

base represented by his combined supporters and enemies in the Christian Democracy. An Andreotti government imprisoned within the DC fraction must fall quickly.

In other words, the essential fact of Italy is that the Andreotti government is actually based on class forces, rather than party forces. The Christian Democracy is divided between pro-Rockefeller and pro-development forces. The PSI is also divided between pro- and anti-Rockefeller forces, as is the Communist Party. Hence, it is impossible to base a stable government of Italy upon the parties; only a combination of the pro-development factions of the DC, PSI and PCI can provide Italy the stable "emergency transitional" government the nation desperately requires for this moment of global crisis.

Therefore, the Rockefeller tactic for Italy is obvious; force a political showdown in the parliament along party lines between "left" and "right" and Italy falls into Rockefeller hands.

The key agents making such a Rockefeller tactic possible are old agent Riccardo Lombardi of the PSI, the Amendolas, Segres and Berlinguers of the PCI, and the Rockefeller-allied forces within the DC — plus, of course, the perennial Ugo LaMalfa, old crony of Lombardi and Amendola from the days of their close joint collaboration under Allen Dulles' direction. Add such ingredients as the fascist student "autonomistic" and the propaganda forces centered around the magazine *Expresso* and the daily rag *La Repubblica*, and throw in the rag-tag Radical Party together with the rest of the extra-

parliamentary "left," and one has the Rockefeller combination.

Thus, the current antics in the Italian parliament around the "Lockheed scandal" become the principal current feature of the Rockefeller-Carter effort to bring down the Andreotti government and subject Italy to a fascist-modeled austerity program.

Psychological Manipulation

We must concede that Zbigniew Brzezinski and others are targeting the proper psychological weak-points of the various Italian political and industrial leaders.

When Italian political and industrial leaders are sufficiently frightened, they retreat from any overview of the total reality toward obsessive preoccupation with localized and private issues. By focussing upon such localized issues, they are induced to react to external pressures by more energetic preoccupation with petty affairs. Isolated details, isolated facts, isolated issues of "bella figura," settling old private feuds, and so forth tend to predominate. That is precisely the mood prevailing around the parliament this past week, and precisely the mood prevailing among industrial circles during the comparable recent period.

Unless one knew that major turns in the global situation were under way at this time, one would mistakenly conclude that Italy was doomed. It is not, but the performance of Italy's leading forces during this past week or so would tend to suggest such a wretched 60 days ahead.

Il Fiorino Interviews LaRouche, Leader Of The U.S. Labor Party

The following article by Giorgio Vitangeli appeared under the above headline on the front-page of the Italian daily Il Fiorino Mar. 6.

"The problem is the real economy, not the monetary system. Italy needs to increase its industrial production by 50-60 percent. Italy's problems are insoluble at present production levels." The speaker is Lyndon LaRouche, an enigmatic, disconcerting American politician. LaRouche is the leader of the Labor Party, a small political formation formed some years ago in the United States. He was a candidate in the last presidential elections, obviously obtaining modest results. But after the elections his party launched a rapid fire series of accusations of fraud, and for a moment it seemed that top level spokesmen of the Republican Party and Ford's entourage were ready to support such a campaign, to the point where they actually joined (the Labor Party) in vote recounts in a number of states.

So far the portrait we have painted of LaRouche might seem to be that of an "outsider" or a "madman," one of the many more or less picturesque American politicians who from time to time vainly dream the dream of creating a third force which could succeed in inserting itself between the Republicans and Democrats, thereby breaking the bipartisan equilibrium. But LaRouche's

activities are not limited to the United States. To describe his activities, even schematically, means in fact jumping from one country to the next, from one continent to the next. Delving into LaRouche's past is also not without surprises. He changes his name. First he was called Lyn Marcus, and with this pseudonym he worked in Trotskyite groups of the Second International and generally within the area of the extreme left.

But let us return to the present organization. In the United States, as we have seen, he operates under the rubric of the U.S. Labor Party. In Canada (the organization) is present as the North American Labor Party, with activist nuclei in Vancouver, Ottawa, and Montreal. In South America there is the Latin American Labor Committees, and in Mexico the Mexican Labor Party. Finally in Europe the organization has bases in Italy, France, West Germany, Sweden, and Denmark. In Italy it is called the Partito Operaio Europeo and has offices in Milan, Rome and Turin. It certainly cannot call itself a mass organization, but for some time now there has been no press conference or meeting of an economic character where (LaRouche's) activists have not stood out. In France there exists a Parti Ouvrier Européen which for the moment seems to have only one base, in Paris. In Sweden there is the Europeiske Arbeitet Partet with nuclei of activists in Stockholm and Malmoe. The

same for Denmark, while in West Germany the Europäische Arbeiter Partei has offices in Bremen, Dortmund, Duesseldorf and various other cities. Wiesbaden, West Germany is also the location of the central information and organizational office for Europe.

Parallel to this political structure the organization also operates another press and political and economic information structure. At the center of this lies the New Solidarity International Press Service. The weekly New Solidarity is published in various countries, in English, Spanish, Italian, French, German, Swedish and even in Turkish. Until some time ago they were even publishing a bulletin in Japanese. Together with the weekly, there is an entire series of single-issue publications in various languages. For some weeks now they have been publishing a new weekly in English, the Executive Intelligence Review which, according to its publicity pamphlet, "provides absolutely unique information unavailable from other sources, and above all a global strategic picture from which the individual can recognize and understand world events." The information, the publicity pamphlet continues, "comes from all continents, where on a daily basis the qualified personnel of the scientific intelligence staff of the U.S. Labor Party and the Fusion Energy Foundation evaluate every international press organ and collect information directly from the political, government, industrial and scientific strata with which they are in contact. This information is then centralized by the New Solidarity International Press Service in New York as it arrives on a 24-hour basis from Latin America, five European countries, twenty-four American states, and three Canadian provinces." This is an international information network and, it must be added, a publication network which deals almost exclusively with economic and strategic problems. The language is often provocative, sometimes grotesque to the point of delirium. But it is also true that New Solidarity began to speak about the Euro ruble long before the Financial Times became aware of the issue and that, to give another example, the same newspaper denounced the about-face of Assad much earlier than it was clear to anyone else that the Syrian leader had changed lines.

As one can see, there is more than enough here to justify all the rumors and deductions which LaRouche's activities have solicited. These are rumors which, in the final analysis, reduce to two hypotheses: those who say that his organization is tied to the CIA, and those who say instead that it is tied to the Russian KGB. If I were to express my own idea, I would say that LaRouche seems rather to be an autonomous point of contact, a sort of piazza which is the meeting ground of many different roads of all categories: international, national and even local. One thing is certain: speaking at length with him one is assailed by the gnawing doubt that there may indeed be more things between heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our daily philosophy. The situation is grave in that it is almost impossible to know who LaRouche really is. We can at least clarify what he says. Like all Manichean visions of the world and of history, he separates out the pro-development forces who push for the intensification of the industrialization process on the basis of a search for new energy sources (from atomic to

nuclear fusion energy), for a massive mechanization of agriculture, in order to overcome the present crisis. On the other side he places the reactionary forces, and in particular those banking circles tied to Rockefeller which are on the verge of bankruptcy and, after having conducted the destruction of the international monetary system and the economy of the West, are trying to restore a reequilibrium through a dramatic world recession. This is all conducted through obscure plots, through moves and countermoves across all the five continents. The actors are the superpowers, and the cast consists of all the other countries.

"The situation is very serious," warns LaRouche, turning to us in the Rome offices of his organization. March 10 could be an important day given the visit to the United States of British Prime Minister Callaghan. "If he gives Carter a hard-line response on the questions of energy, the monetary system, and Mediterranean security; that is, if he demonstrates that (Europe) has had enough, such an attitude could be contagious and give strength to the other European and American forces who are opposed to Carter's policies. The problem is that until now in America they have been waiting for the first step to come from the Europeans, while in Europe they wait for American circles to move first. In substance, it's a problem of general schlemielism. In the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe," LaRouche laments, "they don't have a very clear view on how to go about building a new monetary and economic system. The same thing is true with many people in Western Europe and the United States."

In sum, to listen to LaRouche one would think that only he has clear ideas. And he says this himself with a disconcerting candor which is completely free of humor. "At this moment my role is fundamental. The Carter opposition has no other leaders outside of myself."

This is a leadership, to tell the truth, which is anything but universally recognized. But LaRouche, as we have said, makes this an issue of schlemielism: "This species of politicians and industrialists who refuse to talk (to me) for fear of who knows what..." and he gives the example of a major Italian industrialist who at the last minute cancelled a meeting, and he alludes laughingly to the telephone bills of the American Embassy which go up precipitously every time he travels. "Brezhnev," says LaRouche, "possibly doesn't believe in the effectiveness of disarmament. But he thinks he is gaining time. The fact is that there are 'Eurocommunists' inside the Kremlin itself who are proposing a pact with Carter. And it would seem that after January 22 — that is, after the Moscow visit of ex-Ambassador Harriman — a secret agreement was set up. If this is true it means that Brezhnev has already betrayed Europe. This business of the Italian loan to the USSR, for example, is already a farce. The Russians know very well, and they have written as much in theoretical economic studies, that the Italian economic system is not in a position to generate a mass of credit sufficient to finance foreign trade. For some time now they have been studying the means to extend the monetary role of the Euro-ruble and use it as the basis for the construction of a credit system which could be used in trade with the West. They have even entrusted studies to this end to Hambros in London and to

Scandinavian institutions. But after the Carter-Brezhnev agreement on the SALT negotiations, everything was frozen on the Euroruble question, and the Soviets have returned to insisting on credits."

LaRouche says furthermore that he is in a position to explain, at least in broad outline, the terms of the agreement: the USSR withdraws from all areas of direct friction with the U.S. They agree furthermore not to publicize the results reached by scientists in Novosibirsk on matters of fusion energy, lasers, etc, and not attempt to disturb the role of the international monetary role of the dollar. This is a policy of moderation which, according to LaRouche, is dictated by the terror which the Soviets feel about nuclear confrontation and which has met with notable opposition from among certain Eastern countries as well as circles in the Soviet Union itself.

LaRouche's conversation is a sort of flood of lucid monomania which leaves very little room for the listener. There is no choice but to listen to what he has to say. "The only solution," he affirms, "is an alliance between the working class and industrialists in order to neutralize this problem of the 'lazzaroni'." (He says precisely that, using the Italian word, and by "lazzaroni" he means both the groupuscules as well as the rising

mass of lumpenproletariat and unemployed which constitutes, and not merely in Italy, an explosive mix).

"We have furthermore to force the USSR to make a monetary agreement. Brezhnev (LaRouche calmly gives advice to Brezhnev himself...) has to allow SALT to be lost" (the agreement for missile reduction) "and move with the MBFR" (agreement for mutual balanced force reduction). "Europe ought to demand of the Soviet Union that at the Belgrade conference there be included an economic agreement on the world monetary system and a reduction of the forces in Central Europe. My view," LaRouche underlines, "is coherent with that of the Gaullists, that of a Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals." Certainly, he concludes, all this would generate an immediate and definitive monetary crisis in the West. But, he adds, it would neutralize the risk of thermonuclear war.

In sum, we must jump from the frying pan of the monetary crisis in order to avoid finishing up in the thermonuclear fire. One almost wants to say: let the astrologer burn instead. But an annoying doubt remains: that at bottom, freed from all instrumental and contingent exhortations, rather than an astrologer LaRouche is a Cassandra.

Concorde A Sore Point In Europe's Relations With Carter

SPECIAL REPORT

Casting aside the environmental flap surrounding the issue of New York City landing-rights for the supersonic jetliner Concorde, France and Britain have identified Wall Street's attempts to impose its bankrupt economic policies on Western Europe at the expense of technological development as the real issue involved. The most explicit denunciation in a March 8 editorial in *Le Monde*, following the decision by the board of the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, known to be closely identified with former New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller, to delay its judgment on the application for landing rights for the Concorde until after the close of British Prime Minister James Callaghan's visit to Washington this week. Said *Le Monde*: "How easy it is to take refuge behind the protection of the environment if one wants to defend the interests of U.S. companies. But what then should be said about the monetary pollution spread around the world by Washington which receives petrodollars and, instead of recycling them into investments, uses them to flood the short-term market."

This is precisely the alternative offered the Europeans by Wall Street, and the point could not have been made more explicitly. The *New York Post* and French finan-

cial daily *Les Echos* of March 8 both reported that French authorities have been informed that New York may reconsider its decision if France buys \$500 million worth of worthless long-term New York City bonds to help bail out the Rockefeller banks! As if this request were not enough of an insult to the intelligence of European leaders, the *New York Times* weighed in with a lead editorial March 9 which said that the SST is good only for "ego trips." The *Times* accused the French and British governments of "appalling ignorance of the American federal system and a revealing cynicism about environmental concerns." French and British threats of retaliation against U.S. airlines and commerce are "disgraceful," the *Times* huffed.

The Concorde battle has emerged as a leading edge of the confrontation taking shape between Western Europe and the Carter Administration on other major issues which will be stressed by Callaghan, including the financial shakiness of New York banks weighed down by Third World debt, Carter's confrontation policies with the Soviet Union over "human rights" — which have been denounced as "agent provocateur" by British Foreign Minister David Owen — and the daily escalating war tensions in southern Africa. Callaghan will give Carter "an undiluted dose of the area's mounting uneasiness about almost everything," in the words of the *Wall Street Journal*, and is expected to be more blunt with Carter behind closed doors than he has been so far in public.