seven Dwarfs."

The first to drop out was front-running Iacocca, who presented two grounds for the withdrawal of his candidacy: 1) That the President inaugurated in January 1989 would face an unbelievably severe economic crisis, and 2) that he, Iacocca, had no solutions to offer for this crisis. Not long after that, Mario Cuomo withdrew his candidacy. Soon after that, Sam Nunn pulled back, stating that his work in the Senate was too important to sacrifice for a presidential campaign. Later, Bill Bradley discouraged those who sought to place his name in nomination. Sources close to Bradley offered the same explanation as Iacocca had earlier: The 1989-92 U.S. President was going to become the most unpopular U.S. President of the century, so that Bradley were better advised to wait for the 1992 campaign.

Gary Hart was eliminated by a special operation. It was the dirty-tricks operations of Dukakis's campaign which sank the candidacy of Sen. Joe Biden. The powerful machine which owned Dukakis rigged the New Hampshire primary to establish Dukakis as a front-runner. To assist Dukakis's New Hampshire campaign, cronies of Dukakis arranged to have me indicted on false charges at the end of June 1987, and thus arranged to have me tied up under this cloud, as the same Dukakis's machine had ridden Boston Mayor Kevin White and Governor King out of politics earlier.

Still, Dukakis did not have the nomination in sight: A "brokered" Atlanta convention was still the accepted pro-

gram of the Democratic leadership even through the Super Tuesday elections. Then came the meetings between Jesse Jackson and the Democratic liberal establishment; Democratic National Committee chairman Paul Kirk came out to announce that the "brokered" convention was being dropped, and that Dukakis would be rammed through at Atlanta.

The fight for a sane Atlanta convention

At the end of that convention, according to a published interview,² Paul Kirk bragged of the way in which the convention had been orchestrated to the effect of degrading elected and also often terrorized delegates into the status of the mere audience for a TV special. However, during that convention my friends and I made several efforts to open up the proceedings for serious deliberation. Among these efforts was a document distributed among all of the delegates by the National Democratic Policy Committee (NDPC). Since that document has become such an internationally celebrated part of more recent events, I am obliged to clarify my own role in connection with its issuance.

The first draft of the document was presented to me at my hotel room on the evening of the first day of the convention. It was the work-product of the NDPC staff. Although audit of the document proved all of its content to be solidly based on evidence published by reputable sources, I declined to adopt it as the basis for a statement by my campaign organization. I also requested, since the document would be blamed upon me whether I issued it or not, that the NDPC make certain editorial improvements in presenting the evidence. I also suggested that the document should not be issued until

all efforts to have an open convention had been exhausted. They agreed; I was content with the final edition of the document; by then, the terror-tactics against delegates supporting my nomination eliminated all possibility of democratic deliberations among the delegates. So the document was released to all delegates during the time-frame of Jesse Jackson's address to the convention.

The point of that document, as it states plainly enough, was to forewarn the convention that there were certain statements by members of Dukakis's family circle, published in biographies by reputable authors, which must be cleared up before deciding to nominate the Massachusetts governor as the 1988 presidential candidate.

The document forewarned: Unless the questions posed by the two published Dukakis biographies were cleared up, we might be certain that George Bush's campaign would make a major issue of these points. Paul Kirk proved as foolish in ignoring the issues of the NDPC report as he had been arrogant. On Tuesday, Aug. 2, the first public blow from the Republicans came in the form of an exposé published by the *Detroit Daily News*. Dukakis continued to stonewall the issue, although his wife had humiliated herself with a public confession of her former drug problems 13 months earlier. It was Dukakis's stubborn efforts at coverup which prompted the exchange at President Reagan's press conference the following day.

Instantly, Dukakis's mental health became front-page news around the world.

Dukakis changes the subject

On Friday, Dukakis's international backers, the international circles of Lloyd Cutler et al., struck back. Newspapers in Britain, France, Germany, and Italy carried the liberals' defense of Dukakis as a front-page story. Dukakis's defenders offered two lines of defense.

The *New York Times* spearheaded a campaign proposing that persons suffering earlier nervous breakdowns had an oppressed minority's right to become U.S. President. More widely, Dukakis's supporters ducked the issue by changing the subject. Most of the international coverage over the weekend accused me of having stated that Dukakis had received successful psychiatric treatment for depression in 1978, something which I had never claimed to have occurred.

The documented evidence that Dukakis had a 1978 depressive episode has been widely circulated by reputable authors and publishers without refutation, including admissions quoted from members of Dukakis's own family and immediate circles. The arrogance with which Dukakis refused to address legitimate concerns respecting his mental-health history is itself just cause for grave concern on this account: The correlated issue is that Dukakis has demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that he suffers the types of grave personality flaws which would lead to such outbreaks of depressive withdrawal under stress of keen disappointments to his overweening ambition. A correlated issue is the pattern

of vindictive savagery by Dukakis's circles, including the corrupt use of federal authority to effect false prosecution of those who cross Dukakis, as in the Kevin White case, and the pattern of related political dirty tricks by the Dukakis machine in the King case and during the course of the recent primary campaign.

The man has the makings of a new Nero or Caligula, a man already compared by some to the Biblical Nebuchadnezzar. I am obliged to emphasize again, contrary to internationally featured news-media accounts; I have never claimed that Dukakis was cured of a mental-health disorder.

The SDI issue

So far, the international press has ignored the context in which the flap about Dukakis's mental health arose. The context is the Reagan-Bush bloc of unified support for the SDI. There is the Bush statement of Aug. 2 to the Mid-America Committee in Chicago. There is the President's press conference in which the witty reference to the "invalid" occurred. The principal topic of that press conference was the President's veto of a defense bill featuring an included effort to kill the SDI. This SDI issue is key to the way in which the liberal news-media launched its international, front-page attack upon me over the weekend following.

Go back a few years. At the close of 1983, a political "hit list" was drawn up, targeting personalities viewed as key in shaping the adoption of the SDI policy. At the top of that list was National Security Adviser Judge William Clark; there were numerous others, including the name of the Lyndon LaRouche who had campaigned internationally for this policy during 1982, as well as consulting with the National Security Council on this proposed policy. One may recall the wild orgy, led visibly by NBC-TV, and energetically supported by the Soviet leading press, to have my connections to the Reagan administration exposed and terminated.

In Moscow's press, my role in the SDI was the issue. Some among the drug-lobbyists tied to Roy Godson's crew, involved in the 1982-84 targeting of me, are documented as social democrats regularly performing certain services for the Soviet government. Others, presumably including NBC-TV News, are perhaps not Soviet agents in any customary sense, but are simply influenced by those liberal establishment circles pushing for a "New Yalta" arrangement with Moscow. To the latter, any evidence of my association with the U.S. government is an impediment to Moscow's trust in the good faith of the United States: To them, I must be eliminated as proof to Moscow of good U.S. intentions. Indeed, the Soviet press has made this point repeatedly and violently since the beginning of 1984 up to the most recent date.

By Thursday and Friday, Aug. 4-5, the liberal news media were in a panic, demanding once again that the Reagan administration expose and terminate all suspected connections to me. The reason for this rather violently expressed paranoia by NBC-TV and others was the coincidence in tim-

ing between the President's witty reference to the "invalid" Dukakis and the President's and George Bush's affirmation of commitment to the SDI policy. In those circumstances, NBC-TV's paranoiac shrieking and howling was simply a knee-jerk reaction to its fear that arrangements of the 1982-83 period, around the SDI, had been reactivated. No doubt, by now, there is a similar reaction in Moscow itself.

In the meantime, Michael Dukakis's name has come up in an SDI-related connection. On Sunday, Aug. 7, a report was published in the Milan daily *Avvenire*, the newspaper associated with the Catholic bishops' conference of Italy. This account links Dukakis to a plot to place the Soviet Russian Orthodox Church in a dominant position in Jerusalem among the world's religions, ousting both the Greek Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church from their traditional responsibilities for the Christian shrines in the Holy Land.

The report links Secretary of State George Shultz and Max Kampelman in the key official roles in negotiating such a deal with Moscow, and identifies Dukakis as a key conduit of policy-shaping in this matter. Intelligence sources relate that it is Dukakis's anti-SDI posture which won him Moscow's confidence in this matter.³

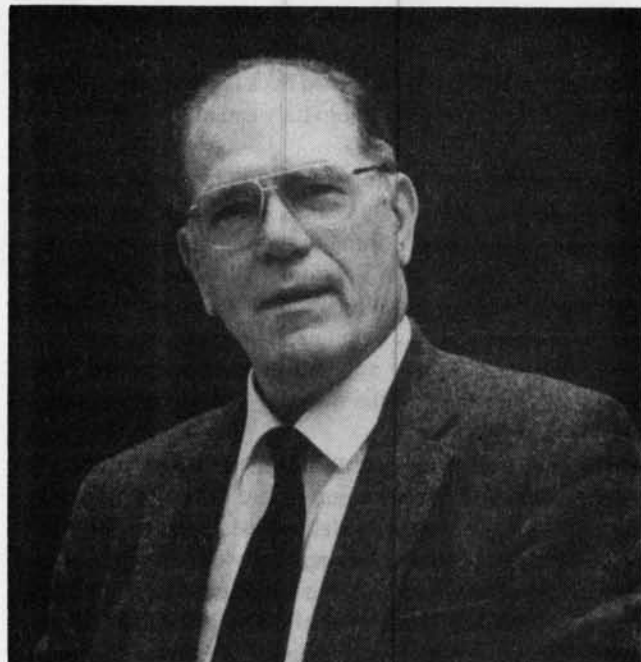
Dukakis vs. Prime Minister Thatcher

If elected the next President, Michael Dukakis in Washington would be the figurehead he has been in Boston. His leftist background taken into account, Dukakis has been owned his entire political life by an international financial interest represented in New England by the re-insurance cartel by whom Dukakis's late father was adopted. The immediate financial interest associated with both of his governorships is a Harvard-pivoted Boston financial organization called The Vault, and the Boston law firm of Hill and Barlow. Dukakis, a fanatically ambitious office-seeker, has served simply as the political hod-carrier for these interests.

In matters of national and global policy, Dukakis the presidential candidate is controlled by an international group whose best known public figure is Lloyd Cutler. The center of policy-shaping for this international group is in Europe. The most powerful element of this international cabal is a Lombard financier group centered around the world's most powerful re-insurance cartel, Venice's Assicurazioni Generali di Venezia, the same group that earlier gave the world the 1912-14 Balkan wars triggering World War I, the 1917 Russian Revolution, and the Benito Mussolini dictatorship in Italy. The current project of this group is most popularly known today as "the 1992 project." Lloyd Cutler et al. are spokesmen for a U.S.-Canada adjunct to this "1992 project."

This "1992 project" is the scheme which Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher recently denounced publicly as an "airy fairy" piece of utopianism which her government would not tolerate.

The "1992 project" is a scheme based on the influence of four notable figures of this century. The first is the fascist



Former Democratic presidential candidate, Lyndon LaRouche, wrote this analysis on Aug. 9.

aristocrat, Richard Count Coudenhove-Kalergi, a one-time supporter of Hitler and founder of the Pan-European Union. The second is the darkest figure of the Franco-Swiss circles, the late Denis de Rougemont. The third is the former Trotskyist and one-time head of NATO, Belgium's Henri Spaak. The fourth, upon whom most of the economic-policy features of the "1992 project" depend, is the late Jean Monnet. One of the key European think tanks used to indoctrinate influential international figures in this project is the Salzburg Seminar. Behind the Salzburg Seminar stand more powerful institutions, including the Venice-based Cini Foundation and the Geneva-Lausanne based predecessor of the Cini Foundation, the Centre Internationale d'Etudes sur le Fascisme. The project is supported by the influential international agency emerging as complement to the Bilderbergers and the Trilateral Commission, former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Inter-Action Council.

These utopians were the figures to whom Mrs. Thatcher referred in identifying the authorship of "airy fairy" ideas.

As advertised in the Western European press, and the literature of the project's backers, the "1992 project" has the following principal European features.

The plan is to use the occasion of the next election of a President of Europe to eliminate the national sovereignties of the nations of Western Europe, to place all authority for monetary, economic, and fiscal policy of all regions of Western Europe under the control of a European government.

Under this plan, northern Western Europe is to be reduced to impoverished circumstances, and all industrial potential to be concentrated in a region including Bavaria and Baden-

Württemberg in Germany, northern Italy, southern France, and Catalonia in Spain. Northern Germany, including the industrialized Ruhr, is to be turned back toward the economic stone age, together with southern Italy and most of the Iberian peninsula.

Already, the government of Belgium has acted to implement this utopian policy. On Friday, Aug. 5, the government of Belgium, by a two-third majority vote in the parliament, changed the constitution of Belgium, to divide the nation into a federation of three virtually autonomous political regions: Wallonia, Flanders, and Brussels. The central government retains responsibility for national defense and some other matters, but one-third of the national budget will be turned back to the regions.

This Belgian development indicates the direction. The existing nations of Western Europe are to be gradually dissolved into a collection of feudalistic local regions, all under the supranational coordinating authority of a European government controlled entirely by the financier interests centered in the powerful re-insurance cartels. This is the late Coudenhove-Kalergi's feudal-fascist utopia, "a Europe of the regions."

Dukakis has been assigned the mission of bringing a kindred state of affairs into a similarly regionalized United States and Canada.

The way leading European spokesmen for the project explain this is as follows. They admit that under normal conditions this scheme could not be sold to the populations of Europe and North America. They have no hope that simply campaigning for these utopian ideas will bring about their general adoption. However, under the kinds of savage austerity which they intend to impose during the great financial crisis and economic collapse due to occur during 1989-90, they expect to establish changed conditions under which "1992 project" goals can be reached.

No wonder Prime Minister Thatcher objects.

The United Kingdom is composed of populations which tend to identify themselves as Welsh, Scottish, and so forth. Under the circumstances that the central government of Britain were weakened to the degree the "1992 project" proposes, the endemic particularist tendencies within Britain would tend to come to the surface, especially under the circumstances of economic regionalism which the project's sponsors intend. To Britain's conservative patriots, such a scheme portends the end of Britain; the hatred of utopian "1992" ideologue Jacques Delors in these British circles is beyond description. Mrs. Thatcher's denunciation of the "airy fairy" nonsense of Mr. Dukakis's backers echoed those British patriotic sentiments.

We should object just as vehemently.

Dukakis the fascist

In the strictest sense of the term, Michael Dukakis is a fascist. His social policy, to which his campaign speeches attach the name of "community," is to eliminate traditional

private entrepreneurship in the way Benito Mussolini did in Italy.

Traditionally, since the establishment of our federal Constitution, the American System of political-economy has prescribed a precise economic division of labor between government and private entrepreneurship. Under our Constitution, government is responsible to provide basic economic infrastructure such as water-management and sanitation systems, general transportation, production and distribution of power, general communications, public schools, and related elements. Government does this, on the federal or local levels, either as economic activities of government or through regulated private ownership of public utilities. The rest, excepting federal tariff and related protection in foreign and interstate commerce, is left to private entrepreneurship.

What Dukakis proposes, is to dissolve this division between government and private investment, to replace both by a new kind of corporate economic entity jointly owned and controlled by government, private investors, and local communities. Under Mussolini, this was known as "Corporativism," the essence of fascism. So far, if we overlook Dukakis's personal arrogance, he does not seem to be an imitation of the Mussolini whom the Venetian agents Volpi di Misurata and Dino Grandi brought to power in 1920s' Italy. What Dukakis proposes under the name of "community," is described by its European advocates as "neo-corporatism," and sometimes as "fascism with a democratic face," or simply "democratic fascism." It is the old Mussolini and Dolfuss varieties of fascism dressed in democratic rhetoric, and thus unlike Hitler's Nazism to that degree, but not much more.

Recently, Italy's leading daily newspaper, Milan's *Corriere della Sera*, published the first three sections of a death-bed confession by the Dino Grandi who died recently at the age of 93. Relevant excerpts are included as part of this *EIR* feature (see box). Among the notable features of that confession are:

1) How Grandi, as a representative of Venice's Contarini family, joined with the same Volpi di Misurata behind Parvus's role in the Bolshevik revolution as the creators of Mussolini.

2) The affinities of Grandi for the use of Bolshevik Russia to unify Europe under one government, where other attempts to do this had failed earlier.

3) The fact that Mussolini was recognized by his sponsors as a weak personality, whose flaws of personal character were an integral part of Mussolini's temporary usefulness.

The comparison of Mussolini and Dukakis, in these terms of reference, is notable. Dukakis's policies originate with the same Venetian "Lombard" circles which assisted the 1917 Russian Revolution and put Mussolini into power in Italy. Dukakis is a professed "corporatist," like Mussolini before him. He is, like Mussolini, of a leftistish background, and like Mussolini's wealthy sponsors, soft on Russia. He has those character defects which caused his first Massachusetts governorship to be named "the Greek Colonels Regime." He is

Deathbed confessions of a 'Trust' agent

Dino Grandi was one of the "Quadriviri" who, together with Benito Mussolini, carried out the 1922 March on Rome that brought Fascism to power in Italy. Later, Grandi served as Mussolini's foreign minister, justice minister, and ambassador to London. In 1943, he led an effort to oust Mussolini, in order to save Fascism. He was interviewed before his recent death by Gian Giacomo Migone for the nationally circulated Italian daily, *Corriere della Sera*, which serialized the interview posthumously on July 18, 19, and 20.

By Grandi's account, it was Salvatore Contarini, scion of the Sicilian branch of one of the most powerful Venetian oligarchical families, who suggested to Mussolini that Grandi be put into the foreign ministry. Contarini, who directed the foreign ministry from 1912 to 1924, "suggested my name, and so [the diplomats of the ministry] went to Mussolini to tell him they needed a new undersecretary," Grandi reported.

In 1929, Grandi related, "after Contarini resigned, I was tired, and I told Mussolini I wanted an embassy. Mussolini sarcastically replied, 'You will want Paris.' I replied no, that I wanted to go to Moscow. 'And why Moscow?' he asked me. 'Because I want to see clearly the Russian Revolution, and I don't accept the cliché put out by the Western bourgeoisie. To me the Russian Revolution is nothing but the chrysalis, the matrix of a nationalistic revolt in Asia.' At the time, it seemed particularly strange. Then Mussolini told me, 'You will be foreign minister within a week.' . . . After Pitt, I was the youngest foreign minister that Europe had had in 200 years."

Grandi went on to boast in his interview, "I was the first to have introduced the Russians into Italy, and I was the first to have the courage to bring Litvinov to Milan, because Mussolini did not give permission to bring him to Rome. Anyway, I am a follower of pro-Russian policy. We are in Europe, and here the potential unifier is Russia. Charlemagne did not succeed, Charles V, Louis XIV, the Kaiser, and Hitler did not succeed; there is no doubt that the closest to achieving European unity are the Russians."

Grandi described Mussolini's personal weaknesses of character: "Mussolini passed from Milan to Rome with a great desire to act like a respectable person, but he had this crowd of squadristi in his wake which bothered him enormously, who believed in the revolution, while he did not want to make one." And further: "He wanted to act respectable, but he was always a bozo. . . . In reality he was uncouth. . . . At the beginning he was very well spoken of, because he had started out by saying that we had to pay our debts to America, a big deal. . . ."

When the U.S. Coolidge administration tried to force the Europeans to pay their debts, most European states resisted. But in Italy, "Along comes Mussolini who wanted to look respectable. [Giuseppe] Volpi [di Misurata—Mussolini's finance minister and chief political operative of the Venetian oligarchy], the old pirate, did not want to pay. Mussolini, on the other hand, was unaware of the big economic and financial advantage of acting the part of a debtor who pays. Mussolini understood nothing of economics, but he repeated, 'I have to look good to America; I have to put Italy with its new regime into a situation of moral credit.'

"At the end, by saying we weren't there to get easy terms or to ask for money, we got everything we wanted. . . . America's financial support to Italy in the years from 1924 to 1929, slowed down the repercussions in Italy of the 1929 world crisis."

what is called in German a *Giftzwerg* (poisonous dwarf), the weak personality type who, as figurehead, tends to be the type of some among the world's worst tyrants.

Finally, he is eminently politically expendable. Were he elected, when his dirty work as a figurehead is completed in 1992, he would leave office as one of the most hated public figures in the history of the United States, such that perhaps former President Jimmy Carter would not touch him with a 10-foot pole.

Great men become more kindly in the degree their power and influence is increased. It is the oppressed underdog who must fight bitterly against injustice; the great man in a position of power treats his defeated opponents kindly, and never uses power to settle neurotic's personal grudges. With the approach of 1989, our nation and the world are entering into a period of the most dangerous crises in the modern history

of this planet. The next President will be confronted by a complex of grave emergencies like no other President of this century. It is from that vantage-point that an objective assessment of the mental health of the next President must be made.

References

1. *Dukakis: An American Odyssey*, by Charles Kenney and Robert L. Turner (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1988); *Dukakis: The Man Who Would Be President*, by Richard Gaines and Michael Segal (New York: Avon Books, 1987).
2. According to a July 23 report in the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*, Kirk told a meeting of state delegation leaders, "Think of the convention as a four-day mini-series on television, with the delegates as the live studio audience."
3. Chief Soviet arms negotiator, Viktor Karpov quoted in the *Washington Post* on July 28, 1988.