

Disarray grows in Establishment ranks as technology breakout looms

“On March 4, 1984, former undersecretary of state Leslie H. Gelb published in the *New York Times* Sunday Magazine one of those articles which reveal secrets much bigger than their authors’ intentions,” remarked *EIR* editor-in-chief Criton Zoakos in New York. Zoakos is an associate of Mr. Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination this year, and also intelligence director for LaRouche’s philosophical association, the International Caucus of Labor Committees. He was referring to Leslie Gelb’s article titled “Is The Nuclear Threat Manageable?”

“To appreciate what Gelb is unintentionally betraying, you ought to read an analysis published in *EIR* by Lyndon LaRouche on Feb. 28, 1984 titled ‘Confusion Among European-American Elites,’” Zoakos said. He added, “The Gelb piece reflects desperation now gripping the U.S. Eastern Establishment and their British cousins over the fact that the Soviet military junta is now in a military-technological breakout mode, contrary to earlier Russian promises which our establishment policy elite had imagined had been extracted in the beginning of the Kissinger era back in 1968-69. Gelb’s piece also betrays the fact that the top layers of this elite are in the middle of a veritable slugfest over what science management and technology management policy to pursue. At this time, the underlying cultural implications of a future science and technology policy are much more ‘up front’ in this confined elite slugfest than the otherwise urgent issues of strategic security of the West.”

The grip of Bertrand Russell

“Unfortunately, this group of policy makers still does not possess the qualifications to resolve this debate, nor will it develop such until it succeeds, if ever, to get itself out of the hypnotic grip of what Lord Bertrand Russell and the Pugwash movement misled them to consider science, science policy, and scientific outlook,” Mr. Zoakos continued. “LaRouche has been trying to educate these fellows on this subject years before I met him back in 1968. They have been too stubborn for their own good. Now that they face the shambles of their policy, as the Gelb piece indicates, what do you have? The European Security Study (ESECS) group out in Boston is arguing that the United States and the alliance must quickly

return to the cultural orientation of scientific and technological excellence. They then mess up on what they consider such excellence to be. The senior fellows in London [Lord Carrington] are torn between going for an outright surrender to the Russians and opting for some incompetent ‘High Frontier’ version. Senior alliance leaders on the continent, especially Germany and France, have made their ‘institutional decisions’ to go with President Reagan’s March 23, 1983 policy of getting on with the development and deployment of space-based anti-missile laser beam weapons and related technologies, which is closer to what LaRouche has been proposing as a competent war-avoidance option. But no consensus is in sight for what was once the proudly unified and well-orchestrated policy elite of the Atlantic community. And there will not be either consensus or clarity of policy unless they purge out of their bloodstream all the ideas and habits and methods of policy which are associated with the ‘Kissinger era’ of the alliance from approximately 1967-69 to date.

“Back in the summer of 1968,” Zoakos went on, “a few months before Henry A. Kissinger joined the U.S. government, the entire policy-making elite of America’s Eastern Establishment, together with their British ‘cousins’ around Lord Solly Zuckerman and Alexander King, took a very long bet with history, in a highly secret meeting in the suburbs of Paris. Then-young Zbigniew Brzezinski, present at the meeting, put on paper some of the decisions made and published them under the book title *The Technetronic Society*.

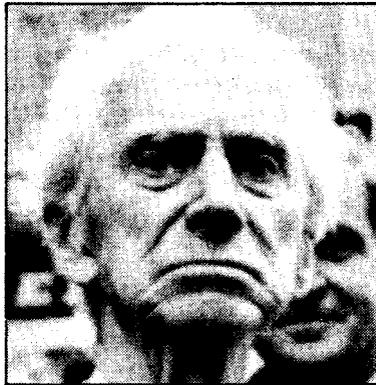
“Now, 16 years later, the March 4, 1984 *New York Times* publishes a long and tedious call to arms by Leslie Gelb which informs us that those still surviving among the bettors of 1968 are recognizing, with growing hysteria, that history has cheated them and they are about to lose the bet. The bet was that they would successfully terminate all undesirable progress in technology and also in science, and preserve their ability to control and manage social affairs.”

Who placed the bet?

“The bettors included the best names of the European-American policy elite: McGeorge and William Bundy, Cyrus Vance, Averell Harriman (then in Paris negotiating the Viet-



Leslie Gelb concedes that the Soviet leadership hasn't wrecked the U.S.S.R. the way the U.S. elite agreed to wreck America.



Gelb fails to point out that Bertrand Russell and his heirs were the arbiters of the West's renunciation of technological progress.

nam affair), the chief science administrators from Tavistock, Harvard, MIT, Stanford Institute, and so forth, the chief executive officers of the major weapons manufacturing corporations and the 'high-tech' corporate elite of Boston's suburbs. Canada's chief Malthusian Maurice Strong was there, and so was the Club of Rome's Aurelio Peccei. Robert Strange McNamara was spending his last days as secretary of defense, in which capacity he had already completed the notorious STRAT-X Study which had established the limits within which American technology and weapons application would be allowed to move in the decades to come. Kissinger was commuting between the Paris conference and Washington trying to manipulate both the Nixon and Humphrey campaigns.

"The problem was, and is," LaRouche's aide stated, "that the bettors were educated in the best Lord Bertrand Russell and the previous decade's Pugwash movement had to offer. They were also armed with the latest conclusions of Tavistock's Rapoport Report, strongly urging, for 'psychological, sociological and political' reasons, the early termination of America's then technological upsurge associated with the Space Program."

The premise

"Then they made their fateful decision: A perpetual nuclear strategic balance was envisaged on the horizon, to merge

at some future point into a dimly defined East-West imperial condominium, all based on a strategy of stifling and ultimately killing the West's motors of technological and scientific forward motion. A series of long-term scenarios and strategies was pulled off the drawing boards whose implementation would presumably cause a gigantic cultural transformation, a 'paradigm shift,' as they then called it, which would expunge the West's hereditary cultural preference for technological and scientific progress." Zoakos then added with pointed emphasis: "*The ultimate premise of the entire enterprise was Lord Russell's axiomatic assertion that the 'arms race' causes war and that technological progress causes the 'arms race.'*"

"Lord Russell, of course, had never bothered proving his assertion, as usual based on shoddy thinking. However, the spirit of Lord Russell and of his Pugwash Movement had already thoroughly seeped into the bone and marrow of the leading participants of that fateful 1968 Paris Conference. Most of them scions of oligarchical families with long pedigrees, some faithful corporate executive servants of the same oligarchical families, and others merely aspiring academic sycophants, they were all predisposed to the mental habits of Lord Bertrand Russell upon whom they had already bestowed the appellation of the 'greatest philosopher of the 20th century.' At any rate, amid this tide of banality, the great decision was taken," which, Zoakos explained, was implemented as follows.

"McGeorge Bundy went off to make his arrangements with senior KGB officers including Kosygin's son-in-law Dzhermen Gvishiani, with whom he founded the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis in Vienna. The Ford Foundation, the Aspen Institute, the Carnegie Endowment and others started a massive funding of a then nonexistent environmentalist movement."

The arms-control gambit

"The skids were greased for Henry A. Kissinger to enter the government. Dobrynin in Washington and the Marshals in Moscow were told to expect major United States proposals for arms control. From Paris, Harriman was sending emissaries to Moscow promising that if the Soviet government agreed to enter arms-control negotiations then he, Harriman, would guarantee that the United States would get out of Vietnam (and maybe out of Asia, was the implication). One of the emissaries was Vance. One of the recipients in Moscow was Army General (later Marshal) Nikolai V. Ogarkov.

"Moscow's senior gamemasters could hardly conceal their enthusiasm. They were being offered a proposal according to which the West would undertake to junk its one characteristic cultural distinction, its organic drive for scientific and technological progress, and thus become a society culturally akin to their own. The price asked of the Soviets was that they enter an arms control relationship, what later became known as the SALT era.

“What came of the project?” Zoakos asked. “Now, 16 years later, after SALT I, SALT II, START, when ‘Green parties’ have won seats in parliaments, and environmental regulations have gutted whole advanced industries, and environmentalist cults have saturated our public life, Leslie H. Gelb, the national security editor of the *New York Times*, a ‘scholar’ in the Carnegie Endowment and Cyrus Vance’s trusted undersecretary of state for politico-military affairs, writes in the March 4, 1984 *New York Times*: ‘In the past, revolutions in nuclear technology came singly; now they are coming in one overwhelming package. The first revolution was from atomic weapons to far more devastating nuclear weapons. The second was from single-warhead to multiple-warhead missiles. But neither changed the basic idea that nuclear war could not be won. The revolutions on the horizon now threaten that idea. . . . All technological pieces of a “winning” puzzle could be put in place by [the end of the century]: anti-satellite weapons, missile warheads with improved accuracies, anti-submarine warfare capabilities, and defense against ballistic missiles.’”

Gelb’s confession

Quoting from the Sunday magazine text before him, Zoakos continued: “Bewildered by what appears to him a runaway growth of technology, Gelb writes: ‘Now, however, the question really is whether technology and procedures for controlling technology are taking us beyond [these] limited and practical choices and instead of providing solutions, are becoming the larger part of the problem. In the last few years and in the years immediately ahead, seed money has been and will be spent for revolutionary weapons. . . . None of these weapons systems are now operational and the key decisions whether to develop and deploy them will be made in the next few defense budgets. . . . [T]hose who favor a big ABM system—with space-based lasers to hit Soviet missiles as they are rising, other weapons to attack them in space, and ground-based missiles—have a powerful following inside the Administration.’ Gelb finally concludes with the following, which indicates that the old 1968 bet with history may have already been lost:

“‘. . . What has to be understood now is that the nuclear peace of the last 40 years could be transformed into a nuclear nightmare. What is in the offing is not simply another weapons system or two, not just another phase of the old arms race, but a package of technological breakthroughs that could revolutionize strategic capabilities and thinking. To be sure, there is time before all of these technologies mature into reliable weapons systems. But not much time. . . . Most lamentable, there seems to be a habit of mind developing among Soviet and American officials that the problems cannot be solved, *that technology cannot be checked*, a kind of resignation and complacency.’” Putting aside the magazine, LaRouche’s aide went on:

“Leslie Gelb and his patron Cyrus Vance of the *New York*

Times are two of the most sullen and determined opponents of Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., the Democratic presidential hopeful, for reasons intimately associated with the lost wager of 1968. I cannot resist recalling that I, as a young man, began my association with Mr. LaRouche some time in 1968, perhaps a few weeks after the notorious NATO-sponsored secret conference in Paris where the fateful policy against science and technology had been adapted. Through all these years of apprenticeship and association, I have watched Mr. LaRouche do nothing else better and more effectively than refute and debunk the premises and assumptions which went into that Paris 1968 secret conference, the assumptions of Lord Bertrand Russell I referred to earlier.

“Each time LaRouche offered a new refutation of those assumptions, we had to endure yet another rampage of Eastern Establishment rage. Each time LaRouche offered them an alternate set of policies for securing the peace, he was greeted with another wave of hysterical slanders and physical threats. Each time he warned them against the growing dangers of nuclear nightmare resulting from their Russellite anti-science policies, new insulting catcalls were thrown in his way and new attempts were hatched against his life.”

Does he have any answers?

“Now, our good Leslie H. Gelb comes along to finally admit that ‘the nuclear peace could be transformed into a nuclear nightmare.’ How true! But can he give us the reasons why? Or the means of how to avert it? To propose, as he does, that we should attempt further controls against technology is by now a moot point since the military junta in Moscow is not about to heed the advice. To claim that this state of affairs came about for reasons other than the policies adopted at the Russellite conclave of 1968 would be absurd: No other policies were carried out in the strategic field since then but the policies to which he subscribes. Those policies, therefore, are the cause of the emerging ‘nuclear nightmare.’

“From what we are daily observing in backstage Washington around the subject of LaRouche leaves no doubt that the levels of growing hysteria against LaRouche are associated with the growing realization that the basic long-term policies of LaRouche’s political and philosophical adversaries are patently bankrupt by now. LaRouche’s critiques of the Russellite anti-science policy orientation have been well studied and discussed in these Establishment circles over a period of years. On numerous occasions, I happened to have delivered crucial strategic writings of LaRouche’s on the subject to such places as the Aspen Institute, the Council on Foreign Relations, and elsewhere. It is known that the debate over LaRouche’s critique has raged for a while in the secret enclaves of national security policy making, in a climate far different than that of the public altercations between frozen silences and outrageous slanders. Yet the Establishment’s consensus has remained: Silence LaRouche at all costs,” he concluded.