



The KGB Mata Haris deployed against beam weapons

by Kathleen Klenetsky

On May 23, the House of Representatives voted 328-181 for an amendment to the FY 1985 defense authorization bill banning further testing of U.S. anti-satellite weapons. Sponsored by Reps. George Brown (D-Calif.) and Larry Coughlin (R-Pa.), the amendment will cripple U.S. efforts to catch up with Soviet ASAT capabilities, handing the Soviets yet another advantage in this crucial area of national defense. The ban on ASAT testing, in turn, will severely hamper the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), the program announced by President Reagan on March 23, 1983 to provide the United States with a sophisticated beam-weapon defense against nuclear attack.

Passage of the Brown-Coughlin amendment can be traced directly to an obscure Washington-based think-tank called the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space (ISCOS), which has been colluding with the Soviet embassy to see to it that the United States will never match Soviet strategic defense efforts.

By their own admission, ISCOS personnel have been conduiting legislation drafted at the Soviet embassy in Washington to Capitol Hill, where it has been subsequently introduced by some of the nation's best-known legislators.

ISCOS was founded by Carol Rosin, a former teacher who insinuated herself into the U.S. aerospace and defense community during the 1970s, and now palms herself off as an expert on issues involving outer space. ISCOS maintains close relationships not only with the Soviet embassy and the usual assortment of "peace" groups, but also with the U.S. Defense Department and the Heritage Foundation, the self-styled conservative bastion which is the principal sponsor of Lt. Gen. Danny Graham's bogus plan for space defense, High Frontier.

In fact, Rosin has disclosed that she maintains an intimate friendship with one John Bosma and his wife, Carol Henson Bosma. A former student radical, Bosma is now a leading member of the High Frontier group, and holds an official position at Heritage as well. According to congressional sources, Heritage has been meeting regularly with the number-two man at the Soviet embassy since February, and investigators are trying to determine whether Rosin helped facilitate this rather peculiar relationship.

Rosin's real purpose, as she and her associates have ad-

mitted in recent interviews, is to destroy U.S. attempts to construct a defense against nuclear attack. "Our main goal is to alert people to the dangers of the weaponization of space," Rosin informed a reporter. "We are working very closely with the Soviets on this."

This is no idle boast. Rosin's institute sponsored two private events in May which brought together members of Congress and representatives from the U.S. media, the defense industry, and the military to confer with a group of visiting high-level Soviet officials: Georgii Arbatov of Moscow's U.S.A. and Canada Institute, Yevgenii Velikhov, vice-president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, and Roald Sagdeev, the Soviet laser expert, whom Rosin says she has known for several years.

At the first event, a reception at Sen. Claiborne Pell's (D-R.I.) palatial residence, Rosin and Sagdeev agreed to co-author a book on cooperative ventures in space. "We just decided on the spot," said Rosin. "I wanted to show other people that agreements like this can be made in small, informal gatherings, and that's important."

The second ISCOS gathering was a luncheon for congressmen, attended by Reps. George Brown and Mel Levine. Both Brown and Levine are working closely with ISCOS to push legislation aimed at hamstringing the SDI. In late March, they launched the so-called Coalition for the Peaceful Uses of Space, whose membership list is dominated by organizations associated with the "one worldist" orientation of Bertrand Russell and Leo Szilard (see article, p. 51)

The anti-ASAT coalition

One key outcome of the ISCOS-Soviet collaboration has been the escalating attacks on the U.S. ASAT program, which ISCOS has been coordinating with the Russians since last summer at the latest. In an April 23 press release, ISCOS boasted that it had "played a role in setting up the August 1983 meeting between the late Soviet Premier [sic] Yuri Andropov and a delegation of six U.S. senators in Moscow, at which Andropov announced a unilateral ASAT moratorium and proposed a space weapons treaty."

The press release, issued after Rosin had testified at the Democratic Party's platform hearings on foreign policy, also said that ISCOS "had provided delegation members, led by

Claiborne Pell, with briefings on the Soviet space weapons position, as well as earlier Soviet proposals,” and had “also worked with delegation members and the Soviet government to produce the Andropov statement.”

Rosin revealed in a recent interview that Andropov’s statement was a key part of the operation cooked up by the Russians and helped along by her institute and other Soviet collaborators in the United States to force the United States to abandon its ASAT project:

We got a statement out of Andropov announcing a unilateral ASAT moratorium. Andropov agreed to dismantle existing ASATs. . . . This is how it happened: I found some senators going to Moscow [last summer]. I asked one of them if he would suggest an anti-space thing in his meeting with Andropov. I also drew up a proposal on this and gave it to the Soviet embassy—the Soviets are very cooperative with us. Somehow, this message got through to Andropov, and he said, “We will do.” He called TASS in when he was meeting with the senators and announced a complete ban on anti-satellite weapons.

After letting that cat out of the bag, Rosin proceeded to describe how she came up with her proposal:

There was a very high-level group of people in the Pentagon who are very concerned about the weaponization of space. . . . One of them told me that if I could get the Soviets to make a statement about ASATs, then they would be able to stop the ASAT tests. He told me, “If you can get that, I think we can hold up the ASATs.” And as a result of the Andropov statement, all of a sudden a technical problem was identified in the U.S. ASAT program, and that has held up testing. . . . I couldn’t tell you for sure that they found the problem after looking hard for one, but that’s how some things happen. I know.

Shortly thereafter, ISCOS went into high gear to secure passage of legislation that would prohibit any further ASAT testing. According to Judith Schmidmann, who handles ISCOS’s legislative work, the institute not only had significant input into the development of the Brown-Coughlin amendment, but had done “a pretty comprehensive sweep through the list” of congressmen to line up support for the measure.

The Space Policy Working Group

The destruction of the U.S. ASAT program is by no means ISCOS’s first victory. As described elsewhere in this issue, ISCOS worked with the Soviet embassy in drafting Rep. Joe Moakley’s House Joint Resolution 120, the premier anti-beam defense legislation in Congress, and has had a hand in virtually every bill or amendment introduced on Capitol Hill targeting the SDI (see article, page 49).

This has been accomplished primarily through the Space



Soviet Academician Yevgenii Velikhov (right) meets Jeremy Stone of the Federation of American Scientists (left), in the U.S.S.R. in November 1983.

Policy Working Group (SPWG), a congressional caucus which Rosin founded at a meeting in her Maryland home early last year to work out a strategy for undermining the U.S. beam-weapon effort.

Oriented toward staffers of key congressmen and senators, the SPWG holds meetings every week on the Hill, alternating between the House and the Senate. The caucus’s most regular attendees come from the offices of Reps. Joe Moakley (D-Mass.), Mel Levine (D-Calif.), George Brown (D-Calif.), John Seiberling (D-Ohio), Robert Kastenmeier (D-Wisc.), Jim Coughlin (R-Pa.), Pat Schroeder (D-Colo.), Tim Wirth (D-Colo.), Les Aspin (D-Wisc.), Norm Dicks (D-Wash.), Al Gore (D-Tenn.), Ed Markey (D-N.Y.), James Leach (R-Iowa), and Sens. Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Spark Matsunaga (D-Hawaii), and Larry Pressler (R-S.D.).

According to Rosin and her assistants, the SPWG has helped produce such key pieces of legislation as HJ Resolution 531, which calls for the maintenance of the 1972 ABM Treaty, the Brown-Coughlin anti-ASAT amendment, and HJ Resolution 536, which calls for “cooperative ventures in space” instead of an “arms race in space.”

This last is a key angle which Rosin and her coterie are now pursuing. Rosin explained that ISCOS finds it more effective to attack the beam-defense program from a “positive” standpoint: “cooperation in space.” Asked whether she had cleared this with her pals at the Soviet embassy, Rosin confirmed that she had been encouraged by them to go with this approach. “They want this very much,” she said. “I’m convinced they’re sincere.”

Soviet “sincerity” extends to the recruitment of U.S. space scientists to the anti-beam effort. As an aide to Sen. Spark Matsunaga, a member of Rosin’s SPWG and sponsor of a resolution calling for U.S.-Soviet cooperation in space, explained in a recent interview:

There is a lot of potential for this as an alternative to Star Wars; this could serve as an alternative challenge. The Soviets have shown that they are more and more open in their desire for an exchange of information with scientists from other countries. . . . We're getting most of our support from people who are opposed to Star Wars, but there is also a new constituency, U.S. space scientists, whom we are beginning to bring on board.

Matsunaga's office, described by the anti-beam Federation of American Scientists as "the main force behind Soviet-U.S. cooperation in space," has been in touch with Soviet representatives on the issue and Matsunaga himself recently met with Sagdeev, Arbatov, and Velikhov at a luncheon sponsored by the Brookings Institution.

Rosin declares that her main personal focus at present is "winning over scientists to my perspective." She disclosed that she is "spending a lot of time" with an eminent astrophysicist who has written widely in favor of beam defense. "I'm in the process of trying to change Dr. X around," through the ploy of "cooperative ventures in space," she said. "I'm trying to find out if he'll meet with the Soviets on this."

Freezeniks, the KGB, and the Pentagon

Rosin is something of an expert at brainwashing scientists. She reportedly latched on to rocket pioneer Werner von Braun while they were both working at Fairchild Industries in the 1970s. Rosin claims that she became his protégé, and became interested in space issues under his tutelage. Be that as it may, Rosin capitalized on her relationship with von Braun to wangle her way into TRW and other military/aerospace companies as a consultant. Rosin claims that a turning point in her life came when she attended the United Nations Unispace conference in Vienna in 1982, and realized that "there is a lot of worldwide support to stop the weaponization of space." Out of this experience came her decision to set up ISCOS.

Rosin's ISCOS interfaces with such organizations as the Federation of American Scientists, the Harvard-MIT anti-beam crew, and space groups like the cultist L-5 Society. It has collaborators at the United Nations, Western European and Third World embassies, as well as the Soviet embassy and the Heritage Foundation.

ISCOS's subversion extends into the core of the U.S. defense establishment. The ISCOS board features such top-level people as Ed Winchester, the Controller of the Pentagon, and Bill Johnson, vice-president of Fairchild Industries, a major defense contractor. The kooky Delta Force cult in the U.S. military is represented on the ISCOS board by Jim Chanin.

Other ISCOS board members include science fiction writer Isaac Asimov; Barbara Marx Hubbard and Willis Harmon, leaders of the "Aquarian Conspiracy"; Alla Massavich, a Soviet stellar expert; Robert von Pagenhardt, professor at the

Naval Post-Graduate Institute and a close friend of Rosin; Jim Hickman of Esalen's East-West program; Calin Rosetti, program manager of the European Space Agency in Paris; Greg Fess of the Department of Energy (Rosin's ex-husband); and United Nations Assistant Secretary-General Robert Mueller, a devotee of Jesuit death-cultist Teilhard de Chardin, who runs most of the U.N.'s peace and disarmament programs.

In addition to this public board, Rosin claims to have a group of 15 "underground advisers," drawn primarily from the Pentagon and the aerospace industry. These people, whose names she says she would never divulge "even under sodium pentathol, I'm so brainwashed," write much of her material, including on the "weaponization of space."

Rosin's international links

ISCOS also has extensive international networks. Currently, the outfit is helping coordinate the U.S. side of a major international anti-beam-weapon conference scheduled for July 7-8 at the University of Göttingen in West Germany. The meeting, entitled "Responsibility for Peace: Scientists Warn Against the Militarization of Space," is being held under the aegis of a West German freezenik group called "Natural Scientists for Peace and Disarmament." According to ISCOS's Judith Schmidmann, the conference—which is expected to attract approximately 3,000 scientists, lawmakers, and others—is receiving "a lot of support from the West German government." The main goal of the conference, she says, "is to produce a draft multilateral treaty against the weaponization of space."

Such outspoken foes of beam defense as Richard Garwin of the IBM Corporation and Kosta Tsipis of MIT have been invited to attend, and Rep. George Brown has agreed to speak. According to Schmidmann, the Soviets have also been approached and are simply "waiting to see who from the United States will be going before they decide whether to participate."

ISCOS is also mounting an international anti-beam initiative of its own: Susan Savage, the outfit's international coordinator, disclosed that she is coordinating a campaign to get every head of state in the world to send a personal letter to President Reagan by early next year calling on him to halt the arms race in space. Savage said that the response so far has been "extremely positive," and that she expects to present the letters to Congress by March 1985, "to help them become aware of what the world community feels about these questions."

Asked whether the Soviets will be asked to send such a letter to Reagan, Savage replied: "Their signature will be solicited. I will not be doing that solicitation. Carol will, because she maintains the Soviet, the uh, U.S.-Soviet relations aspect. . . . We'll be working together on it, but she'll be the one who actually will do it because she's got the real channels available to her. They'll listen to her; they wouldn't know who I was."