



INSTITUTE OF DIRECTORS

From the Director General

Director General
Sir John Hoskyns

STRICTLY PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

6th November, 1984

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Dear Margaret,

I enclose a self-explanatory letter and paper from a Mr. Laurent Murawiec at the Schiller Institute in Wiesbaden. Mr. Murawiec rang me the other day to talk about the Schiller Institute's worries as regards the Greens in West Germany and the implications for NATO, etc. He said that he would send me something and I said that I would send a copy of it to you and to Geoffrey.

I have no way of judging the credibility or reliability of Mr. LaRouche but his vilification by the Soviet news agencies suggests that he is saying important things.

I asked Mr. Murawiec why he was ringing me, out of the blue, rather than talking to somebody at the Foreign Office. He said that they had given up attempting to talk to anyone in the Foreign Office or the State Department or their equivalents in West Germany. Too many of them had run out of mental energy for thinking about the Soviet threat while of course some of them - and particularly in the heavily penetrated West German government - were working for the other side anyway. They were therefore constantly looking around for people in other western alliance countries who were "prepared to face unpalatable facts".

I said that I would be able to get any paper he sent me directly into your hands and Geoffrey's. This I now do.

Yours ever

John Hoskyns

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Wiesbaden, October 30, 1984

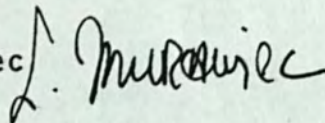
Dear Sir John,

Pursuant to our conversation yesterday, please find herewith a draft which outlines the basic views and proposals of the Schiller Institute and his initiator Mr. LaRouche, and also represents a 'self-introduction.' I have written the draft in separate form so that it can best serve the purpose discussed.

I look very much forward to our next discussion, in the hope that joint efforts can contribute to effect the urgent regeneration of steadfastness among our 'élites' and hope for our peoples.

Very sincerely yours,

Laurent Murawiec



It is the view of the Schiller Institute, a full presentation of which appears below, that the Atlantic Alliance and indeed, Western civilization as a whole face a life and death crisis in the weeks and months immediately ahead. The rising danger of a "Red-Green" seizure of power in West Germany, combined with the escalating policy of military intimidation and blackmail led by Moscow - one that could shift into military assault in short order - and the power of 'appeasement' in the West, represent a deadly combination that could bring Europe to fall into the Soviet sphere of influence, scatter NATO and leave the United States a crippled, isolated and impotent giant.

The recent local elections in North-Rhine Westphalia and Eaden-Wurttemberg have given an average 10% command of the electorate to the so-called "Green" party, an ecological-pacifist irrationalist movement better dubbed a 'nazi-communist' movement given its origins and connections, and its ideology. In several shocking, but important instances, that party gained 15% and more in major cities, making it West Germany's third political force, one committed to "making the Federal Republic ungovernable," in the words of one of its main leaders, of pulling in out of NATO and seeking 'reunification' on Russian terms.

Were Germany's political and intellectual leadership strongly opinionated, and more courageous than it has proved on recent record, the Greens' progress could be discounted as a temporary phenomenon. The response of all major Federal parties threatens the nation with dire consequences. Days after the Ruhr elections, President von Weizsaecker issued a call for "collaboration" with the Greens, while CDU leader Prof. Biedenkopf called for "a dialogue" with them. "If you can't beat them, join them," is the motto, at highest level. Green-imposed "issues" such as the pathetic "death of the German forest" have become major topics in their own right. A few years ago, Social-democratic leader Boerner had strongly condemned the Greens as "eco-fascists." This time is past. The SPD has decisively swung in the indicated Green direction, not the least under the impact of the disarmament and pacifist movement. Willy Brandt and his colleagues are fully committed to a violently anti-American policy of neutralization which seeks reunification under Russian tutelage. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and his Liberals are Moscow's best negotiators in Germany, and in the West.

The situation strikingly resembles the 1932-1933 period, where from Chancellor von Papen to Chancellor von Schleicher, every shade of centrist and conservative opinion in Germany thought it had "a deal" with Hitler, whereby the Nazis would be safely integrated into government, and thus brought under control.

The destabilization of the Federal Republic conducted in particular through major media is acting as a second 'pincer' on a frail government. "Der Spiegel" has fanned the flames of the "Flick affair," discrediting the parties, parliamentarism and undermining the institutional framework. The hasty resignation of Bundestag President Rainer Barzel illustrates the lack of a capacity to resist and withstand pressure. Chancellor Kohl is now

himself on the firing line. The present government could fall within weeks, months with some luck.

At that point, the growing electoral strength of the Greens, the rising arrogance of the radicalized SPD, and the corresponding collapse in morale and fighting spirit of the CDU-CSU would pave the way to a Red-Green coalition, to which Germany's NATO membership and commitments would be of little, if any significance. Europe without Germany is strictly indefensible.

The Soviets have tested since the Spring, through land and naval manoeuvres, their ability to "cordon off" Europe and to launch a "Elitzkrieg" invasion of Germany. The sudden reappearance of Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov in East-Berlin has brutally contradicted those who saw in his 'dismissal' a sure sign that "the hardliners in Moscow have lost the game." Ogarkov now leads personally the operational command of Soviet troops on the one front which is considered to be of the utmost significance for the Soviet leadership: War Plan West. The continued escalation of their shameful "anti-revanchist" campaign against the FRG, the brazen military intimidation, the features of recent exercises which indicate unprecedented levels of operational readiness, should be as many clues of Moscow's intent to take by force what psychological and political warfare would not have achieved.

If Washington were sending strong, unambiguous signals to Moscow that any move whatsoever into West German territory would be *Casus belli*, to be met by the full force of America's strategic force, the type of adventure presently contemplated in the Kremlin - be it a surgical strike of short duration in Northern Germany or any other military action in Europe - could be successfully deterred. The equivocal profile adopted both in public and through 'back-channels' by the Reagan Administration has but encouraged the Soviets to proceed with their planned strategic confrontation.

Moscow considers Pres. Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" as the Gordian knot in current world history. While their strategists were contemplating an ever-wider opening of the window of vulnerability, the advent of laser and beam weapons promises to nullify their strategic advantage in numbers, throw-weight and flexibility of nuclear warheads, just as the neutron weapon can decisively annihilate their superiority in armor. The Soviets started working on such weapons by no later than 1962, by their own admission, and have made great strides in the direction of acquiring an operational capability; granted, this would not give them a leak-proof protection, but, with the advantage of first strike, the terrorization of the West, their own civil defense programs and a solid anti-ballistic missile and air-defense, they hope to survive a nuclear war. The fact that it is a lunatic who holds the loaded pistol does not prevent the pistol from being loaded, nor the lunatic dangerous.

Worse for Moscow, the "NASA-style" impact of a crash program for beam weapon development would so lift the global productivity of the Western economies, with the large-scale application of lasers and plasmas to industrial processes, that the USSR would

be hopelessly thrown back into a situation of inferiority. The predicted "collapse of the West" would not occur, while at present, the financial troubles and banking collapses in the West, including the debt problem, are factored in the Soviet strategic plan.

This has not been perceived by the professionally-blinded Western experts. The State Department, among others, has obsessively clung to a policy of arms control at all cost, leaving no pebble unturned in the Soviet Politburo's Potemkin garden to discern "hopeful signs" that a new, or "more detente-minded," or "more realistic" strain would appear in the leadership. Fairy tales have complacently been spread concerning this or that Soviet leader's personal proclivities. The use of "back-channels" to "seriously negotiate" with a Soviet leadership which uses negotiations as a ploy of strategic deception has been passionately advocated. "Global deals" involving trade, technology and spheres of influence have been proposed, which all boil down to offering the Soviets a second slice of Europe, to follow up on that acquired in 1945 - a "New Yalta." Henry Kissinger has been the chief American proponent of that line, followed closely by Messrs. Harriman, Mondale, and what generally calls itself the "Eastern Establishment." McGeorge Bundy recently called in public for Germany to be abandoned to the Soviets without a fight. Major campaigns have been mounted in common, from the nuclear freeze to the purported nuclear winter, by representatives of that "Establishment" and senior RGE personnel visiting the United States.

None of these has been more evident than the assault against the Strategic Defense Initiatives. Contrary to tales spread by Fugwash-related experts and policy-makers, the operational deployment of directed-energy weapons is not a "long term" affair. America's top beam and laser scientists around Dr. Edward Teller reckon that "even without a crash program," at present levels of funding, a first-generation defense of command and control centers and nuclear sites will be ready for deployment within five years; an "overall defense" within five to ten years and a "leak-proof system" within 10 to 15. The delays can be considerably shortened under conditions of a crash program led in the way Franklin D. Roosevelt led America's war-time mobilization from 1938 on.

Why has President Reagan not forcefully pursued the public course of action initiated on March 23, 1983? While the Californian Guard of loyalists around him has been decimated away from the White House, a growing number of Eastern Establishment "liberals" have made their way back into the Administration. George Shultz, NSC head McFarlane, and, more than any other, Henry Kissinger, have gradually coached the President into "mollifying" his posture and "returning to an arms control policy," no matter what Soviet intents, preparations and actions indicated. A "Palace Guard" led by James Baker III has to a large extent taken control of the White House, evicting contrary influences such as that of Caspar Weinberger and that of William Casey, and the Joint Chiefs. The "reduction of American power projection" advocated by Kissinger has inclusively led to the withdrawal from Lebanon, the virtual abandonment of allies in the Middle East; to passivity in view of Kadhafi's African

adventures; to accepting that the Philippines be subjected to the same horror as was inflicted upon the Shah's Iran; and, worst of all, Germany has been told that the American commitment is half-baked, uncertain, dependent on the vagaries of Senatorial amendments and Congressional disbursements. The same Kissinger suggested to pull half of the American troops from Europe.

The spirit of Western appeasement has not remained unnoticed in Germany. Those there who seek encouraging views in Washington, London, Paris, etc., have been struck by such recent statements as Mr. Andreotti's comment on "Pangermanism." The attitude of Henry Kissinger's business partner Peter Carrington has played a decisive role in convincing many pro-Western German policy-makers that nothing but a repeat of the performance of Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier would be forthcoming from beyond the Rhine. The "battle for the soul" of Ronald Reagan and his Administration is of immediate import in Bonn. As soon, for instance, as Mr. Strauss felt that some increased resolve was manifested in Washington, as epitomized by Mr. Weinberger's Stresa offer to the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and President Reagan's second televised debate with W. Mondale, which prominently featured the SDI at the President's initiative, he became Germany's first leading political figure to embrace heartily the SDI perspective, and abandon his own, somewhat ambiguous posture of increased neutralism and friendliness towards the East, and re-espouse a "pro-American" policy.

The Schiller Institute proposes that Moscow be told in no uncertain words that under no circumstances will the United States and NATO accept the slightest infringement on German sovereignty and integrity; that NATO is committed to the Strategic Defense Initiative, and the various offers made within its framework by the President; and that it should forthwith abandon its dreams of world hegemony based on the prevailing idea in Moscow that the final collapse of the West is nigh, and to be accelerated. Moscow's strength lies not with its military superiority, but rather with the Western world's moral weakness, its inability - and that of its elites - to face raw facts, and especially the raw fact of Moscow's own designs. As long as Mother Russia encounters principally the self-deluded and suicidal spirit seeking a 'new detente' on our side, it will feel that the course undertaken with the shooting of the KAL 007 airliner is the one of least resistance, and least danger.

Moscow's imperial game represents fundamentally the historical tradition of Holy Mother Russia considered as "The Third Rome," the capital of the "third and final Rome," whose messianic mission it is to take over the world. This violently anti-Western conception, which became dogma to Russia's culture since 1510, embodies the Mongol-Byzantine heritage of modern Russia. The racist, master-race slavophile ideology dictates that the "Blood and Soil" of Mother Russia be, as edicted by an Orthodox Church whose fundamentals are resurfacing in the State's and the civil society's consciousness, the Sacred root which the world should heed. The State Bureaucracy, as in the Byzantine Empire, rules the military and the religious branches of government, on behalf of the expected offensive against the "decadent, corrupt West" denounced by Dostoevsky, Tolstoy et al.

THE SCHILLER INSTITUTE

The Schiller Institute was created this year as the crucial center for organizing the fight against the decoupling of Europe and the United States. It aims at organizing both in the United States and in Europe a "general staff" for a preventive resistance movement against finlandization and the Soviet military threat. Institute founders are Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, the American political figure, and his wife Helga Zepp-LaRouche, of Germany. Mr. LaRouche's political action committee in the United States, the National Democratic Policy Committee, received several million votes during the primaries; its several thousand candidates campaigned on a program of mobilizing America to save Europe, and especially Germany, from imminent Soviet danger. Mr. LaRouche bought a total of fourteen nation-wide half-hour prime-time television shows since Jan. 21, the last two being his "What is Mother Russia all about" of Sept. 30 and "Walter Mondale and the danger of fascism in West Germany," aired on CBS-TV on Oct. 23. Mr. LaRouche will purchase three half-hours of prime-time television on election eve, to further his campaign to defeat Walter Mondale and the Harriman-Kissinger alliance behind it; to impose the acceleration of the SEI into a crash program modelled after the 'Manhattan Program' or the Apollo Project; to mobilize America to support Germany and Europe and stop the drifting apart leading to decoupling.

The Institute's first international conference was held in Arlington, Virginia on July 4. One thousand participants, including one hundred Europeans, convened to elaborate strategies. Military, reserve officer and patriotic organizations, ethnic and captive nations organizations, labor unions and industrial layers were the principal contingents. So were they at the second conference held in September in Wiesbaden, West Germany, which was attended by more than one thousand coming from 20 countries, including the USA, Canada, Britain, France, Portugal, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, etc.

Soviet reactions to the Institute are clear-cut: Mr. LaRouche has variously been branded "the CIA-funded neo-Nazi Fuehrer LaRouche," "the imperialist cannibal," the "troglodyte" and various other niceties by Pravda, Izvestiya, Literaturnaya Gazeta, Neues Deutschland, etc. From the Washington Post to the Economist (of London), similar epithets have been pouring in.

On Oct. 17, the Schiller Institute decided to challenge the Green Party of Germany in its own unchallenged 'fief,' the streets, and distributed one million leaflets in 100 German towns, calling upon the population to rise against the Red-Green menace as it should have against the Brown in 1933. This created the otherwise lacking margin of courage for politicians and editorial writers in the country to start, at long last, naming a spade a spade, and the Greens as Nazi-Communist movement.

While the Institute has acquired a justified reputation of strong opposition to Moscow's plans and men in the West, it has

also, at a fundamental level, insisted that the present crisis is one of moral and intellectual leadership. If elites in various countries have betrayed their duty to lead and enlighten, and left populations easy prey to manipulators, a return to the Classical tradition of Western, Judaeo-Christian civilization, best exemplified by the Italian Renaissance, Germany's Weimar Classics and the American revolution is all the more necessary. The tradition of Schiller, Shakespeare, Milton, Dante Alighieri or Beethoven is what the West is fighting for. The sacredness of the individual life, the spirit of conquest and self-perfection and their modern embodiment in the idea of progress through scientific, technological and agro-industrial developments, are what we should be imbuing our populations with. The moral, intellectual and artistic decadence in the 20th century have accelerated the advent of the desolate collapse of all values within which there remains no reason for the Western population to fight for. For this reason, the Institute has elected to name itself after Germany's classical "Poet of Freedom."

As much as Soviet superiority in terms of military hardware poses a formidable threat to the West, the fact that the Western elites have essentially abdicated, on the record of the past decades, and have tolerated, if not encouraged in many cases, the evolution that has led to today's crisis, must be considered the crucial problem begging urgent solution. Britain, whose elite has certainly been, in comparison with the elites of continental Europe and America, the best functioning one, knows the price to be paid when the leadership refuses even to face raw facts and grapple with reality, and is overtaken by wishful thinking of the type: "We have seen and weathered many crises before... let us therefore stick to business-as-usual," or the more decadent Great Game of playing Empire against Empire in the hope of manipulating both. These "elites" manifest inability to face today's acute strategic danger must urgently be overcome.

This has not been the least factor prompting the establishment of the Schiller Institute, which has taken upon itself, as a private organization, to organize and catalyze an international "resistance movement" opposed to decoupling and "finlandization." It was the absence of the required action on the part of official and established institutions, their lack of an analysis, not to speak of a strategy, which justified, and still justifies, the action of the Institute.

The Institute will hold its third international conference in Washington on Nov. 24/25, and plans to bring in 2,000 to 3,000 people from 100 nations, who will inclusively present 'policy papers' aimed at influencing the elaboration of policy by the new Reagan Administration. Among them will be many representatives of governments, business and labor organizations, as well as strategic and military experts. A large part of the conference will be devoted to economic problems, and especially the necessity of launching large-scale infrastructural projects in the developing sector (waterways, roads, railroads, energy, etc.) as an indispensable component part of a genuine world economic recovery. Debt reorganization and the provision of new, cheap, long-term credit is considered integral to the package. The tempests threatening the U.S. currency and others, the banking system and the overall financial fabric of the Western world add

further urgency.

Concerning Britain, finally, it is the hope of the Schiller Institute to contribute in fostering what we may deem a 'Churchillian reflex' in the country, tapping its vast, underlying resources of patriotism and fighting spirit. Britain's role in the overall process of re-mobilization of the West, whatever past strategies, must be brought to the fore. Her influence, once freer from interferences due to the 'New Yalta' outlook, a new Munich rather, and her resources, can play a major part in saving a situation otherwise headed to the brink of a confrontation that the West may well lose.

To sum up the above, the Schiller Institute insists on the following, major points:

- the unmistakable urgency of the situation of West Germany, and the state of emergency in which the Atlantic Alliance finds itself as a result
- the necessity of initiating a crash program to develop and deploy directed-energy weapons
- the need to decisively rebuke Moscow's hopes and intents to bring Western Europe within its sphere of influence in the immediate future
- an end to the policy of appeasement and 'deals' with the USSR
- a science-driven economic regeneration of the West's industrial-technological base, notably through the outlined crash-program approach to defense; and a simultaneous reorganization of international debt so that in-depth economic growth can be reestablished, particularly in the developing sector
- a reviving of the Atlantic Alliance based on these principles.