

# Paris Court, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS and Where It Comes From

The Paris Supreme Court has concluded hearings on the suit filed against *International Affairs*, the All-Union Society Znaniye, the All-Union Association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga and the publishing house Messidor-Globe by US citizen Lyndon Larouche who heads an international organisation which calls itself the European Workers' Party (EWP). The EWP is headquartered in the USA with branches in a number of West European countries, including France, the FRG and Sweden.

The suit was based on a publication in the March 1987 issue of *International Affairs* of an article by Vladimir Pustogarov, a well-known Soviet lawyer, on the growing threat of neofascism and the involvement of the EWP and Larouche himself in neofascist activities. In the suit submitted by Larouche's lawyers, *International Affairs* is accused of defaming the honour and reputation of the European Workers' Party and Lyndon Larouche, its founder. Larouche was insulted by the description of the EWP as an "anti-democratic, anti-Semitic, racist and anti-union" organisation, a description which was taken, incidentally, from *Vorwärts*, a weekly of the Social Democratic Party of Germany. The publication emphasised—again with reference to Western assessments—the dangerous nature of the EWP activities, as also of other right-wing extremist organisations closely associated with neofascism. Larouche demanded that each of the respondents pay 100,000 francs to him and the EWP.

The court repudiated all claims by Larouche, made him pay the indemnity, including a certain sum to the defendants for the damage suffered by them. That was an exemplary verdict.

Last autumn the same court declined Larouche's complaint lodged against *New Times* magazine. He should have reconsidered at that time and rather withdraw his accusations against *International Affairs*, the more so because the reason for his claim was similar conclusions arrived at by the authors of the two articles, conclusions based on Western assessments.

However, Larouche is an inveterably litigious fellow and as such he is a special kind of man. Such a person is described in a Russian explanatory dictionary by Vladimir Dal as "a quarrelsome, iniquitous plaintiff keen on faultfinding, lawsuits and claims". Having lost one lawsuit, he immediately set to engaging in another. He has enough money for that: it seems somebody is providing him with financial support and, according to the Western press, he himself is not too squeamish about the methods of lining his coffer.

Just what induces Mr. Larouche to engage in litigatory activities?

One may think that this is a clear-cut case of a person with, to put it mildly, phantasmagoric ideas. In one of the letters sent by him to *International Affairs* he unabashedly expresses the hope that he will become US President in 1989 and, states that even if this does not come about, he will nonetheless exert a strong influence on the elaboration of US domestic and foreign policy. He said that if this undertaking fails Europe

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and the USA will perish together with him and will find themselves under Soviet rule.

His concoctions are utter nonsense. For instance during the examination of his case in the French court cited were his claims that the Queen of Great Britain was connected with the drug traffic (NBC News, March 4, 1984); that Emma Rotschild and Olof Palme were, or had been, KGB agents (organ of the EWP *New Solidarity*, April 21, 1987); that Henry Kissinger was a killer, whose behaviour clearly indicated that he was an agent influenced by the Soviets (*Le Nouvel Observateur*, February 6, 1987); and that the AIDS virus was hatched in a Soviet laboratory and cultivated to poison the Americans (*New Solidarity*, March 2, 1987). He went so far as to claim that the search allegedly conducted on his property in the USA was sanctioned, no more, no less, by the US Department of Justice and ... Moscow.

And it is not only the matter of the mode of thinking of Mr. Larouche, if we can call it thus. The ideas which he upholds are not a figment of a wild imagination. They have a sufficiently clear political thrust and with all their seeming confusion are called upon to corroborate the same fascist postulates which he would like to down. With undisguised cynicism he says in the same *New Solidarity* that the Nazi policy corresponded to the proper use of the lower races and that the reference to the six million of exterminated Jews is a lie.

Consequently, Larouche's self-advertisement, including his running to the courts is not the harmless ventures of a cranky politician. The importunate EWP attacks on the Soviet press are obviously part and parcel of the entire gamut of anti-Soviet manoeuvres undertaken by those quarters in the West which are still striving to obliterate in the international arena the emerging signs of sober-mindedness, reciprocal understanding in interstate relations and new thinking.

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## TIME FOR NEW APPROACHES

(Continued from page 75)

<sup>1</sup> See Jean François Deniau. *L'Europe Interdite*. Paris, 1977, pp. 19-21.

<sup>2</sup> François Heisbourg. "Europe at the Turn of the Millennium: Decline or Rebirth?" in *The Washington Quarterly*, Winter, 1987, p. 43.

<sup>3</sup> Andre Gunder Frank. *The European Challenge. From Atlantic Alliance to Pan-European Entente for Peace and Jobs*, Westport, Connecticut, 1983, p. 98.

<sup>4</sup> М. С. Горбачев, *Перестройка и новое мышление для нашей страны и для всего мира*, Moscow, Politizdat, 1987, p. 205.

<sup>5</sup> *L'Express*, January 29, 1988, p. 21.

<sup>6</sup> *Newsweek*, January 25, 1988, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> See Christoph Bertram. "Europe's Security Dilemmas" in *Foreign Affairs*, Summer 1987, pp. 942-943.

<sup>8</sup> *L'Express*, January 29, 1988, p. 20.

<sup>9</sup> Peter Schmidt. "The WEU—A Union Without Perspective?" in *German Foreign Affairs Review*, 1986, Vol. 37, No. 4, p. 395.

<sup>10</sup> See Pierre Hassner, "L'Europe sans Options?" in *Politique Internationale*, Autumn 1987, No. 35, pp. 98-110.