

## The Soviets' 36-year *nyet* to technology-control pacts

by Criton Zoakos, Editor-in-Chief

On June 19, 1946, a young Soviet diplomat at the United Nations cast one of the first vetos which were to earn him the appellation "Mr. Nyet." He rejected a U.S.-British-Canadian proposal, made on June 14, to create a supranational agency, a U.N. Atomic Energy Commission, for the purpose of dictating a policy of limits on scientific and technological development in all industrialized nations. The name of that proposal to put the genie of science back in the bottle was the "Baruch Plan." The veto came from Andrei Gromyko.

Thirty-one years later, in April 1977, a much older Gromyko received Cyrus Vance, then Secretary of State, in Moscow, to negotiate the final details of the SALT II agreement. Vance proposed that the agreements, in preparation for SALT III, include provisions for voluntary constraints on scientific and technological growth. Gromyko, once again, said "*nyet*." Vance retreated from Moscow, SALT II was never ratified, and an era ended in world politics. That era had begun in August 1963 when the two superpowers had signed the nuclear test ban treaty and subsequently embarked, after the virtual destruction of the U.S. military establishment's morale by Robert S. McNamara, into Henry Kissinger's SALT I and SALT II diplomacy.

Weeks prior to Gromyko's April 1977 *nyet*, certain extraordinary events led Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., founder of this review, and his collaborators at the Fusion Energy Foundation, to conclude that the Soviet Union was proceeding with dispatch toward the development of high-energy beam weapons which would have the capacity to knock out intercontinental ballistic missiles in flight: the ultimate defense against nuclear terror (see Special Report).

The conclusions of Mr. LaRouche, Dr. Steven Bardwell, and others among LaRouche's scientific collaborators were later reiterated by Gen. George Keegan, formerly chief of Air Force Intelligence. However, these conclusions were

then, and are to this day, hotly contested, to the point of hysterical denial, by the vast majority of the "arms control" establishment. Until a mere few months ago, this group denied the technical feasibility of these weapons. Feasibility being easily provable among qualified scientists, the "arms control" establishment is now trying to deny both the fact that the Soviet Union is developing these weapons and the theory and technologies which make them feasible. When presented with evidence that the U.S.S.R. is in fact engaged in their development, the "arms control" crowd falls back to its ultimate argument: but we must not develop them. We are certain that we can arrive at a negotiated agreement with the Soviets to have neither side develop these capabilities.

But since the advent of the atom bomb in June 1945, there has been no single instance in which the U.S.S.R. agreed to self-impose limitations on the growth of science and technology, civilian or military. Moreover, there is evidence that from June 1945 to this day, Soviet policy makers have understood the so-called arms race not as an arms race, but as a science and technology race.

Thus, Gromyko said "*nyet*" in 1946 when the United States had total atomic monopoly. That monopoly was broken with the explosion of the first Soviet A-bomb in August 1949, which established a brief period of stalemate, to be followed by a race for the development of the hydrogen bomb. The Soviets achieved a deliverable H-bomb a few months before the first U.S. H-weapon of May 21, 1956.

From that moment on, the race for the H-bomb was replaced by the race for the development of intercontinental ballistic missiles which could deliver the H-bomb. By 1962 both superpowers had developed enough ICBMs, stationed within their own national territories, to be capable of destroying each other. The usefulness of intermediate-range missiles, stationed on the soil of allied nations, came to an end.

The technological race for the manufacture of either warheads or boosters to carry them, also came to an end. Hence, the test ban treaty of August 1963.

Henry Kissinger's masters proceeded to develop a doctrine which reassured them that this state of affairs could finally lead to international agreements placing science and technological growth back in the bottle. They gradually forced the United States into "post-industrialism." The Soviets, by contrast, launched into their most ambitious ever technological race, which at that time did not appear to be an "arms race." They started graduating unprecedented numbers of scientists and engineers while the number of American students in these disciplines started dwindling dangerously. For the past 10 years, they have outnumbered the United States 250,000 to 50,000 *per year* in such graduates.

Then came the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1981, and the types of economic problems that Soviet society is obliged to solve in the course of the 1980s. The evidence begins to emerge that not only have they made the decisions to pursue policies which lead them to technologies relevant to E-beam development, but also that they have no economic choice but to pursue these technologies.

And what of Kissinger's patrons? Their 36-year strategy has now been laid in ruins around them. These people, the small, tightly knit grouping which had succeeded in dictating U.S. science and defense technology policy since the formation in 1941 of the National Defense Research Committee, must either jettison its long-standing anti-science bias (and with it Henry Kissinger) or lose forever its enormous economic and political power.

The group is the London-oriented East Coast alliance of oligarchic families organized around the Morgan bank, the New York Council on Foreign Relations, Harvard, MIT, Yale, and Princeton. Its military and science policy today is represented by the "European Security Study" (ESECS) Group, formed in 1982. Its leaders include Carroll Wilson, Robert Bowie, McGeorge Bundy, Milton Katz, Marshall Schulman, and Richard Ullman of the *New York Times*. Carroll Wilson was one of the original anti-science leaders of the 1940s to whom Gromyko's initial "*nyet*" had been addressed; McGeorge Bundy is the son-in-law of Dean Acheson who was also on the 1946 "Bernard Baruch team" vetoed by the Soviets. Marshall Schulman is the kept house pet of Averell Harriman, who never gave up on trying to convince the Soviets to give up on scientific growth. In addition to Morgan, the family interests of Rockefeller, Cabot-Lodge, Peabody, Mellon, Biddle-Duke, et al. are all represented in this policy grouping. Thomas Cabot, the man who, together with Harriman, cashiered Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is still in full personal control over what goes on at Harvard University, Kissinger's alma mater and the home of Milton Katz, Carroll Wilson and the late James Conant—the first head of the Atomic Energy Commission, founder in 1941 of the Office of Scientific Research and Development and grandfather of the anti-science bias now pervading the United States. Con-

ant was the president of Harvard when Kissinger first enrolled there, already recruited into the Kim Philby-Burgess-Maclean-Sir Isaiah Berlin group of the British intelligence service.

This oligarchical group groomed Kissinger as its controlled spokesman of a policy developed during 1954-55, at the time when the H-bomb was being developed. That policy, presented in the book *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, envisaged an eventual stalemate in strategic weapons which would ultimately paralyze the ability of the two superpowers to act in the world arena, thus leaving great scope for action to lesser powers. The idea was to exploit the superpower stalemate for the purpose of promoting the British Round Table's old scheme of restoring the British Commonwealth to a position of world pre-eminence, managing the "balance of power" under the British crown.

The book was written in the course of a 14-month study group at the Council on Foreign Relations and, by arrangement, was given Henry Kissinger's byline. Members of the study group which dictated the policy were: Carroll Wilson, Gordon Dean, friend of James Conant and his successor at the AEC, George Franklin, representing Nelson Rockefeller, William Diebold, Robert B. Amory Jr, Thomas Finletter, Paul Nitze, James Gavin, and Henry Kissinger. Kissinger had been recommended by McGeorge Bundy and accepted by George Franklin.

The same people continued to promote Kissinger's career. In 1961 McGeorge Bundy appointed Kissinger a consultant to the National Security Council until President Kennedy saw the security files on Kissinger and booted him out for his London-KGB connections. After Kennedy's assassination, which McGeorge Bundy helped cover up, Kissinger was appointed to the State Department in 1965 by Henry Cabot Lodge, then ambassador to Saigon. Shortly thereafter he became the presidential adviser on National Security and inaugurated the SALT I-Salt II era. That era is over, as of April 1977. The U.S.S.R. is proceeding ahead of the United States in the science and technology race. The E-beam weapons are merely a military application within the total package of high-energy policies which the Soviet leadership considers indispensable for their economy's survival. The United States continues in the morass of "post-industrial society" and environmentalist policies.

If the Soviet Union is the only one to develop these technologies and their military applications, then we shall either live in a one superpower world or we shall have a world war trying to avoid Soviet supremacy. If both the United States and the Soviet Union move ahead in the new scientific and technological domain, then, world peace, as Mr. LaRouche emphasizes, will be the product of the degree to which the two superpowers will cooperate to accelerate the growth of science and technology to rapidly industrialize the developing sector and to lead mankind in the colonization of the solar system and the conquest of the world beyond.

Science will ridicule the boring banalities of Dr. Kissinger's "balance of power" babbling.