

shift illustrates the significance of the term "cultural paradigm shift." The distinction to be made is, that we have illustrated the case for mathematical physics; "cultural paradigm shift" is employed customarily to signify changes in the axiomatic assumptions upon which people based their choices of social values.

The essential axiom which distinguishes Western Judeo-Christian culture from pagan culture generally, is the way in which the value of the life of the individual human personality is defined. All of Western culture's ideas respecting the qualities of God, mankind, and nature generally are coherent with this "axiomatic" notion of the sacredness of human life. Remove that one "axiom" from the prevailing belief of the population and ruling institutions of Western nations, and Western culture as a whole collapses rapidly, even into outright savagery.

Neo-malthusianism today argues: Saving cancer patients' lives costs more than we can afford; let them die. Older people are useless eaters; let them die. Crippled children are useless eaters; let them die. There are too many dark-complexioned people in the world; let them sharply reduce their numbers within "the short space of a generation."

Christianity says, society's economic policies must adjust themselves to the requirements of defending the sacredness of human life. Modernism says: The defense of human life must be adjusted to the requirements of continuing our present economic policies. So says the Reagan administration on the issue of the cost of AIDS. So said President Reagan, in stating before the United Nations General Assembly, that "development is not a right." This shift in axioms, this cultural paradigm shift, is pure satanism. It expresses the satanic point of view, and is a policy which, if adopted, ensures that the entire society becomes satanic.

The practical difficulty, is that most people live naively within a system of thought regulated by a set of axioms and postulates. They are unconscious that these axioms are variable, and usually not aware even that they exist as axiomatic assumptions. They are simply "The way I think."

This popular ignorance of the fact that all conscious behavior is regulated, as are formal theorems of logic, by such underlying, and variable "axiomatic" assumptions, renders most of mankind highly vulnerable to subtle methods of psychological conditioning, by means of which their entire way of looking at the world is radically transformed, without the victim's being aware of either how this has been accomplished, or of any rightness or wrongness in the change effected. The new way of thinking becomes simply, naively, "The way I think." So are entire cultures lured to their self-destruction, as Western civilization is destroying itself, to Moscow's advantage, today.

So, on this issue, we must absolutely draw the line against such hod-carriers of Baal as Roy Godson's Swiss admirer, Peter Sager, Senator Caillavet, Jeremy Rifkin, and the Club of Rome set generally.

Soviets, OSI open

by Mark Burdman

Neil Sher, the head of the U.S. Department of Justice's Office of Special Investigations, spent most of the week of Nov. 23 in Great Britain, meeting with Home Secretary Douglas Hurd and others, to pressure Britain into adopting "war crimes" legislation, which would allow for the creation of a new government agency modeled on OSI.

Britain has become the latest focus in a global organizing offensive by Soviet "justice" officials and the OSI, which is occurring, lawfully, in the period leading up to the Dec. 7 Reagan-Gorbachov summit. Using the emotionally laden and media-manipulated "Nazi war crimes" issue, the aim is to introduce Soviet methods of evidence-gathering, prosecution, and "justice" into Western countries, and thereby, to facilitate the political targeting of individuals and groups that the Soviets and their friends want destroyed.

Britain is presently the only major country in the English-speaking world that has not passed enabling "war crimes" legislation. During the same week that Sher was in Britain, the Australian Parliament was passing a War Crimes Amendment Bill, which enables the prosecution of alleged Nazi war criminals living in that country. This legislative action coincided with the announcement of final preparations for Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke's four-day visit to the Soviet Union during the week of Nov. 30, at the head of a large delegation of businessmen and government officials. While much more is involved here than the "war crimes" issue, the latter is an important signal to the Russians.

Earlier, on Sept. 16, Canada, like Australia, a central country in the Queen's Commonwealth structure, had passed a "war crimes law," which would allow for the prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals living in Canada, even if their crimes were committed elsewhere. On Nov. 24, the *Jerusalem Post* reported that OSI stalwart Elizabeth Holtzman, New York District Attorney for Brooklyn, had been in Canada during the previous days, speaking at a conference on "Nuremberg: Forty Years Later." She complained that Canada's legislation did not go far enough, since it only allows for prosecuting suspected war criminals, rather than deporting them, and fails to establish a national authority for

British campaign

prosecuting them. She regretted that Canada had not gone so far as to create its own OSI.

During the same eventful week of Nov. 23, the files of the United Nations War Crimes Commission were opened for the first time. Sher hailed this as “a major development,” which would greatly expedite Justice Department-OSI “Nazi-hunter” activities. As *EIR* has reported, the Soviets have greatly stepped up their involvement in the U.N. lately (see “Mayor Zaragoza caper at UNESCO tickles the Soviets . . . pink,” *EIR*, Nov. 13, 1987).

No sooner had Sher left Britain, than *EIR* received information from Israeli sources Nov. 30, that another visitor was soon expected in Britain: Madame Natalya Kaleshnikova, the leading adviser to the Soviet justice ministry on “Nazi war crimes.” Kaleshnikova’s assigned mission would be to present Soviet evidence implicating 71-year-old Lithuanian emigré Antanas Gecas, of Edinburgh, in war crimes.

The case was also a focus of Sher’s activity in Britain. *The Independent* daily reported Nov. 28 that Sher had “offered the Home Office every assistance” in strengthening the case against Gecas. The Gecas case is supposed to be the foot-in-the-door for establishing the OSI-like structure in Britain. Should the Home Office accept the OSI and Soviet evidence against Gecas, this would establish a precedent. One well-informed source says that 200 such cases are soon to be made public in Scotland alone.

A British source said that “there will be a great surprise here if Home Secretary Hurd did *not* announce in the House of Commons before the Christmas recess, an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill, allowing for prosecution of alleged war criminals.” Passage of the proposed legislation would be guaranteed soon thereafter. Following this, it is likely that an extradition treaty would be signed between Britain and both the U.S.S.R. and Israel, and that a unit would be created, within the C5 branch of the Home Office—an investigative branch outside the normal police structure.

At the same time, there is reportedly little enthusiasm in official British circles for creating an OSI structure. As one London journalist commented, “If it were done, it would be

to feed the hungry wolves, who are demanding that something be done—not because anybody loves the idea.”

Some Soviet motivations

“Hungry bear,” might be the more appropriate image from the animal kingdom.

Since its inception, the OSI has been an instrument for Soviet propaganda, intelligence penetration, and destabilization of the United States.

One individual involved in lobbying for its creation; for example, Communist Party, U.S.A.-connected “Nazi hunter” Charles Allen, had been a leading figure in the U.S.-East German Friendship Society, who wrote a book in 1963 that contained the charge, “NATO is the Fourth Reich; its ambition is to conquer Eastern Europe.”

The OSI was created in the late 1970s, thanks to the efforts of pro-Soviet networks in the U.S. State Department, the Justice Department grouping around Mark Richard, and such lawyers’ groups as the International Law Association, the Lawyers Alliance for Nuclear Arms Control, and sections of the American Bar Association.

The Soviets have a strong interest in manipulating the “Nazi war crimes” issue to their own special advantage.

First, it is a good way of diverting attention away from, and covering up, their 1939-41 collaboration with Hitler, especially the secret protocols of the Hitler-Stalin Pact which involved crimes against humanity against the populations of Eastern Europe. Mikhail Gorbachov has recently reaffirmed Soviet refusal to repudiate the Hitler-Stalin pact.

Second, it diverts attention from the U.S.S.R.’s own vast cooperation with terrorist assets of the Nazi International, and the growing, virulent anti-Semitism and national socialism in the U.S.S.R. today. One might easily pose the challenge to those groups, Jewish and otherwise, who find themselves cooperating with the Soviets in hunting alleged Nazis: “If you want to find Nazis, go to today’s Soviet Union, and visit the offices of the patrons and members of the Pamyat organization.”

Third, cooperation with the OSI and like agencies provides a channel for political operations against Eastern Europeans living in the West, especially at a time of growing challenges inside Eastern Europe to Soviet tyranny.

Fourth, Soviet-DOJ cooperation perverts Western justice, and sets up Soviet star-chamber procedures. Whatever Estonian-born, Long Island, U.S. citizen Karl Linnas did or did not do in the 1940s, he was deported to the Soviet Union in his old age on the basis of a bogus *civil* procedure, and then died of a “heart attack” in the Soviet Union. The “Ivan the Terrible” case in Jerusalem against Ukrainian-born Cleveland autoworker John Demjanjuk was set into motion by 1981 discussions between then OSI head Allan Ryan and the late Soviet prosecutor Rudenko, the notorious forger in the Stalin purge trials. The case hinges on an identity card procured from the Soviets on behalf of Israeli authorities, by

Armand Hammer, in 1987 (see "Soviet forgery cited in Israel's Ivan trial," *EIR*, Nov. 20, 1987).

Fifth, the Soviets propagandistically use the "Nazi" label against strategists, scientists, and military figures in the West whom they regard as threatening. This has been done against Lyndon LaRouche. It was also done in the OSI's witchhunt against Arthur Rudolph, the German-born rocket-scientist who was instrumental in building the U.S. nuclear-rocket program, and who was deported to West Germany on the basis of OSI evidence that West German investigators later found to be totally without substance.

Last, the Soviets and their Western counterparts behind the OSI want to drum up media spectacles about past Nazis, at a time when the advocacy and practice of actual Nazi policies today are expanding, whether it be the advocacy of legalized euthanasia in the Western media, calls for "population reduction" by politicians in Europe, Soviet genocide against Afghans, or proliferation of "New Age" drug-rock-sex "counterculture" movements in the West, which have an identical belief-structure to the core Nazi leadership.

The 'Nazi' caper in Britain

In Britain itself, it has been the "Anglo-Soviet Trust" apparatus that has created the atmosphere for acceptance of Soviet-OSI operations.

The campaign got off the ground in January of this year, with a Scottish Television broadcast, called, "Britain: The Nazi Safehouse." The essential theme of the show, was that, in the immediate postwar period, British government agencies allowed former Nazi collaborators, mostly from Eastern Europe, to settle in Britain, after having been placed in internment camps.

This and related themes were picked up later in the year by the British Broadcasting Corporation's Tom Bower, who also wrote several exposés for the *Times* of London during 1987, which rival the Soviet propaganda apparatus in their degree and intensity of disinformation. In his historical accounts of British government actions in the postwar period, Bower has relied extensively on the testimony of Sir Fitzroy McLean, an important figure in the "Anglo-Soviet Trust."

One of Bower's extravaganzas this year, was a February series in the *Times*, claiming that the U.S. Apollo moon landing was a triumph for Nazi-German science! The first of the series, on Feb. 9, had the absurd title, "A Nazi Fire on the Moon." On Feb. 20, a BBC-television version of this came out, under the title, "The Paperclip File," the content of which was taken in significant part from the work of the OSI's Eli Rosenbaum. Bower has also begun to target "Nazis" who have helped develop Britain's aerospace and submarine capabilities.

Bower is not the only stalking-horse for this dirty Soviet operation in Britain.

An outspoken figure in the All-Party Parliamentary War Crimes Group is Labour Member of Parliament Grenville

Janner. Janner maintains close ties to the old advisory group around ex-Prime Minister Harold (now Lord) Wilson, whose own ties to the U.S.S.R. are a matter of controversy to the present day.

A second important figure is former Labour Defense Minister Roy Mason. Mason was a close collaborator of the late Joseph Godson, a State Department/social-democratic operative whose son, Roy Godson, has become an important asset of the Soviet disinformation apparatus during the 1980s.

Also central to the "Nazi hunter" milieu in Britain, is the magazine *Searchlight*, which collaborates closely with Soviet and East German intelligence and with the East German intelligence front in the Federal Republic of Germany, the VVN.

'Morally dubious'

It can be expected that OSI-Soviet operations will meet with opposition from segments of the British Establishment, however.

A foretaste of this, was an article in the Nov. 27 *Daily Telegraph* of London's "Way of the World" column, which blasted the Home Office for reportedly having come to an agreement to prosecute 30 "suspected Nazi war criminals" on the basis of information supplied by the Soviet embassy in London and the Simon Wiesenthal Center in Los Angeles. "They are understood to be Lithuanians, Latvians, and White Russians," according to the report, "now accused of collaboration with the Germans and of committing various atrocities during the war, who were granted British citizenship in the fifties and sixties."

Pressure to amend the law is coming from the All-Party Parliamentary War Crimes Group, representatives of which are gloating, "We will be seeing war crimes trials at the Old Bailey within a couple of years," and that a change in the law "would represent a major victory for the pressure which has come from the public."

"Has it?" the columnist continued. "What public? It certainly has not come from any member of the public I have ever come across. Do we want to see 'war crimes trials' at the Old Bailey or anywhere else in this country? The whole concept of 'war crimes trials' is morally dubious. Their conduct, from what we know of them, is not consonant with British justice, however much it may appeal to the Soviet embassy and Mr. Wiesenthal.

"It is 42 years since the war ended. It was a war in which atrocities were committed by all kinds of people, and not on one side only. Is there to be no end to the cry for vengeance from one side, the hounding of elderly men in this country who, for all I know, have been minding their own business and doing no harm to anybody for half their lives?

"It is as though elderly Frenchmen had still been hounded in 1850 for atrocities, such as those depicted by Goya, which they may or may not have committed in Spain during the Peninsular War."