

LaRouche: British Intelligence Is Running An Assassination Operation Against Me

U.S. Labor Party chairman and presidential candidate Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. released this statement from Chicago, July 18. "Top-level British intelligence is running an assassination operation against me, which includes a massive national pattern of surveillance, terrorist deployments, and intimidation of personal political contacts. I personally know the names of the groups involved in this operation, and the names of many individuals in these groups.

"The British intelligence operation is being run in cooperation with Israeli intelligence and persons in the U.S. associated with the Anti-Defamation League, United Auto Workers, CounterSpy, and groups under the control of Ken Cockrel of the Detroit Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild," LaRouche charged.

"Detroit is the nominal center for the expendable group which is being set up to take credit for the assassination, after it is conducted by professional hit teams. The operation includes lawyers deployed as 'cut-outs' to the operation," the presidential candidate added. Such lawyers provide crucial support to kidnappers and assassins, while maintaining an "independent" cover.

This is not merely an assassination operation against Lyndon LaRouche—an operation stretching up to corporate boardrooms—but the British, together with Israel,

are indicating their immediate preparation to launch massive terrorism in the United States in the same mode as has occurred in Europe in recent years. LaRouche explained.

The terrorism is planned to be a rerun of the Baader Meinhof and Red Brigades operations. Although it has a radical Israeli-tinged flavor, another crucial controlling element is the so-called Black International, the fascist Black Guelphs headed by Otto von Hapsburg and Archbishop LeFebvre. This is the same group which recently ran an unsuccessful coup attempt in Cyprus.

The motivation flows from the Bremen summit, intersects the collapse of a bank in Holland, and intersects the London-Israel squabble over whether or not Israel should immediately attack Syria, an attack which could precipitate World War III, stated LaRouche.

London views Lyndon LaRouche personally as very high in importance as a strategic enemy at this time. This fact has been communicated to LaRouche by high-level sources of different nations.

LaRouche requests that any corporate officer, official or executive approached with threats or slanders against him, or intimidations meant to dissuade them from meeting with the USLP leader, should immediately report to LaRouche's New York security office, (212) 563-8648. There, these reports will be gridded and turned over to responsible officials... The life which a corporate officer would so save may not merely be LaRouche's — it may be his own.

"We must root out this terrorist infrastructure now. I emphasize, I know the names of the groups involved. I know the names of various individuals in the groups. I know the key Detroit controller, and I know those behind the operation as a whole," LaRouche reiterated.

What Really Did, And Didn't, Happen At Bonn

An on-the-spot report from our correspondent there

This analysis of the July 16-17 heads of state summit at Bonn was filed by NSIPS's George Gregory from the West German capital.

Contrary to what many believed — including a few world leaders here at the summit of the seven leading capitalist powers — the Bonn meeting had essentially one, very simple purpose: to reeducate the President of the United States on the most important current policy questions.

The major issues had already been resolved. Most important was the far-reaching agreement for a new monetary system reached at the pre-summit-meeting in Bremen, attended by West Germany, France, Italy, and England. There West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Schmidt had successfully led the move to force that policy through over the objections of Great Britain. Then, before the Europeans were formally joined by the U.S., Canada, and Japan at Bonn, discussions between West German, French, and Japanese officials had

already determined the crucial portions of the Summit communiqué endorsing the development of nuclear power and tightening collaboration against terrorism (for details, see below).

What was left for the summit itself was to win Jimmy Carter over, to at the very least taking a stance of benevolent neutrality toward the Bremen monetary agreements and the "Grand Design" of trade and global development they portend. While the British and other press groaned that "nothing will come of this summit," Schmidt, France's Giscard, and their allies were eminently successful.

Carter found himself in an international environment different from any he had previously encountered. West Germany's Schmidt and Japan's Prime Minister Fukuda were particularly warm toward the President in their almost continuous consultations throughout the summit. Soon Carter began to echo his educators; in an informal speech during the conference weekend he emphasized the necessity for economic cooperation to prevent

another catastrophic world conflict such as the World War II outcome of the 1930s, themes repeatedly sounded by Schmidt and Fukuda. As is well known, Carter praised Schmidt for "being the world leader who helped me the most in improving my economic knowledge."

While Schmidt concentrated on economics, with support from French President Giscard and Italy's Prime Minister Andreotti, Fukuda tackled the nuclear energy issue. The Japanese leader made nuclear energy and the research and development tasks related to it, such as developing thermonuclear fusion, the major topic of his briefings to his own delegation and to the press. He laid particular stress on the necessity of U.S. collaboration to achieve this goal. In turn, Schmidt underlined the same point in his own remarks to the press, deemphasizing his earlier attacks on the size of American oil imports and instead telling Carter that American energy needs can best be met through expanded use of nuclear and coal energy.

"Experts" Humiliated

The nature of the Bonn leaders' strategy was not widely known; some in the Japanese delegation were not even aware of the outcome of the Bremen meeting. Most left out were the economic "experts" that had come with the U.S. President, and had expected to dictate his stance toward the summit agenda. U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal, for example, long a vocal advocate of the inflationary, low-growth, "soft dollar" economics of depression against which the Bremen accord were directly aimed, was treated to public humiliation. When presidential press aide Jody Powell gave a press briefing during the summit, the briefing had to be postponed for an hour while Powell and Blumenthal argued — or "discussed," as Powell later described it — "certain points." By the time Blumenthal got up to speak before the assembled journalists, he had effected a retreat from his previous expressed skepticism on the Bonn agreements, and now declared that the United States had given Bremen its fundamental approval. But, he added, the U.S. would reserve its approval of specific features until those features were worked out. Vulture-like, the press swooped in for the kill. "What?!?" derided the reporters, "you don't even know the specifics of what you agreed to?" While Blumenthal threatened physical collapse, the press conference was quickly closed.

Blumenthal's West German counterpart received a similar reward for his efforts to attend the summit as Chancellor Schmidt's reflationary economics wizard. Schmidt had already strongly criticized Lambsdorff in public for a letter the Economics Minister wrote demanding inflationary tax cuts in the West German federal budget, and to show his displeasure Schmidt relied increasingly on his Finance Minister, Hans Matthöfer. So obvious was Lambsdorff's demotion that the summit's closed-circuit television system announced at one point that Lambsdorff had momentarily succeeded in "smuggling himself in where Matthöfer actually had the jurisdiction."

But where Schmidt and the rest sought allies, very different treatment was accorded. Take his approach to the Japanese. Japanese delegation officials told this reporter that they had agreed with Schmidt beforehand to restrict summit discussion to serious economic issues,

not the reflation clap-trap. Schmidt, they added, "understands that fundamentally we Japanese cannot reduce exports, because our high volume of borrowing necessitates high export volumes for debt repayment." Fukuda did agree to keep the volume of exports constant, the sources said, but "he won't promise anything if our exports become more expensive for reasons we have no control over . . . It's a political question Fukuda cannot compromise on for reasons he knows in Japan."

The Japanese sources also added, off the record, that agreement had practically been reached that reduction of oil imports would not mean reduction of energy consumption. The Arab oil-producing nations, the sources said, are still insisting that the advanced nations make a serious commitment to nuclear energy before world oil supplies are exhausted.

Britain Lays Low

British Prime Minister James Callaghan was extremely quiet at the Bonn meeting, in contrast to his vigorous attempts to stop the European Monetary System agreements at Bremen. His delegation and its attached press staff instead spent much of their time spreading the word that nothing was happening or going to happen. Reuters press service, with its long history as a mouthpiece for British intelligence circles, played a leading role in this regard, its monitors intoned all day long that nothing newsworthy had occurred. Even certain British delegates were overheard complaining that the degree of Foreign Office-press collaboration was reaching "a degree that is simply intolerable."

"A Political Will To Act According To The Same Design"

The following excerpts are from a statement made by French President Giscard d'Estaing during a recent lunch hosted by West German President Walter Scheel for the participating diplomats at the Bonn summit.

We must present concrete and quantified conclusions. And we will have to implement them with vigor and rapidly, that is to say by this Fall. The actions we undertake must not be inspired by a desire to go back to past situations, but they must be conducted with the will to find new, acceptable and lasting equilibriums. Our goal is to seek to create a stable economic and monetary environment, adapted to present conditions, which would serve as the basis for a return of renewed strong and regular growth.

Our common action will have more meaning and efficiency to the extent that our public opinions see, rather than statements of intent, a political will to act together according to the same design.

The French daily Le Figaro produced this commentary on the results of the Bonn summit July 18:

The success of the economic summit of the seven big industrial nations of the West at Bonn goes beyond the optimistic visions that were circulating...The result was

obtained thanks to the concessions of three countries mainly: the United States, Japan and West Germany. The action of Chancellor Schmidt seems to have been particularly determinant. Yesterday, he momentarily abandoned the presidency of the summit to meet with his principal ministers and submit to them the concessions he was envisaging. The most positive aspect of the final communiqué is its precision and the fact that it is quantified...The precision of the commitments permits new hope for restarting international growth, and as a consequence, a reduction of unemployment.

London's View: "Between Bremen and Bonn"

Excerpts from The Economist's "Financial Report," July 13, 1978:

The German-Franco greyprint for currencies, hatched at the Bremen meeting of European heads of state, will be discussed briefly at this weekend's Bonn summit. The Americans will neither endorse nor discourage it. But the European plan virtually assures that nothing new on the currency front will come out of Bonn.

...In not too many months' time, Helmut Schmidt might

be thanking cautious Jim Callaghan for slowing down EEC moves. They think that the Schmidt-Giscard plan, if put into operation too hastily and without the participation of Britain, Italy and Ireland, would be just the job to guarantee currency dealers what they have been missing these past few months — turmoil.

...The present snake has failed to shackle even the small Scandinavian currencies to the strong mark. So a fat lot of chance any new system would have in roping in the larger, more wayward and more speculative-prone pound and lira.

A Threat to the IMF?

But officials in Washington worry that the European fund might reduce the International Monetary Fund's ability to impose conditionality on surplus and deficit countries alike, and also go against the spirit of the IMF's Article 4, which governs exchange rate policies.

The American Treasury remains committed to a flexible exchange rates system and worries about any move to rigidity. On the other hand it recognizes that the European plan is not designed to hurt the dollar and that, indeed, it would be highly desirable to reduce the volume of central bank intervention in dollars alone...

But, for better or worse, a scheme seems destined to get off the ground. In a telephone call on June 22nd, Giscard assured Jenkins that even if the British did not agree to join, the French and Germans would go ahead.

Bonn: The Nuclear Energy And Antiterrorism Accords

The final communiqué issued from Bonn and signed by government leaders from the United States, France, West Germany, Italy, Japan, Canada and Great Britain states unequivocally that "the further development of nuclear energy is indispensable and the slippage in the execution of nuclear power programs must be reversed."

The Soviet Union and Japan have already made concrete proposals for global collaboration in the development of nuclear fusion and other technologies, necessitating only a "go-ahead" from the U.S.

The commitment to ensure the development of nuclear power and to end the meddling of U.S. Energy Secretary Schlesinger and other zero-growth advocates in U.S. energy policy, was made explicit by the energy section of the communiqué. Contrary to misleading U.S. press coverage, the intent expressed in the communiqué was most definitely *not* to force an absolute reduction in U.S. energy consumption, but to ensure that any reduction in consumption of imported oil must be compensated for by increased production of nuclear energy.

Antiterrorism Collaboration

The Bonn summit also accomplished an important agreement by unanimously adopting an emergency resolution presented by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to "combat international terrorism" by cutting off all air traffic to and from countries which fail to act against airline hijackers or refuse to extradite terrorists.

The resolution, which reflects the close coordination agreed upon by Schmidt and Soviet President Brezhnev during the latter's early May visit to Bonn, will function to curtail the opportunities of the British to jinx the new monetary system which they have openly opposed from the start. The Bonn summit itself, as well as the individual protagonists of the "Grand Design," have been threatened by an escalation of British intelligence-masterminded "last resort" assassination and terror operations.

Even the *New York Times* was forced to concede that the surprise antiterror initiative involved East-West collaboration — a key component in making the Grand Design work both politically and economically. On the second day of the Bonn meetings, the *Times* prominently published a report citing a high West German government official to the effect that the Soviet Union has tacitly agreed to cooperate with the West in the fight against terrorism.

Official sources quoted by the *Times* admitted that recent moves by Bulgaria to extradite four suspected West German terrorists were made "in accordance with Moscow."

With cooperation on containing terrorism underway, the Bonn meeting shifted toward teaching President Carter the basics of industrial policy, that is, the need for nuclear power.

According to the Japanese *Daily Yomiuri* of July 15, Prime Minister Fukuda and President Carter held a separate meeting in Bonn during which they worked out