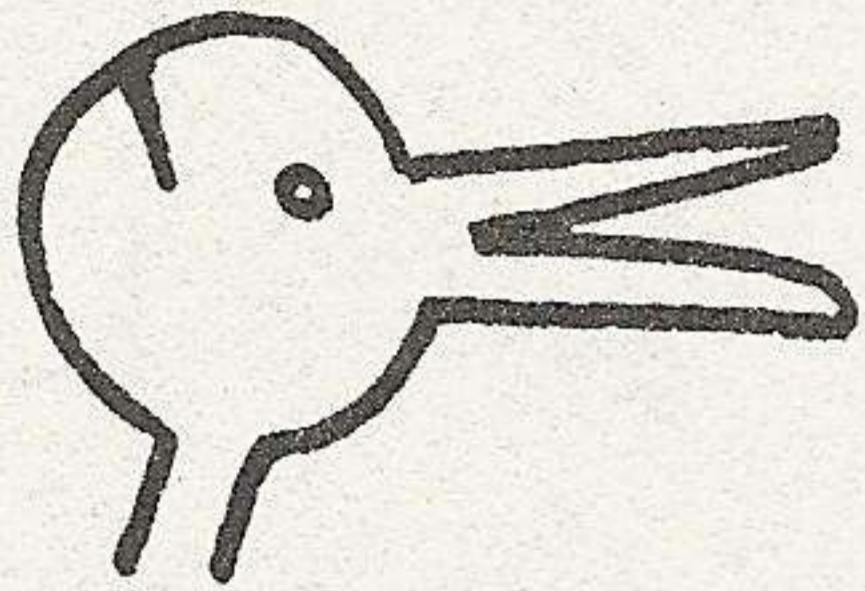


simultaneously controlling the wearers by deluding them that any mask is better than psychic nakedness. Yet psychic nakedness is a tried and tested method of reducing tensions — which is why experienced policemen sometimes strip off down to underpants in order to talk with besieged gun-toting nutters.

True revolution, true significant change, *social* change, need not therefore degenerate into bloody revolt or the armed moralism our media calls "terrorism". All that is required is the accomplishment of a very easy, frantically difficult *change of perception*. Let me show it schematically :



This is a duck. *This* way it is. Tilt the page to the left and it is a rabbit ! The bulk, in fact all, of the important issues dividing mankind are due to these issues being seen *plainly* to be a set of duck-issues by one person or group, and *plainly* to be rabbit-issues by their protagonists: Issues cannot be fudged. A duck is *not* a rabbit. So they are distinctly different issues ? Of course they aren't, otherwise reason would prevail and some kind of accomodation reached.

Easily understood, isn't it ? Now comes the hard bit. In order to resolve what I have called elsewhere the Drabbit-effect one must alter one's perceptual field so as to focus on duck and rabbit seperately but *simultaneously*. At the moment *understanding* of the Drabbit-effect is attained; it ceases to perplex; the mind, like a candle flame in still air burns upwards brightly, illuminated, *enlightened*. (cp. Christos. Grk., Buddhi, Skt.)

To apply what I am arguing for, the State v. Society or for the economically orientated, Management v. Labour issue, is *not* a melodrama. No villains; no good guys and gals. It is an instance of the Drabbit-effect. And, in view of what I have been saying throughout : the political Drabbit-effect is fundamentally

On 2 August 1980 a bomb hidden in a suitcase exploded at Bologna railway station in Italy, claiming the lives of 85 innocent people and injuring over 200. The outrage at Bologna was just one more episode in what has become known as the "Strategy of Tension" - a campaign of terror, infiltration, provocation, and murder (including that of anarchist Guiseppe Pinnelli) that stretches back to the beginning of the 1960's and has its roots in the cold war. But what exactly are the aims of this seemingly senseless campaign, and who are the people behind it ?

Of the five people named as suspects by the Italian Judge investigating the outrage at Bologna, one stands out from all the rest: *Stefano Delle Chiaie*. Master organiser of neo-fascist terror, or someone who has been deliberately set-up as such by other more shadowy figures, the name of *Delle Chiaie* is inextricably linked with just about every major right-wing scandal and terrorist outrage to have rocked Italy during the past two decades. The history of *Delle Chiaie* is the history of nazism in our world today. Through it we see neo-fascist terrorist organisations in their true role: that of "Plausibly Deniable" agents of an inner oligarchic power sphere which sets itself above all law and morality.

*Black Papers No.1* is the first in a series of occasional investigative reports to be published jointly by *Anarchy Magazine & Refract Publications*. You can order your copy of *Stefano Delle Chiaie: Portrait of a 'Black' Terrorist* directly from us:

Please send me                      copy/ies of *Stefano Delle Chiaie: Portrait of a 'Black' Terrorist* by Stuart Christie (ISBN-0-946222-09-6), price £3 (plus 50p. p&p.) each.

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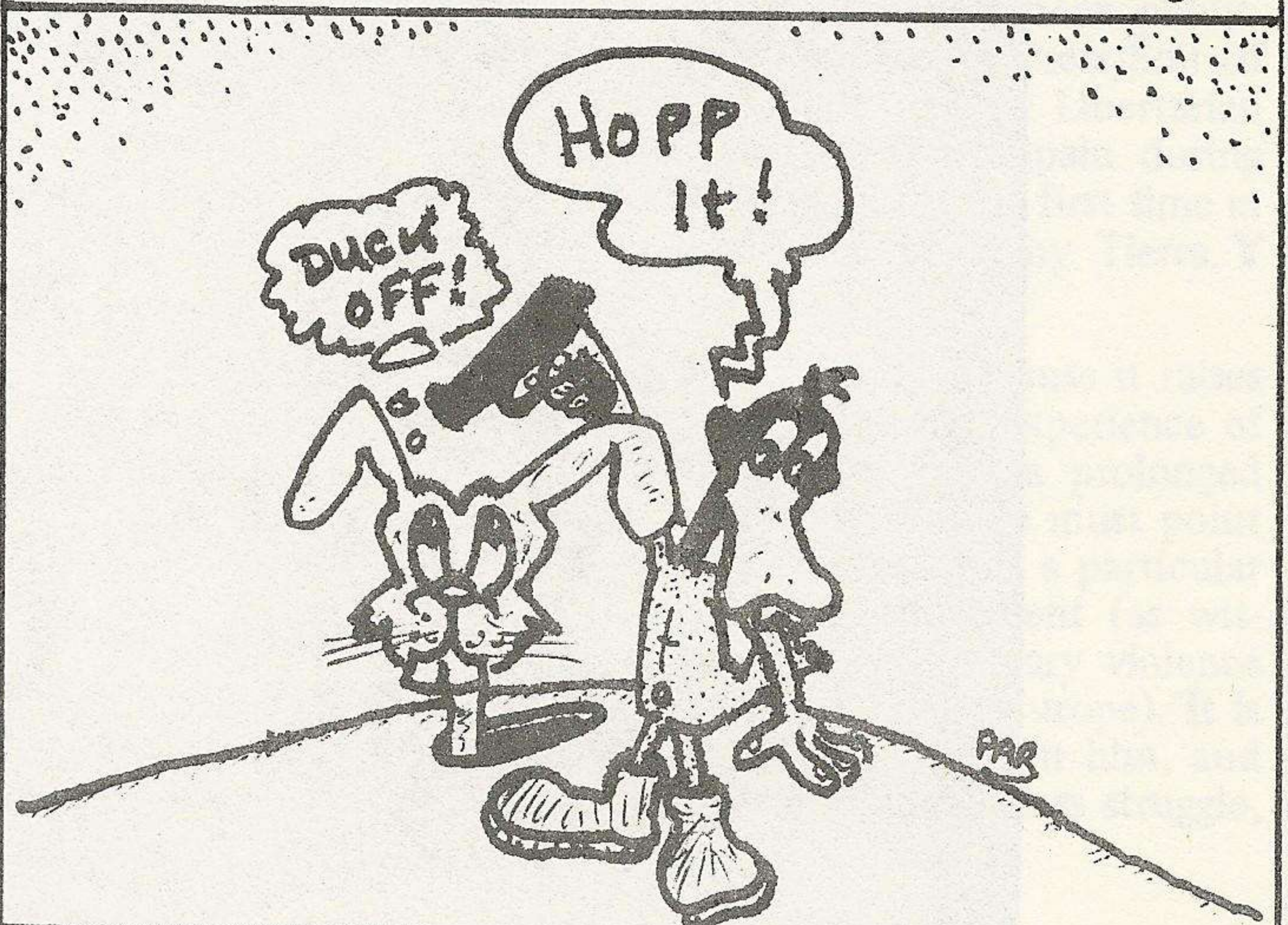
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social control; social control is a quasi-cooperative business between macrocosm and it's constituent microcosms; finding and unearthing social controls in operation is a *perceptual* skill, not an intellectual, analytic one. Political analysis for anarchists is therefore less like fielding political lies (although they abound) and more like registering the disharmonies in fine music broadcast from Downing Street very loud.

This task, this musical appreciation activity, is vital, pressing. For rest assured, wherever there is social control, human moral growth is chained, distorted, starved and sometimes stopped. It isn't Mrs Thatcher nor Arthur Scargill who make us lonely sheep. Social control it is which is the enemy of man. If we cannot chain it your dead, Man ! But once chained, the Thatchers, the Scargills, the States, Top Management and Labour Unions must melt away as snows before the summer sun; only people will be left.

Trevor M Artingstoll



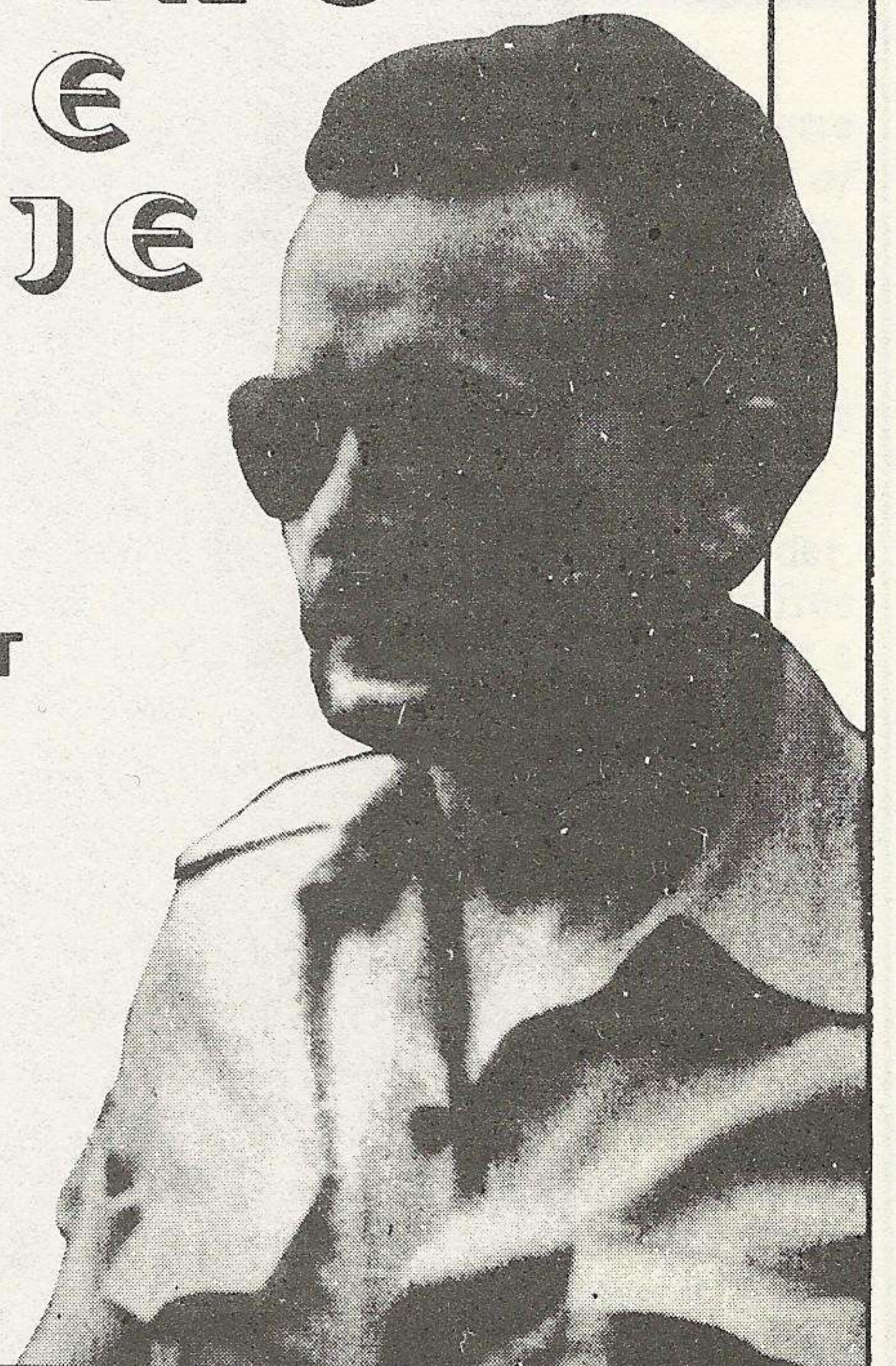
Trevor M. Artingstoll is the author of "How to Bend the Council to Your Will (A Book of Action)", Fire Horse Associates, 1980.

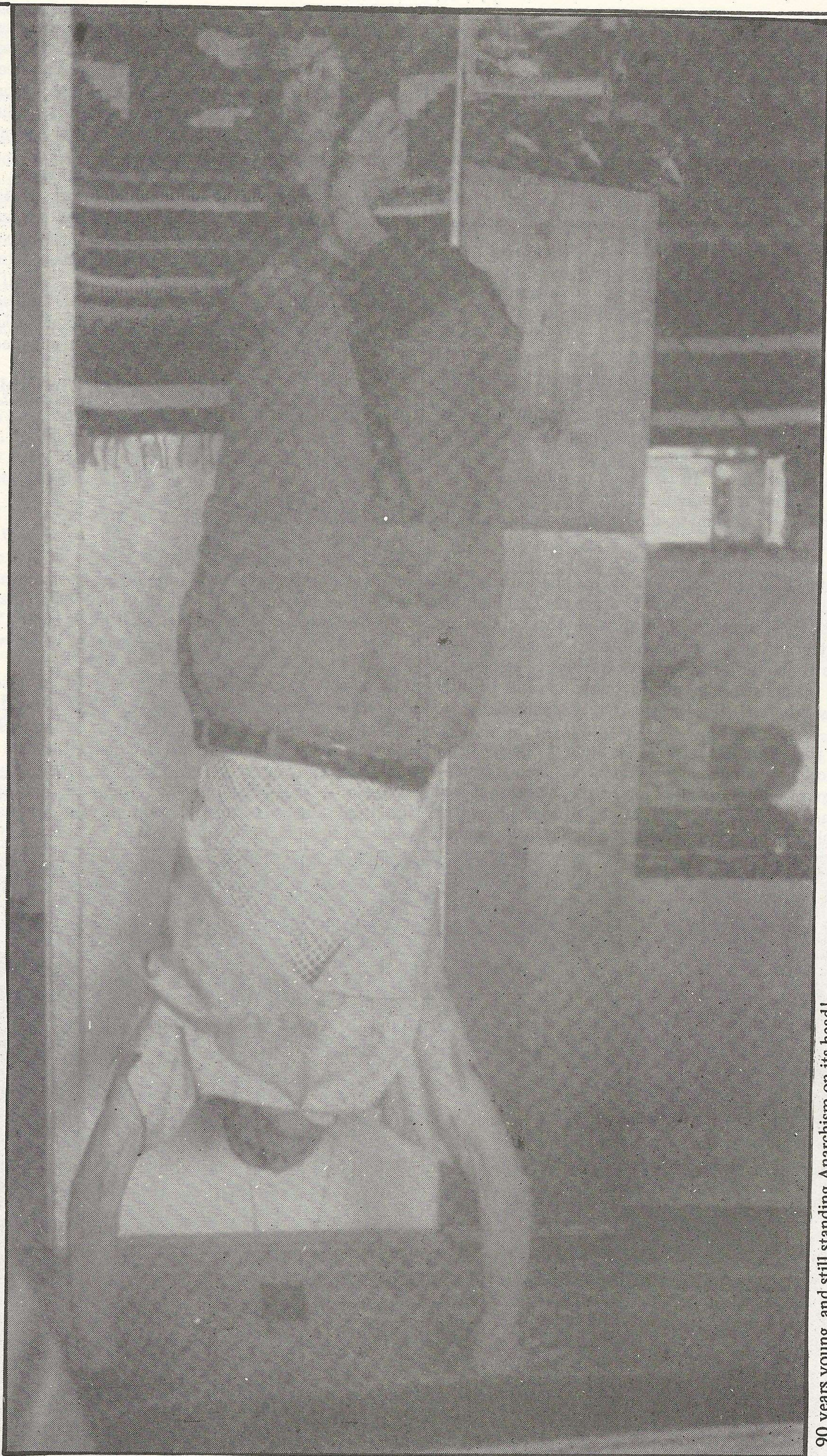
**BLACK PAPERS No.1**

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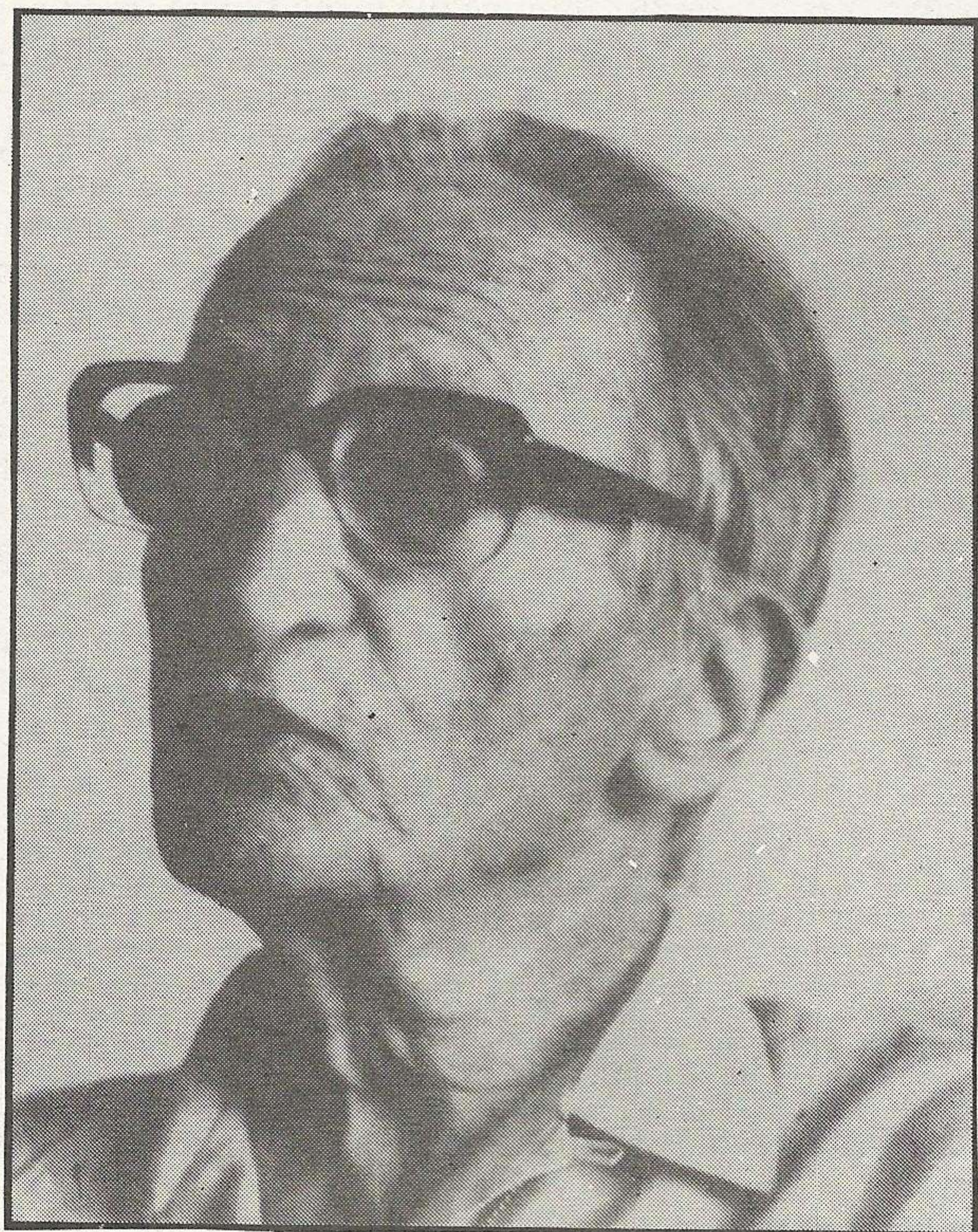
**PORTRAIT  
OF A  
"BLACK"  
TERRORIST**

**STUART  
CHRISTIE**





90 years young, and still standing Anarchism on its head!



Augustin Souchy Baur

*Born in 1892, Augustin Souchy is today the oldest living German anarchist. In 1917 he escaped from Germany to avoid military service, and was subsequently expelled from Sweden*

*and Norway for his anti-militarist activities. He began writing articles and books for the anarchist movement in 1918. In 1920 he attended the first International Congress of Red Trade Unions held in Moscow. Between 1921-1933 he was again in Germany, editing *Der Syndicalist*, organ of the German anarcho-syndicalist union (FAUD), and acting as co-secretary of the International Working Mens Association (IWMA) with Rudolf Rocker and Alexander Shapiro. Souchy visited Spain frequently after it became a Republic in 1931, and was there throughout the Civil War and Revolution, until finally being forced to leave as a political refugee in 1939; going first to France and then on to Mexico.*

Souchy, has watched and influenced revolutionary movements in four continents during his lifetime. He argued with Lenin, was a guest of Peter Kropotkin, spoke in front of Fidel Castro and knew almost all of the well known anarchist figures of this century. Still believing in the ideals of his youth, he summarises his life in the short sentence: "Much strived for, little achieved..". His autobiography, *Vorsicht:Anarchist!*, has now been published by Trotzdem-Verlag, Reutlingen. Cienfuegos Press/Soil of Liberty recently published Souchy's study of how Libertarian Communism worked in the liberated areas of Spain during the Civil War, *With The Peasants Of Aragon*, for the first time in English (published originally in Barcelona, 1937, by Tierra Y Libertad).

We are printing this interview with Souchy because it raises some important points and — in view of his vast experience of the international anarchist movement over such a prolonged period of history — is generally interesting. But we must point out that comrade Souchy, nevertheless, represents a particular reformist current within the Libertarian movement (as witnessed by his comments on the use of revolutionary violence and the (im)possibility of revolution in Western Europe). It is at this juncture that we must take our leave from him, and re-affirm the essential tenants of revolutionary, class struggle, anarchism.

Anarchy Collective

## AUGUSTIN SOUCHY INTERVIEWED

*Spiegel (No.16, 1983) Interviews Augustin Souchy on the occasion of the publication of his auto-biography: Listen Anarchist!*

**Anarchy remains the long-range objective of mankind.**

**Spiegel:** Mr. Souchy, 72 years ago you were for the first time arrested for being an anarchist, at that time from the Emperor's police. Twice you had to emigrate from Germany, in 1914 and again in 1933. In various countries of the world you got to know prisons from inside, and now — towards the end of this century, you are still an anarchist?

**Souchy:** Yes, I'm still an anarchist. However, I agree with the philosopher Immanuel Kant. He said: "*Anarchism is law and liberty without force*".

**Spiegel:** Others say different. For the majority of the German population "anarchism" is equal to disorder, chaos, at its best lawlessness.

**Souchy:** Unfortunately that is true. It is a widespread wrong belief. The word *Anarchy* actually stems from the Greek prefix *a* and the word *archos* and that does not mean "disorder" but *no leadership, freedom from sovereign authority*. What we anarchists wanted is still expressed by the postulates of the French revolution in 1789.

**Spiegel:** Liberty, Equality, Fraternity?

**Souchy:** Yes, that's what it says on the French coins. Pierre Proudhon, a French philosopher, who is said to be *the father of anarchism* defined analogously in 1864 that anarchism is a form of government in which the public and private conscience alone are sufficient to keep up order and to secure all freedom.

**Spiegel:** That means: no parties, no state, church, law or police authorities?

**Souchy:** Anarchism is a voluntary order, not a forced disorder. The authorities are harmful because they will never allow a free society. But anarchism is a social culture movement and not a political party fighting for power. Therefore naturally anarchism has different streams: the individual, the collective, and the communistic stream.

**Spiegel:** You don't seem to have a lot of sympathy for the individual anarchism? Or would you, as its prophet Max Stirner, say: *I am to myself the most important. Every higher Being above me, may it be god, may it be human, weakens my sense of my individuality.*

**Souchy (laughs):** One cannot take this quotation word for word. Max Stirner must have written it in his younger days, around 1845. He was a teacher at girls' grammar schools. I lean more on prince Peter Kropotkin — keyword: *Everybody may live according to his needs* — and with Bakunin.

Spiegel: Also aristocratic, also Russian.

Souchy: And Karl Marx's most important opponent! The anarchist Bakunin, however, didn't — opposed to Marx — want to abolish dictatorship but to abolish the proletariat. He wanted a truly free and new society, autonomous communities and social equality.

Spiegel: Back to Bakunin? A long time ago, in 1926, an anarchist called Herbert Wehner already canvassed for this idea. However, he only wanted to go back to Bakunin until 1927; then he became a regular functionary of the KP. (Communist Party).

Souchy: I know him from those years in Berlin. We had discussions together. At that time Wehner belonged to Erich Muhsam's *Anarchistische Vereinigung* (Anarchist Alliance). Since then he has changed a great deal. When he joined the KP he is supposed to have taken the cash-box with him.

Spiegel: There couldn't have been much in it.

Souchy: Erich Muhsam was a poet and was always a poor man, poor and honest. The Nazis killed him in 1934 in the Oranienburg concentration camp.

Spiegel: That anarchism constantly lost its significance over the past 100 years is then not because its famous representatives weren't good charismatic people?

Souchy: One cannot generalise this "losing significance". Be assured that all these well-known anarchists — and I knew almost all of them — personally were lovable (kind, charming) people; they were modest, optimistic, dedicated to their issues.

Spiegel: If the idea — liberty, equality, fraternity — is so judicious, and its representatives personally so amicable and likeable, why do you think the word *anarchist* has become a swearword and anarchism has such a bad reputation?

Souchy: There have been several reasons. At the end of the last century there were anarchists — especially in France — who committed assassinations. One of them was Francois Ravachol, a man of violence.

Spiegel: When he was led to the guillotine — a large crowd watching — he sang to his last breath a cheeky song directed against the Rich and the Church.

Souchy: That was Ravachol. He died in 1892. I know it so well because I was born that year. In Germany the socialist law had just been cancelled. It had been directed against "*the efforts of social democracy dangerous to the public*", and had been substantiated by Bismarck with alleged anarchistic acts of violence against the emperor. They even categorised the lord mayor Tschetch\* as anarchist at that time.

Spiegel: *He almost killed the king in front of the public.  
Even shot the queen through the skirt into the lining.*

Souchy: Well, those ballad mongers! Seriously, to some people a great fascination emanated from Ravachol and other assassins, similar to the Baader-Meinhof group.

Spiegel: No, they were not. They were Marxists and Leninists. I have their program here. They themselves declared: "*We are not anarchists*".

Souchy: Nevertheless, against better judgement it was often attempted to label these gone-crazy middle class sons and daughters as anarchists.

Spiegel: Against better judgement? Are you thinking of Willy Brandt, the chancellor at that time?

Souchy: Unfortunately, yes, him too. I have known Brandt since 1936, since the time of the Spanish Civil War. He knows what anarchists are. I wrote him because of his remarks on the *Baader-Meinhof-Anarchists*, but he did not give me a straight answer.

Spiegel: You, yourself, Mr. Souchy, are proud of the fact that

you personally never used violence. But one cannot deny that there were anarchistic terrorists and assassins.

Souchy: Yes, they exist. Among the many thousands of anarchists I met in my long life there were three: Alexander Berkman, Simon Radowicki and Buenaventura Durruti. Berkman committed an assassination on the factory director Frick in Pittsburgh, USA, who had given orders to shoot into a group of workers on strike. 11 people were killed. The director, by the way, was only slightly injured. Berkman was sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

Radowicki threw a self-made bomb onto the car of the police president of Buenos Aires, Falcon, on whose orders eight participants of the May demonstration were shot. Even the conservative press had vainly demanded a penalty for Falcon. Durruti was since the 1920's the internationally famous fighter against the Spanish dictatorships — from Primo de Rivera up to Franco. This resistance fight was not always free of violence. But he was also blamed for assassinations he had not been involved in. He fell in 1936 in the Spanish Civil War. By the way, Durruti used to live with me in Berlin.

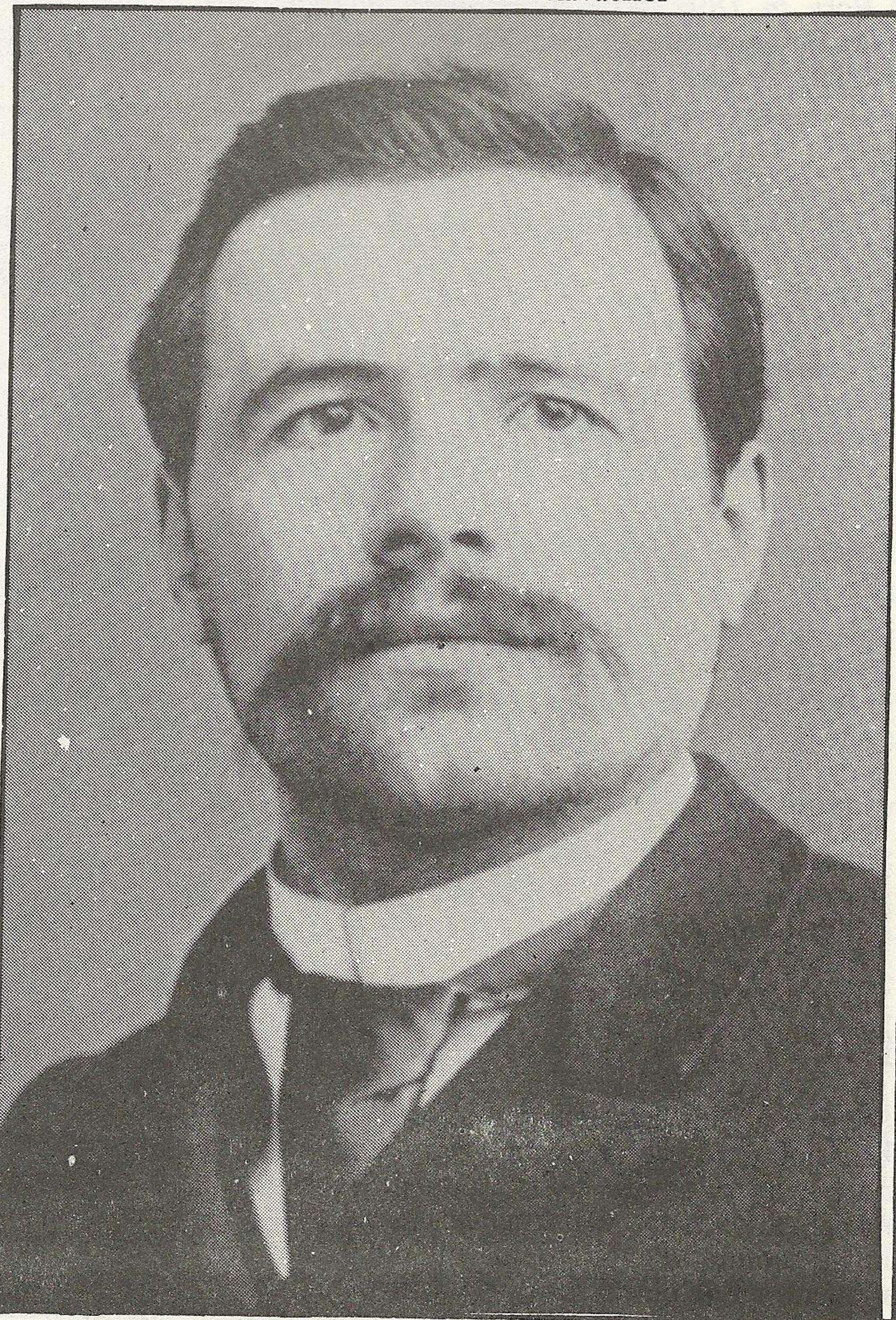
All three men I mentioned wanted to penalise guilty persons who had been spared by the law. The three men were not evil. They risked their lives for the sake of justice.

Spiegel: Do you think it possible that the anarchistic idea is also firmly rejected and opposed because it denies the necessity of sovereign authority altogether.

Souchy: You could say so, yes. For people in power that is the worst.

Spiegel: Well, people in power, at least during the peak of anarchism, not only had to fear for loss of power, they also had to fear for their lives. Many a revolution went through the chest of a king.

Francois Claudius Ravachol





Demonstration in front of the House of Representatives in Berlin. 'All power to the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils'.

**Souchy:** I experienced several revolutions during this century, some in close contact. In the first decades of my life I believed in the almightiness of revolution, later I got to know its boundaries.

**Spiegel:** You were once called "*student of the revolution*", probably because again and again you analysed contents, meaning (significance) and development of revolutions.

**Souchy:** Revolutions always fascinated me, for many reasons. Today I know that a revolution will occur when political, commercial, social and national conditions have become unbearable and stir up public feeling. Depth and duration of a revolution cannot be forecast, and therefore neither its historical importance. No revolution can eradicate all social evil once and for all. Take the great French Revolution in 1789. It removed feudalism and the absolute monarchy, but could not prevent the rise of an exploiting private capitalism.

**Spiegel:** And in 1917 in Petrograd and Moscow? Did your dreams become true there?

**Souchy:** No, at that time we anarchists hoped the Russian revolution would start a new era, but it turned into a bitter disappointment for us. Although the tsardom was overthrown, the new dictators soon erected a state-capitalistic and hierarchical dictatorship and a police state, under which the nation is still denied all freedom and in which social inequality still remains.

**Spiegel:** Therefore, in your opinion, revolutions are not the locomotives of history, as Karl Marx said?

**Souchy:** A violent revolution can overthrow an authoritarian leadership and can ease the path for more liberal systems. When a revolution takes place, a great many things can change very quickly. It is necessary where neither democracy exists nor other possibilities to remove a dictatorship.

**Spiegel:** Then consequently, from an anarchist's viewpoint, a revolution is not necessary in the western countries, including West Germany?

**Souchy:** Above all, it is not possible. The population is not in

uproar; revolutionary collective energies don't exist, neither a revolutionary climate.

**Spiegel:** Would you find a revolution desirable then?

**Souchy:** That depends. One has to ask: would a new society realise the ideals we have thought up?

**Spiegel:** Do you think it would?

**Souchy:** That will be difficult. Revolutions are not the only factor of history. Sometimes evolution is of equal significance. The achievements of a revolution are always in danger. An evolutionary progress has no really strong opponents; it is therefore safer than progress through revolution.

**Spiegel:** What is your opinion on the influence of the military and a war on a revolution?

**Souchy:** When a country loses a war, a revolution is more probable. If Germany had won the war the *Hohenzollern* would still be in power today, just as the monarchies in England, Belgium or Scandinavia still are. After a lost war not only the working class but also national elements are dissatisfied. History teaches us this.

**Spiegel:** Does history also teach us in which countries a revolution would be necessary at this present age?

**Souchy:** Maybe in Russia. I would say: everywhere a regime rules that was not elected by the population and that does not resign voluntarily. State capitalism in Russia cannot be removed by establishing a new government from the top. Workers from the bottom have to do that.

**Spiegel:** You already met Lenin in 1917 in Stockholm when he, assisted by German generals, went from Switzerland in the direction of Russia. But didn't the relationship between Lenin and yourself become really lively only from 1920 onwards?

**Souchy:** Right. In the summer of 1920 I took part as a delegate of the German Anarcho-Syndicalists in the 2nd Congress of the *Third International* in Moscow. All of us, communists and anarchists alike, at that time believed that a world revolution was on the doorstep. But we had vivid disagreements as to how

this revolution should take place. Lenin...

**Spiegel:** What kind of a man was Lenin?

**Souchy:** He was friendly, but very firm. But he was not a captivating speaker. However, one always got the impression that he knew exactly what he wanted. Even in 1920 he already appeared a little stiff to me, well — like someone who is in power.

**Spiegel:** Is it true that he called you into the Kremlin to give you a lecture?

**Souchy:** We younger people — I was then 28 years old — were in Lenin's opinion suffering from "*ideological children's diseases*". He wanted to convince us anarchists that without the gaining of political power by the communists and without dictatorship of the working class, socialism couldn't win. All production means would have to be nationalised, Lenin told me, and the factories that were taken over by the workers would have to be put under a strict central control.

**Spiegel:** And you pleaded for "*All power to the councillors*"?

**Souchy:** Yes. At that time there was the possibility of collective production, i.e. self-control of the producer over his products. But the communists nationalised everything, and now there is less freedom in Russia than in the States. That is the result of this damn "*democratic centralisation*".

**Spiegel:** When you were in Moscow in 1920, Lenin wanted to integrate also the best from anarchism as well. He did not succeed.

**Souchy:** No. I was against it. I was in Russia from April to November and thoroughly looked around. The workers' councils, the Soviets, had no rights at all. All working conditions all wages, were centrally laid down by the ministry, and especially, of course, the products. The "Soviets" were only allowed to do minor jobs, i.e. distribute dinner tickets in the factories, etc. And immediately after the Tsarism was overthrown the preconditions for liberal socialism would have been quite favourable. Even in 1921 the political direction could have still been adjusted. If the sailors of Kronstadt, together with the left socialist revolutionaries, Maximalists and anarchists, had won, then Russia would be an authentic Soviet republic today — with autonomous collective production groups, with political liberty and without the shame of labour camps, prisons and psychiatric institutions for political enemies.

Lenin's and Stalin's party prevented this. It is always the same: the conquest of political power through a party does not lead to an emancipation of the working class, but creates a new reigning elite.

**Spiegel:** Consequently the Polish workers are on the right path then?

**Souchy:** The activities of the *Solidarnose* are without a doubt moving towards anarcho-syndicalism, that is not satisfied just fighting for better living conditions of the workers; but the unions in the factories should also be active in forming a new society, and that is what the *Solidarnose* wants to do in Poland now.

**Spiegel:** Do you think the Polish workers have a realistic chance?

**Souchy:** That depends on Russia. But Russia will not allow it.

**Spiegel:** Do you think that in Russia itself there is a possibility of a change towards liberal socialism?

**Souchy:** Yes, in a hundred years. One has to realise: Russia never had a democracy. Today Russia is what Prussia once was. A militaristic state. Economically the state is far behind the others. If that does not change in the near future people become dissatisfied. I'm not a prophet, I can't say when it will be. But I'm sure that the present situation will not remain as it is.

**Spiegel:** "*Great things don't remain great, small once not small*" Bert Brecht once condoled. "*The night has twelve hours,*

*then it is daytime again*". When you as an anarchist strike a balance, don't your ideas and ideals still lie in the dark while world-wide marxistically-centralised parties become influential, come to power, make history?

**Souchy:** Anarchism does not back away from social responsibility. Its task, however, is not the execution but the criticism of power. The uniqueness and importance of the anarchists for progress lies in the fact that they do not participate in practical politics, because if they did they would become corrupt themselves. Proletarian class consciousness, together with elite-thinking, leads to Lenin's democratic centralisation. And that is a "*Danaer*" gift for the working class. Freedom without socialism leads to exploitation, socialism without freedom to oppression.

**Spiegel:** Why do you think do lesser and lesser workers realise this? In your youth Western Europe had many millions of anarchists; in the 1920's the anarchist paper *Der Syndikalist*...

**Souchy:** Whose editor I was!...

**Spiegel:** still had a publication of 120,000, and now, 1983, you could have a meeting of all German anarchistic workers in your apartment, What is the cause?

**Souchy:** Under all revolutionaries, anarchists were always especially mercilessly treated, everywhere. Additionally the ruble and the dollar always fought jointly against the anarchists. That is also the reason why after 1945 anarchist organisations, i.e. anarcho-syndicalist unions, did not establish themselves again, because they were simply forbidden by the occupiers.

**Spiegel:** In France, Italy and even in Spain anarchistic ideas were also suppressed.

**Souchy:** That's right. Don't forget that during the Spanish Civil war one of the most significant liberal social experiments of the 20th century succeeded.

**Spiegel:** You mean the short summer of anarchism Hans-Magnus Enzenberger described when in a few Spanish provinces all money was abolished by free choice, collective production communities were formed and enterprises were controlled by all workers?

Erich Mühsam

## Befreiung der Gesellschaft vom Staat



**Souchy:** I was in the country during the entire Spanish Civil War, e.g. I experienced everything at first hand. It was really the case that the principals of social justice and personal freedom, at least for some time, were realised. Everything functioned without laws, without state control, without pressure from outside. The social discrepancies disappeared because the contrast of capital and work was eliminated.

**Spiegel:** Don't you romanticise your memories a little?

**Souchy:** I am not inclined that way. Of course there were difficulties. Although as anarcho-syndicalists we took part in government, we renounced dictatorship. The anarchists did not even become authoritarian when they necessarily had to take over police duties.

I can still remember very well how the anarchist Eroles, as police president of Barcelona, solved a conflict regarding the question who could work as a street vendor, by just one general meeting of the unions. And how else should it have been done? The axiom of non-violence is inherent in anarchism; life without sovereign authorities cannot be accomplished by force. Therefore anarchism is always pluralistic, too.

**Spiegel:** Could this be the reason why some anarchistic ideas now have been adopted by other socialistic movements?

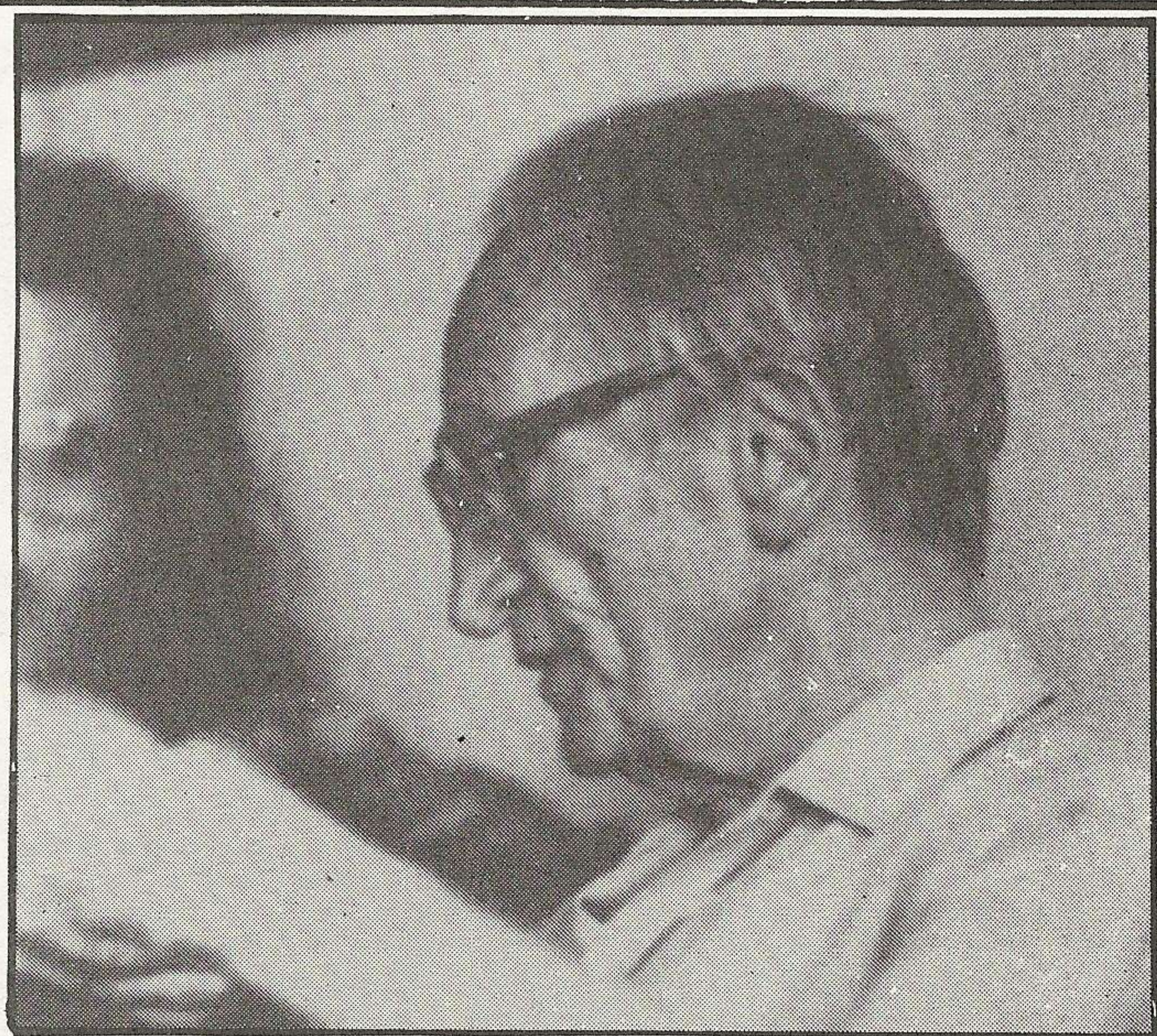
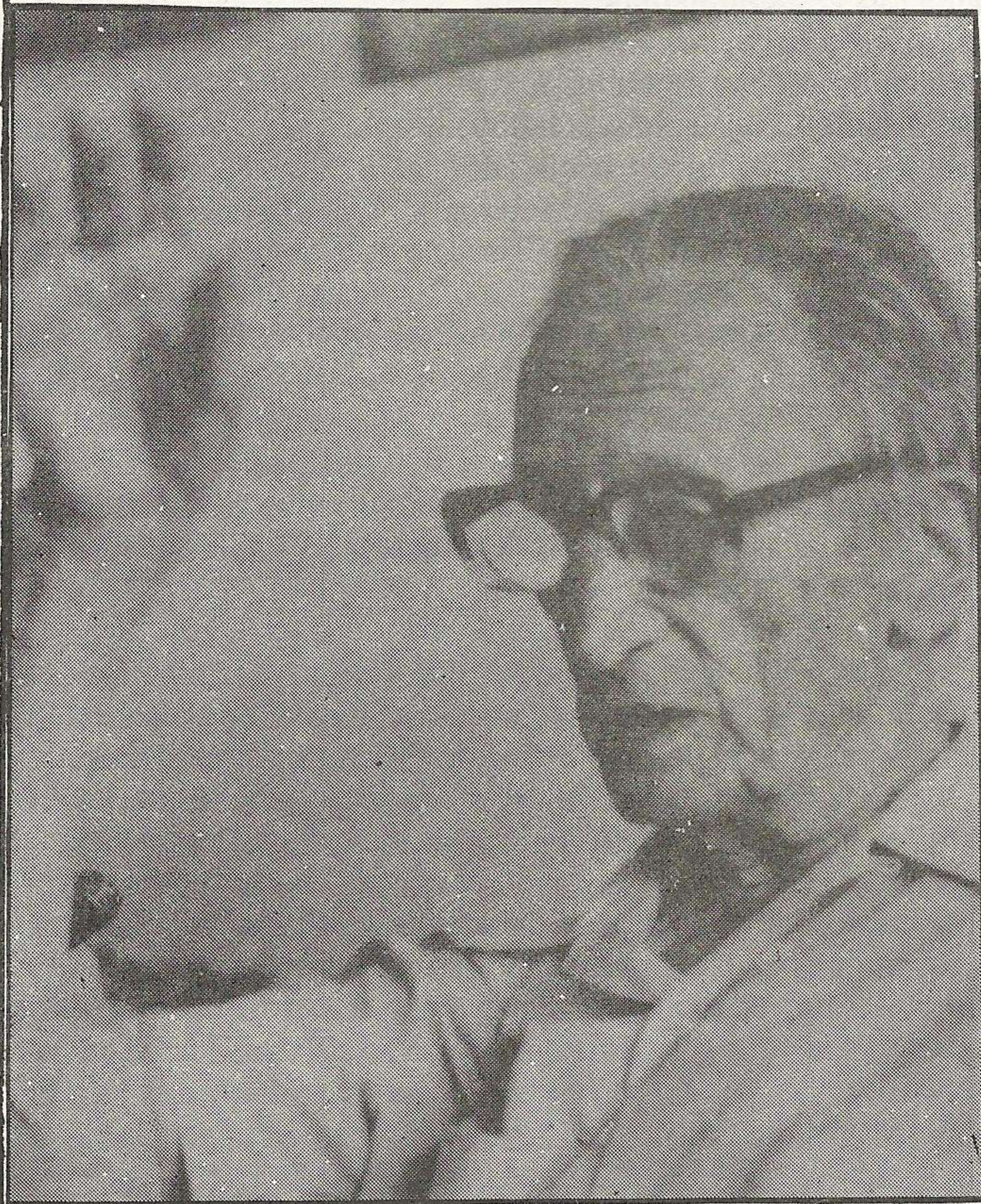
**Souchy:** Most countries, including Germany, are still far from our ideals: self-determination of the individual, the right of the producer to decide over his own products, and autonomous communities. But today various political movements have taken over many anarchistic elements. Take the younger German generation for instance, the *Alternatives*.

**Spiegel:** In a recent poll 15% of the students classified themselves as being anarcho-syndicalists.

**Souchy:** 15%? That would be, roughly calculated, 150,000!!

**Spiegel:** Does that give you encouragement?

**Souchy:** In my youth I believed in a 100-year realm of liberty, equality and fraternity, and I also believed that I would still live to see its beginning. Today I know that the pendulum of history is moving between the two opposite poles Authority and Liberty. On the way to liberty it is especially the youth's duty to fight for as many part-successes as possible.



**Spiegel:** What do you think: is there, all in all, a noticeable success?

**Souchy:** All in all: yes. Remember that today there are no masters' entrances any more, child-labour is prohibited; even the unemployed don't have to starve any longer, and the women have equal rights now. Isn't it encouraging that the *Grüne* and *Alternative* (two political movements: ecologists and alternatives) at least try to keep their representatives electable; they can be voted out and they are accountable towards their party. Their mandates in councils and in Parliament do not earn more than an ordinary citizen and are not to become professional politicians.

**Spiegel:** Should an anarchist get into Parliament?

**Souchy:** No, I would never go along with it. After a few years in Parliament such a man would go the same established path like the rest of them.

**Spiegel:** Therefore no representative democracy, but basis democracy?

**Souchy:** Yes, I am for the latter.

**Spiegel:** Small is beautiful?

**Souchy:** Yes

**Spiegel:** But the state which anarchists actually want to destroy and Friedrich Engels wanted to die out, is becoming stronger and stronger.

**Souchy:** Well, the policemen are becoming more numerous anyway. But that is only the one tendency. The other is that the human rights always requested by us anarchists, such as a reasonable standard of living for all, liberty for everyone, the acknowledgement of human dignity, are not violated so cynically everywhere any longer by dictators and governments.

**Spiegel:** Then mankind only needs to have plenty of wind in order to finally experience anarchism — is it that what you mean?

**Souchy:** Yes. I used to think in periods of decades, now I think in centuries.

**Spiegel:** Is that due to age or politics?

**Souchy:** Both. One has to be realistic, even though anarchism as social ideal has, of course, utopian characteristics as well. It can therefore not be realised within a few decades. I myself will not see anarchism in my life-time. But it remains the long-range objective of mankind: a liberal order instead of organised force.

**Spiegel:** Mr. Souchy, we thank you for this interview.



# WACL

A group of US senators, congressmen and powerful right wing lobbyists are frequently attending meetings with terrorists, drug-traffickers, hardcore nazis and fascists in the world wide umbrella organization World Anti Communist League, WACL.

In spite of several warnings from more conscientious conservatives, these US politicians have continued to support WACL in a way that indicates a wilful tactic of allying themselves with a merger of the worlds darkest forces in the holy name of anti-communism.

It would probably be an overstatement to call WACL a huge conspiracy with centralised steering. It is more like a widely branching catalyst of extreme right forces. Through WACL these forces become acquainted with one another and keep in contact, and whenever the situation demands it, various groups get together and fight the enemy. Sometimes it seems like a ritual : when the time comes, the performers know their places and what to do. The enemy is, described in WACL-members own definition : "Communists, those disguised marxists and those without disguises, philo-communists, crypto-communists, para-communists, sympathisers and plain pinko's".

Political pressure, financial support, propaganda, manipulation, weapons, torture, terrorist-manpower — all these ingredients can be made available from various circles within the frame of the WACL. This fact has been made most perfectly clear during the last seven years of repression in Latin America.

One finds, at WACL meetings, the likes of US senators Jesse Helms and Strom Thurmond, Congressmen Robert Dornan, Jake Garn, Philip Crane, Steven D. Symms, Larry McDonald (before his death in the Korean Jet shot down by the Russians), Edward Derwinski, and top brass from military and intelligence

circles. In the same room with these establishment figures one will find members of fascist terror groups, death squad leaders, outspoken racists and antisemites, members of the notorious P2 lodge and neo- as well as old nazis. Self-described crusaders for democracy embrace, in the name of their common cause, anti-democrats and criminal murderers.

Since its official founding in 1966, WACL has evolved from a behind-the-scenes cold war lobby, specialising in psychological warfare, into a distinctly fascist-infiltrated monster with a growing share of responsibility for international terrorism.

Frequently participating in WACL conferences is none other than the CIA's former Deputy Director of Intelligence, Ray S. Cline. His on-the-surface paradoxical presence in such company would be worth a laugh, if it wasn't so chilling. Director of research at the Georgetown Centre for Strategic and International Studies and head of the National Intelligence Study Centre, Cline also finds the time to be an advisor to President Ronald Reagan on the subject of terrorism.

Ray S.Cline helped formulate the Reagan Administrations "Soviets behind all terrorism" claim — which Cline elaborated upon at an October 1980 meeting of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers. According to investigative reporter Jeff Stein, not all of Cline's colleagues were in agreement :

"At the back of the room, in an angry, whispered exchange during a break in the panel, a red-faced Howard Bane, recently retired as chief of the CIA's department of terrorism, spat out : "We've got to get Cline off this Moscow control of terrorists. It's divisive. It's not true. There is not a single bit of truth in it. I should know", Bane said, waving his hand. "I just left that place a few days ago." Former CIA colleague Harry Rositzke

(Left) Death Squad victims in Guatamala.

received Bane's comments sympathetically : "It's that far right stuff", he said. "It's horseshit". Cline's emphasis on Moscow's control of world terrorism was calculated, like phoney estimates of missile strength, to procure a "terrorism gap". This would create the need for a greater counterterrorism effort and a rebirth of political policing agencies like the Operation Chaos and Cointelpro disruption programme of the 1960's and early 70's."

Only three months prior to the above mentioned episode, Ray S.Cline had been the main speaker at the WACL general assembly in Geneva, Switzerland. There he was in the company of extreme right wing and fascist terrorist representatives, as he had been so often before. It is not possible for a man like Cline to be ignorant of the strange and dangerous composition of WACL's membership.

Cline might well have been one of WACL's real fathers. From the start of 1958 and until June of 1962 he was the CIA's station chief in Taiwan. And in 1958, the Taiwan-based Asian Peoples Anti-Communist League (APACL) and similar-minded groups in the US, Europe and Latin America started preparations for the world wide organisation.

From the start Cline was very close to the two Kuomintang figures who headed the APACL, Ku Cheng-Kang and Fang Chih. The threesome worked together operating the opium-smuggling airline, Civil Air Transport, which was owned jointly by the KMT and the CIA. It was in 1959, in fact, that CAT planes began flying opium out of Laos. Thus, it must be to Cline, among others, that researcher Peter Dale Scott aimed the following statement :

"What is extraordinary, and quite possibly criminal under US law, is not the involvement in narcotics of the KMT, nor that of the Taiwan airline CAT which it controls, but of americans exercising the authority of the CIA."

In March 1958 the WACL preparations committee (World Anti-Communist Congress for Freedom and Liberalisation, WACCFL) met for the first time in Mexico City. There a dozen countries and a string of organisations were represented. Elected to the steering committee were Ku Cheng-Kang (Taiwan), L. George Paik (S.Korea), Nguyen Huu Thong (S.Vietnam), Admiral Carlos Penna Botte (Brazil), Sergio Fernandez Larrain (Chile), Charles Edison, Lev Dobriansky, Marvin Liebman and Francis J. McNamara (US), Fritz Cramer (W.Germany), George Dallas (G.Britain), Yaroslav Stetsko and General Ferenc Farkas Kisbarnaki (Anti Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, ABN). Marvin Liebman was elected General Secretary, and Alfred Gielen of W.Germany, Ernesto de la Fe of Cuba and Innamullah Khan of Pakistan were elected regional secretaries.

Some of these names were warning signals of what was to come — a hint that the activities of WACL were to be modelled after Hitler and Goebbel's *Anti-Comintern*. The two West Germans, Cramer and Gielen, were figureheads for Eberhard Taubert, mastermind of the Anti-Comintern. As head of the Propaganda Ministry's notorious Division II, Taubert's World War 2 responsibilities included Germany's campaign against the Jews. Following the war he found refuge in Iran and South Africa. In 1950 he returned to West Germany to resume his former vocation by founding a rightwing extremist organisation, Volksbund fur Frieden und Frieheit. Its leader was Fritz Cramer, who was also the secretary general of the Committee for Information and Social Activity, CISA. Both organisations maintained lengthy files on German leftists. Taubert and Cramer

were friends of Gerhard Frey, editor of the neo-nazi *Deutsche National Zeitung und Soldaten Zeitung*, which emerged as the European organ in the campaign to create a second Anti-Comintern.

The man elected European regional secretary at the WACL preparation meeting in Mexico, Alfred Gielen, worked directly under Taubert in Goebbel's propaganda ministry in the late 30's and throughout World War 2. In 1937 Gielen wrote "Das Rotbuch uber Spanien" which Taubert published.



A camera-shy Eberhard Taubert.

Taubert, also called "the man in the white Porsche", manoeuvred his way through the 50's and 60's to become the Psychological Warfare adviser to the rightist Bavarian leader Franz Josef Strauss. Taubert co-organized a paramilitary unit known as "Kampfbund Deutscher Soldaten". Through Taubert, members of this unit were recruited for terrorist actions in Spain and Italy in the early 70's. Both ABN representatives in the WACL founding Committee fought alongside the Nazis in World War 2. Stetzko was the prime minister of the short-lived Ukrainian Republic, and Kisbarnaki headed the Hungarian army formed by the traitor and war criminal Ferenc Szalasi to aid the Germans.

Stetzko later served US intelligence. Members of his secret police the "Sluzba Bezpecky" were recruited as executioners for the OSS/CIA's Operation Ohio, an assassination programme that bore much resemblance to the later Operation Phoenix in Vietnam. Thousands of displaced persons were assassinated in West German refugee camps in the late 40's and early 50's, having stood out in wartime for their anti-fascist sympathies. According to Maris Cakars and Barton Oxborn, "the full extent of this reign of terror is probably known only by Yaroslav Stetsko, the present head of ukrainian nationalists, OUN, and Mykola Matwiyelko, head of the OUN's secret police at the time of the murders.

As an aside, it is of interest to note that no less than three of the figures, whose names came up during investigations of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, were involved in laying the groundwork for the WACL. They were Spas T. Raikan, the man who greeted Lee Harvey Oswald upon his return to the United States from the Soviet Union, and the general secretary of the American Friends of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (AF-ABN), whose chairman, Nestor Procyk, sat in on meetings of the WACL founding committee. The private detective Guy Bannister and his associate, the attorney Maurice B. Gaitlin, are two men at the New Orleans end of the Oswald mystery who have attracted increasing attention during more recent investigations. Both men were active in the Anti-Communist League of

the Carribean led by Ernesto de la Fe, and were involved in WACL preparations. Gaitlin himself took part in a steering committee meeting in Guatemala in late 1958.

In 1962 Gaitlin reportedly delivered the sum of 100,000 dollars to a group of OAS-terrorists in Paris to finance an attempted assassination of Charles de Gaulle, an allegation confirmed by Gaitlin's junior associate Jerry Milton Brooks. In 1964 Gaitlin either fell or was pushed to his death in the El Panama Hotel in Panama.

Documents of an extreme right wing group, American Veterans Against Communism, AVAC, located in California, confirm that in 1963 there were close ties between the key group in WACL preparations, the APACL, and a network of US far right extremists including the Minuteman organization and the Cuban exiles of Alpha 66. According to a letter, dated Oct. 16th 1963, AVAC was going to send a member to Taiwan for the annual APACL-conference "in the Dragon Lady's sampan" (with Anna Chan Chennault). The member, a Dr. Selwyn F. Lewis with the code name "Cherokee", in another letter tells, that he has started a "Kennedy Must Go" campaign, and that he is in touch with a man who is delivering weapons to the Cuban exiles and who "might do the same for the Chinese".

Eight years after the initial meetings in Mexico and Guatemala, WACL was finally established in Seoul, South Korea, in November 1966. One of the reasons for the delay was disagreements among two of the big aspiring membergroups, the Russian nationalists of the NTS and the Ukrainian and other separatist groups of the ABN. In this strife the ABN came out the strongest.

Represented at the first annual WACL conference in Taipei in 1966 were members from 64 national and 12 international organizations. By 1981 WACL had grown to include 89 nations membergroups, 13 international organizations and 10 associate organizations. The contingent from the Republic of China alone represents 838 sub-organisations with a combined membership approaching 6 million.

From the beginning the official US representation was made up by the disappointed cold warriors of the American Security Council, the China Lobby, the John Birch Society, Captive Nations Week, AF-ABN, The Defenders of American Liberty, Young Americans for Freedom and Christian Crusaders.

Besides the KMT in Taiwan, WACL's main financial sources during the first ten years were Sun Myung Moons Unification Church and the Japanese Industrialist Ryoichi Sasakawa ("I am the worlds wealthiest fascist"). The general secretariat of WACL was placed in Moon's "Freedom Centre" in Seoul.

Displeased with the behaviour of the rebellious American youth, Sun Myung Moon in 1969 decided to mobilize the "better part" of it to fight communism. He organised the Freedom Leadership Foundation and ordered its leader, Allan Tate Wood, to gather Moonies throughout the US to lobby for a hawkish position in Vietnam. The same political stormtroopers were later very active in the American Chilean Councils Campaign against Chile's Salvador Allende. Of course the Freedom Leadership Foundation functioned under the wing of WACL, and in 1970 Wood and eight other American Moonie leaders went to the annual WACL conference in Kyoto, Japan, where Senator Strom Thurmond was the main speaker.

One can suspect that some of the funds for WACL came from opium profits. Not only are WACL members connected with big-time drug smuggling through their association with

KMT-Chinese of the Golden Triangle and CAT airline, high standing APACL and WACL members have themselves been exposed as traffickers. In 1958, the head of the APACL's US affiliate, Chung Wing Fung, was arrested after arranging the shipment of 130 kilos of pure heroin to San Fransisco. However, Chung Wing Fung was also an agent of KMT Intelligence, and with the help of connections in high places he eventually escaped to Taiwan.

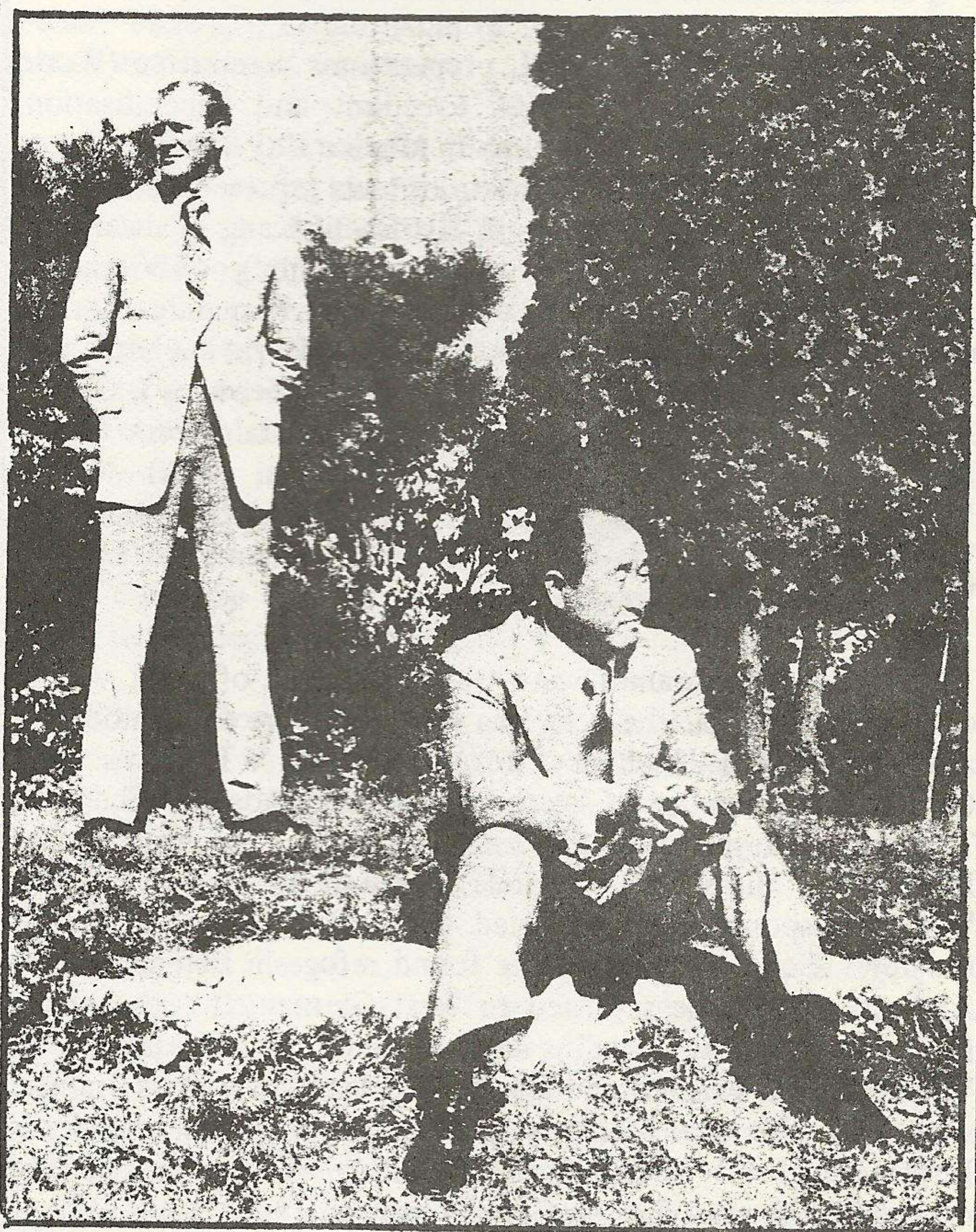
Two months before the fifth WACL conference in Quezon, Phillipines in 1971, the leader of the Laotian WACL delegation, Prince Sopsaisano was arrested in Paris' Orly Airport carrying a suitcase filled with 60 kilos of heroin. This had been manufactured in the laboratories of yet another Laotian delegate, General Vang Pao. Sopsaisano was freed due to his diplomatic immunity and still remains a delegate to WACL.

In 1972 the chief of Paraguay's secret police, Pastor Coronel, was exposed as an accomplice of the heroin traffickers Auguste Ricord and Christian "Beau Serge" David. Coronel is still a WACL delegate.

In 1973 WACL's British delegation pulled out in protest against "The pro-nazi sympathies and anti-semitism of the WACL members." The delegations chairman, former Conservative Member of Parliament Geoffrey Stewart Smith, had given up his fight to prevent the infiltration of such extremists.

WACL's 1974 conference was to be held in Washington, DC. This prompted Stewart Smith to send a secret memorandum to the US national member organization, the American Council for World Freedom, led by Major General Thomas A. Lane (retired), warning them of the neo-nazi infiltration. Stewart Smith alleged that, from its Mexico City headquarters, the regional Latin American WACL chapter, Confederacion Anticomunista Latinoamericana, CAL, was leading a drive to recruit European neo-

Sun Myung Moon (seated) and friend.



nazis and fascists into the mother organization. In his memo, Stewart Smith noted that a leader of the Spanish neo-nazi group CEDADE, Jesus Palacio, was already a WACL-delegate, and that the West German "Action Neue Rechte" and the Swedish "Nordiska Rikspartiet" were on their way. He also claimed to have written to WACL's honorary chairman and strongman, Ku Cheng-Kang, asking him to stop the nazi infiltration, but had had no response. He went on to write :

"More worrying than the existence of pro-nazi and anti-semitic persons and organizations within WACL is the moral neutrality of the officers of both WACL and ACWF (US) in neither condemning nor expelling such elements. They have known perfectly well about anti-semitism but have chosen to remain silent."

It would take a lot of space to name all the "black" groups and individuals which were part of WACL, when Stewart Smith sounded his alarm. Little did he know that it was only the beginning. There were signs that not only nazis and fascists but outright terrorists were to be welcomed into the WACL. Among the delegates to the 1974 conference in Washington were the French neo-nazi Francois Duprat, who was known as the liason between French, Italian and Spanish fascist terrorgroups, OAS-general Paul Vanuxem, Andres Nazario Sargen, head of the Cuban exile terrorist group Alpha 66, and his second-in-command, Diego Medina Hernandez.

What had happened within WACL, was that the Latin American chapter CAL, had become the "heaviest" and most powerful next to APACL. Losing the battle in South East Asia, all anti-communist forces now had to concentrate on Latin America, where the bully-boy dictators were fighting dirty with the use of death squad massacres and torture. Participation in this dirty war apparently became a new politic of WACL, and a new type of members filled the ranks.

Rather than react immediately to Stewart Smith's warning memo, the US chapter went on to host the 1974 conference. There, Thomas A. Lane was elected WACL's chairman for the following year. When the Americans eventually initiated their own investigation, they found that the Mexican WACL chapter was pro-nazi and anti-semitic as charged and that convicted Croatian terrorists were now under WACL's wings.

In spite of that, Senator Jesse Helms did not hesitate to journey to Rio de Janeiro to be one of the key speakers at WACL's ninth annual conference of 1975. There he was in the company of nazis, death squad leaders and other terrorists. Another speaker at the conference was Nazarene Mollicone, a leader of the outlawed Italian fascist terrorist organization Ordine Nuovo, which is responsible for numerous bombings and killings in Italy.

By 1975 one could no longer speak of infiltration, but rather of a takeover by the extremists. The new WACL chairman, the Brazilian Carlos Barbieri Filho, was allegedly associated with the Brazilian death squad AAB as well as its Argentine counterpart AAA. Other new strongmen in WACL were the founder of Guatemala's "White Hand" terrorist squad, Mario Sandoval Alarcon, and the head of El Salvador's version of the same, Roberto "Major Blowtorch" D'Aubuisson.

According to the "The Leveller":

"Carlos Barbieri Filho operates a finance company in Asuncion, Paraguay, known as Financiera Urunday, which acts as a conduit for the laundering of "dirty money" from Saudi Arabia and South Korea through Paraguay's completely free foreign

exchange market to anywhere else in the world. He also arranges training courses in Taipei for the Paraguay police."

On May 23rd, 1975 a WACL-financed conference was held in Las Palmas, Canary Islands, in the name of the "Secret Atlantic Alliance". The conferees included terrorists from Argentina's AAA and the Italian Ordine Nuovo, right wing activists from Legion Africa, British neo-nazis from the paramilitary Column 88 and similarly inclined extremists from France, Switzerland, Spain and Brazil.

Finally it was too much for the US rightists of the American World Freedom Council. They renounced their WACL-membership but maintained observer-status.

There were others to take their places. The Council on American Affairs, headed by the anti-semitic anthropologist Roger Pearson, became WACL's new US affiliate, and the Liberty Lobby became an associate.



Roger Pearson founder of the Northern League and patron of Nouvelle Ecole

Pearson's strange career began in Britain. He went to India in the early 50's, and there he met a fellow anthropologist, the Scottish nobleman Robert Gayre, a long-time financier of racist propaganda. Upon his return to Britain, Pearson founded an international neo-nazi organization known as "The Northern League". His goal was a union of the most dedicated nazis in Northern Europe. His plans failed and he then went to the United States, where he published studies on "race and genetics", many of which are distributed through nazi publications like "White Power" and "National Vanguard". He slowly built up a network of contacts in Congress and among influential right wingers in the Heritage Foundation and the American Security Council.

In the mid-70's Croatian terrorists launched a series of terrorist bombings against Yugoslav institutions in the United States. The FBI determined that the most active terrorists were using Paraguay as their base. Two of the terrorists, Miro Baresic and Ivan Vujicevic were even recruited as bodyguards to the Paraguayan ambassador to the United States.

In 1971, Miro Baresic murdered Jugoslavia's ambassador to

Sweden. He was arrested and convicted in Stockholm. But in 1972, fellow terrorists hijacked a plane and forced the Swedish government to release Baresic. From Sweden they went to Paraguay, where in 1976 one of them, Jozo Damjanovic, killed the Uruguayan ambassador, Carlos Abdala, having mistaken him for a Yugoslav diplomat.

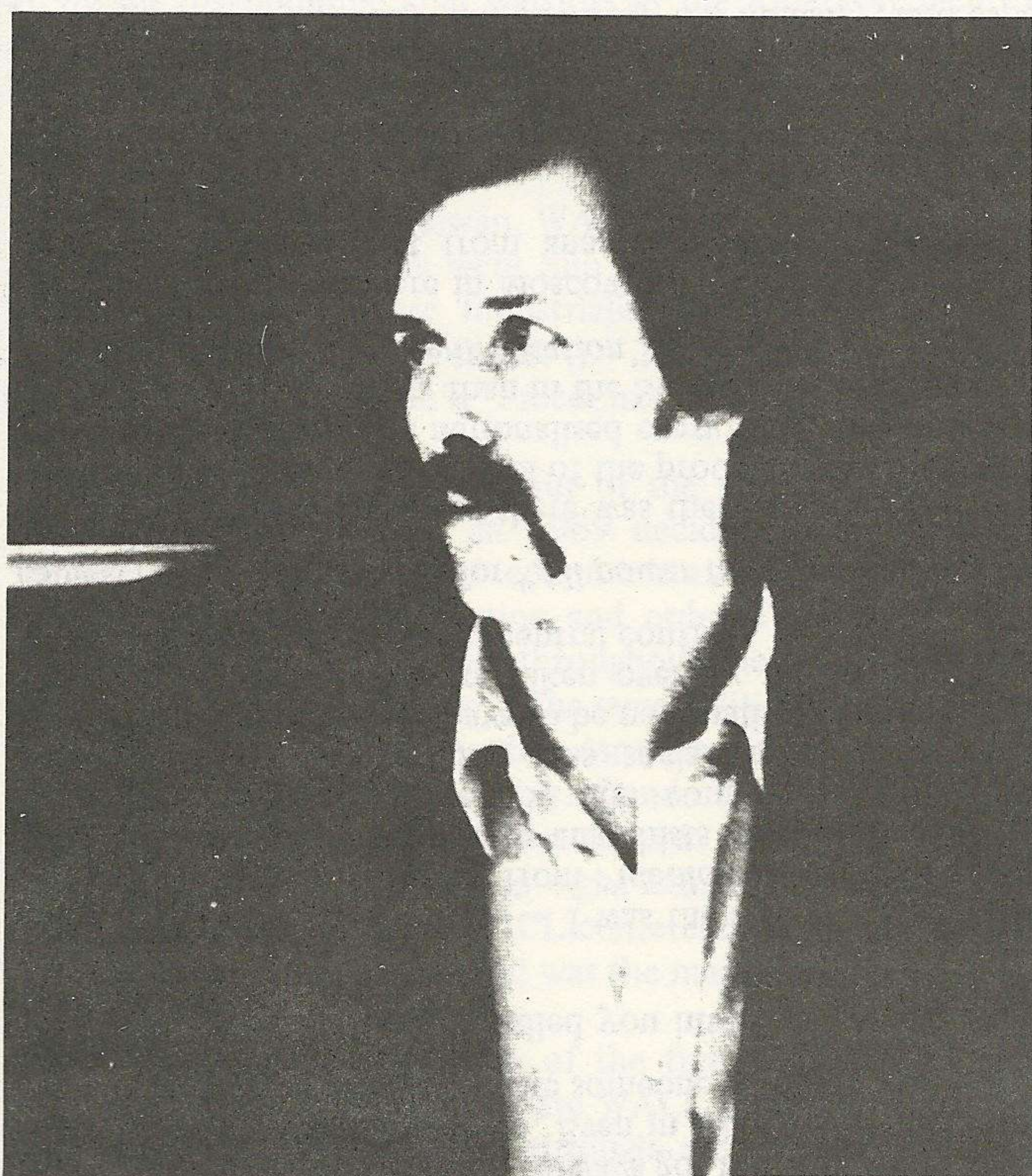
In 1977 the FBI put pressure on the Paraguayan government to cease its support of Croatian terrorists. It soon came out that not only had the Croatians been training Paraguay's secret police led by the heroin-trafficking WACL member Pastor Coronel, but the leader of the Croatians, Dinko Zakic, was also a WACL delegate.

It would be a delicate thing for WACL to explain why the organization, or rather the Latin American chapter, CAL, had supported the terrorists financially. Apparently to avoid such questions from the US government, the Paraguayan police arrested Zakic and some of his terrorists, charging them with stealing three and a half million dollars of CAL funds.

The Croatians were not the only European terrorists living in Paraguay and taking part in WACL meetings. Among the renegades who found shelter in Paraguay were Italian Ordine Nuovo members Elio Massagrande and Caetano Orlando, wanted for the murder of Judge Vittorio Occorsio and other killings and bombings. Both were present at the annual WACL conference in 1979.

All of this should come as no surprise considering that two of Paraguay's WACL delegates were Pastor Coronel and Colonel (now General) Benito Guanes. Both were involved in the plot to assassinate the former Chilean Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier in Washington in 1976. The two not only helped DINA agents/assassins Micheal Townley and Fernandez Larios secure false Paraguayan passports, they were also part of the cover-up that followed. Furthermore, Pastor Coronel, in addition to being classified by the US Drug Enforcement Administration as a "Class 1 narcotics violator", is infamous for the torture practised by his police forces, as a result of which US Ambassador George

Michael Vernon Townley



Landau forbade embassy officials from having any contact whatsoever with Coronel. The US prosecutor in the Letelier assassination case, Eugene Propper, described an early 1976 incident in his book *Labyrinth* :

"Shortly thereafter, Coronel came up with an even bigger catch — Miguel Angel Soler, underground leader of the tiny outlawed Paraguay Communist Party. Coronel had Soler brought directly to his office, where he promptly shot the prisoner twice in the head with his Magnum. Then Coronel ordered Soler's head cut off and took it to the Presidential Palace. His message was clear : The Paraguayan military intelligence agency, J-2, may have a huge budget and numerous analysts, but it was Pastor Coronel with his meagre resources and detectives, who was protecting the nation from the communists."

Only weeks after the arrest of the Croatian terrorists, WACL's Latin American chapter, CAL, met in Paraguay in an atmosphere of anger against President Carter's human rights campaign. Besides the strong attacks on Carter, the conference was characterised by the omnipresence of torturers, terrorists and members of death squads.

The nazi-infiltration, the presence of terrorists, the warnings and the withdrawal of the original US WACL-group apparently made no impression on Congressman Robert Dornan, who appeared as the main speaker at this CAL-conference, which should become historical in a sad and bloody way.

Back in 1975 the Bolivian Interior Ministry had conceived the so called "Banzer Plan" (named after dictator Hugo Banzer), which called for a merciless war against the leftists of the church. Penny Lernoux tells in her book *"Cry of the People"* that the secret plan was leaked to Bolivian Jesuits by an Interior Ministry official, who had been horrified by the governments plan to smear, expel, arrest or murder any dissident priest or bishop in the Bolivian church. At the 1977 CAL meeting in Paraguay the Banzer Plan was adopted by ten Latin American governments, including those of Chile, Brazil and Honduras. In the interim, the plan has been carried out with much zeal. Bishops, nuns and priests have been arrested, tortured and killed throughout Latin America. This has lately been especially true in El Salvador and Guatemala, where CAL leaders also lead the Death Squads.

At WACL's 1977 annual conference in Taipei, the Cuban exile terrorist organisation Alpha 66 was recognised as the Cuban national representative in both WACL and CAL. Honorary chairman Ku Cheng-Kang stated that "the Cubans through Alpha 66 can count on the support of these two organisations in the struggle against Castro".

According to the Spanish press, WACL had also supported the terrorist center, Aginter Press, in Lisbon until it was dissolved in 1974. When Spanish, Italian and Cuban exile terrorists were at work in Spain to disrupt the first post-Franco elections in 1977, WACL reportedly supported the largest and most active terrorist group, Alianza Anticomunista Apostolica.

In 1976/77 South Korean WACL-members were involved in the Korea-gate scandal in the US, and when the Fraser sub-committee were investigating the case, one of its members, Congressman Edward Derwinski was accused of leaking information to the Korean Intelligence KCIA. Derwinski was never indicted, and today he frequently attends WACL meetings in Taiwan.

By 1978 the fascist takeover of WACL almost seemed complete. In May of that year, neo-Nazis, fascists, terrorists and racists gathered in Washington for the annual WACL conference. In an article headlined "The fascists Specter Behind the World

Anti-Red League", Washington Post journalist Paul Valentine wrote:

"A subtle but major development, for example, was the formal admission to WACL membership of the Movimento Sociale Italiano-Destra Nazionale, introduced at WACL's opening plenary session simply as "MSI", an Italian political organization." Conference delegates calppedolitely. Few had heard of the organization, at least by that name. In fact, MSI is the principal neo-fascist party of Italy with 50 senators and deputies in the Italian parliament. Party chief Giorgio Almirante, 62, ex-Blackshirt and leader in Benito Mussolini's government in World War 11, attended the WACL conference along with several aides".

According to Valentine, members of the French nea-fascist "Nouvelle le.Ecole met informally at the conference with the American neo-Nazi William Pierce, a former functionary of the American Nazi party, who now heads his own "National Alliance". Pierce stated that he met with the Nouvelle Ecole-people because "they are working along lines very close to ours".

Among the old line Nazis present at the conference were one St. C. de Beurkelaar, chairman of the Dutch organisation of former SS volunteers and West German Heinrich Hartle, a former Nazi-functionary and associate of the Nazi ideologue Alfred Rosenberg.

A bus load of exile Cuban Alpha 66 members came to the conference from Miami. The bus was paid for by Reverend Jose Casado of the Unification church.

This strange Washington conference was attended by US senators Jake Garn and James McClure, who were both addressing the 800 delegates from 65 countries.

Roger Pearson assumed the WACL chairmanship for the following year, thereby gaining the opportunity to carry out his plans for a hard core neo-Nazi European regional chapter. More traditional rightists such as the French Suzanne Labin, Italian Matteo Lombardi and Belgian George Rombouts were horrified.

From a number of groups, most of them belonging to the European "New Order" (involved in terrorism in Italy, France and Spain), Pearson created EUROWACL amd amde plans for its official acceptance as a regional chapter at the April 1979 WACL conference in Paraguay.

In November 1978 the neo-Nazis met with Pearson in Vienna to forge their plans. However, they made the major mistake of demading the expulsion of their European opponents, thereby igniting an open war between the two factions.

The two sides converged in Copenhagen in Febraury of 1979, holding their respective meetings at separate rooms in the Royal Hotel, and forcing WACL Honorary Chairman Ku Cheng-Kang and General Secretary Dr. Woe to run from one room to another, trying to reconcile the two groups.

24 organisations were represented in Pearson's EUROWACL. Seven of them were long time WACL members. The remaining 17 sought membership with the support of Pearson's US chapter, the Latin American chapter CAL and the Middle East chapter, MESC.

Take one of the aspiring groups, for example the small Norwegian Nazi Party, "Norsk Front", which in recent years has been active in terror bombings. The leader of its storm troopers, Tor Petter Hadland, became its representative in EUROWACL. Hadland was invited to the 1979 WACL conference in Paraguay along with the other EUROWACL-Nazis. His travel expenses, according to the leader of his party, were picked up by Sheik Ahmed Salah Jamjoon, member of WACL's Executive Committee, former Saudi Arabian minister and now general manager

of a heavy equipment company. Since 1976 a branch of the Saudie Arabian royal family has been one of WACL's main financial sources.

At the 1979 annual WACL conference in Paraguay, another major European fascist party was invited, as the Italian MSI had been in Washington in 1978. This time it was a delegation from the Spanish "Fuerza Nueva", headed by party chief Blas Pinar.

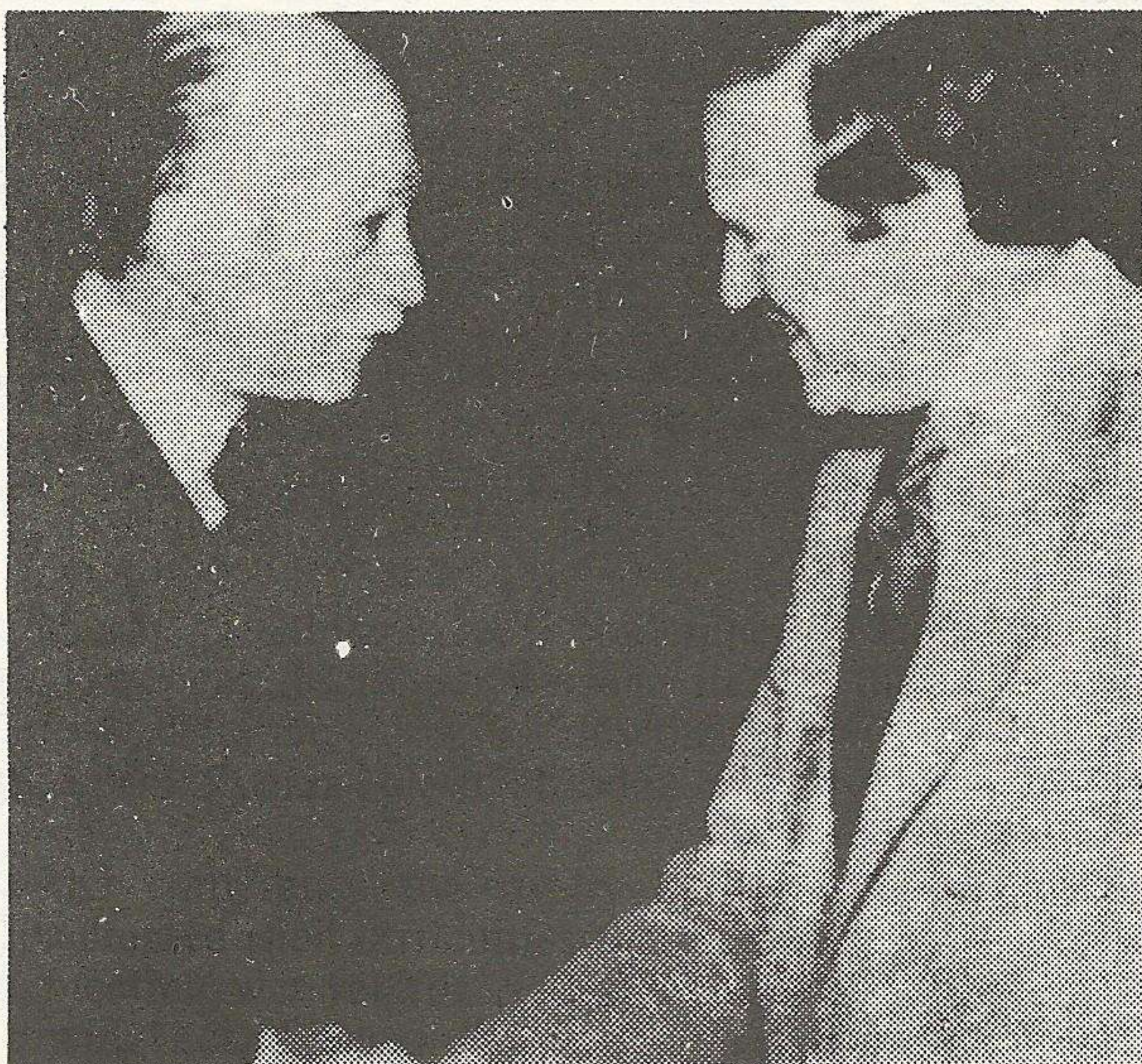
At the conference the rivalry between the two European groups created such difficulties that a special Executive Committee meeting was set for November of 1979. The traditional right wing Scandinavian WACL chapters had composed a 28-page study known as "The Blue Document" ("For strictly internal use in WACL. Classified Information") which spelled out in detail the Nazi backgrounds of EUROWACL members and the manipulations of Roger Pearson.

In 1980 the Executive Committee was finally forced to denounce Pearson and refused to endorse the applications for membership of his prospective EUROWACL groups. The opposition European members were to form the European regional chapter, named WACL Council for Europe, WFCE. The old neo-Nazi members were not, however, expelled. Their attempted coup had merely failed.

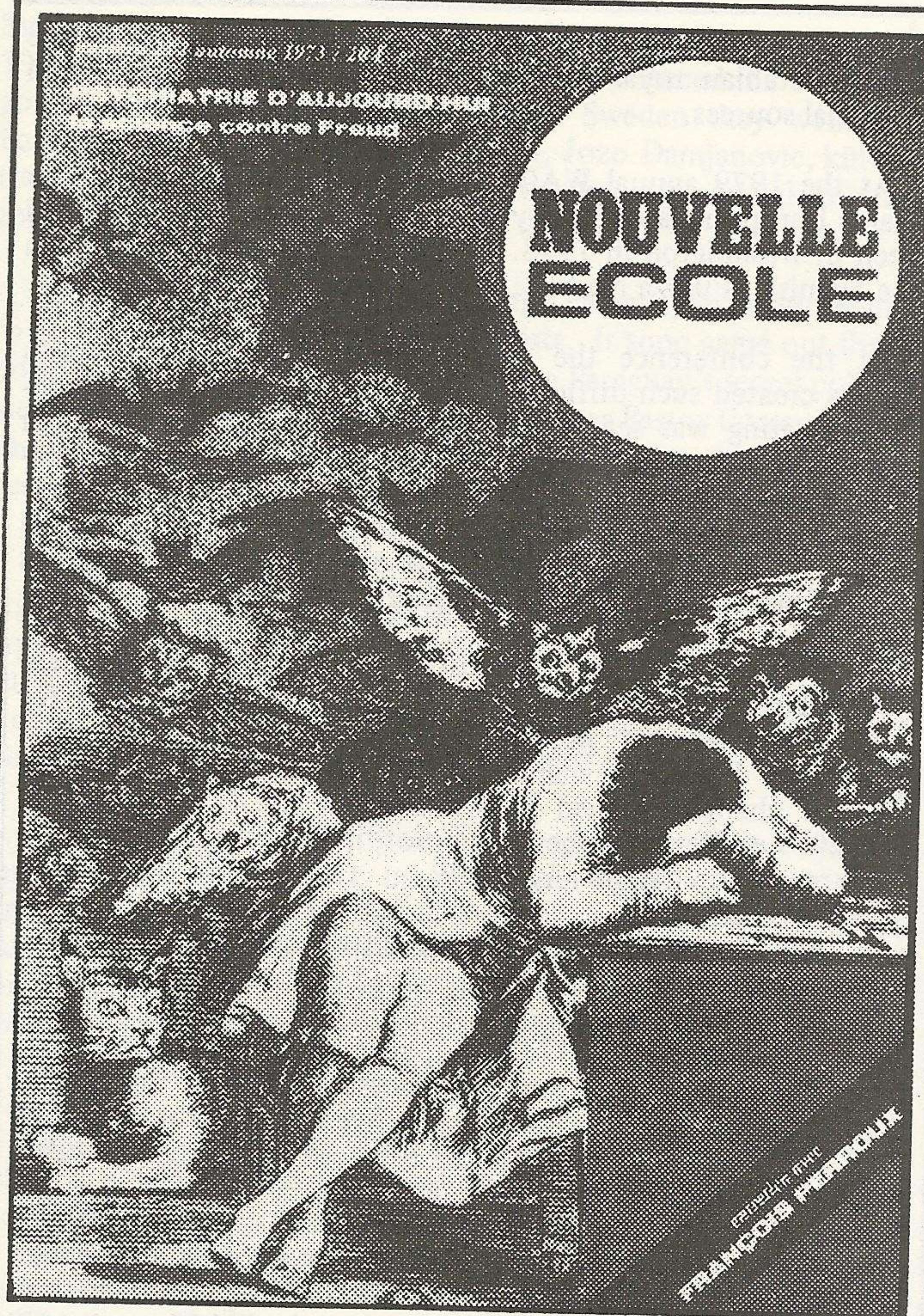
In July of 1981 over a thousand British unionists, industrialists and Members of Parliament received parcels containing three violently anti-semetic books, two of them written by the American Nazi William Grimstad, an associate of Pearson. The parcels had been sent from the Pakistani office of the "World Muslim League". The head of that office and director general of the "Muslim League", Inamullah Khan, is one of the founders of WACL and still one of its top members.

On November 22, 1981, at a meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, a lot of the original US WACL members from the American Council for World Freedom decided to rejoin WACL as its US chapter. The Reagan government had provided a better climate for extreme right wing activities, and the old cold warriors were especially anxious about "the growing communist threat in Central America".

General John K. Singlaub (retired) was elected chairman of the new US national WACL chapter. Board members are Dr. Lev E.Dobriansky Dr. David N.Rowe, Dr. Anthony Bouscarne, Lt. Col. Albert T.Koen (ret.), Walter Chopiowskij, Dr. Anthony Kubek, Capt. John McCain (ret.), Dr. Robert Morris, Fred Schlafly and J.A. Parker.



**MSI Leader Giorgio Almirante (left) greeting Senator James McClure from the USA at a WACL conference.**



These people represent almost everything important in the current power structure of the US extreme right, the American Security Council, The John Birch Society, The Heritage Foundation, the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies and the National Intelligence Study Center.