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Dossier

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# Role of Lloyd Cutler exposes aims of Trilaterals in 'Greenpeace' affair

by an EIR Investigative Team

*What follows are edited portions of an EIR dossier exposing the international conspiracy behind the promotion of the "Greenpeace Affair," which was released at a well-attended press conference in Paris on Sept. 4.*

With the announcement by "Greenpeace" leader David McTaggart on Aug. 29 that Washington lawyer Lloyd Cutler had agreed, free of charge, to be Greenpeace's attorney in its prospective suit against the government of France for its alleged involvement in blowing up the Greenpeace ship, "Rainbow Warrior," in July, we have irrefutable evidence of the nature of the deal being arranged by high-level Trilateral Commission officials with the Soviet Union, for bringing Europe into the Soviet sphere of influence over the years to come.

The Trilateral Commission has chosen to make France its playground for destabilization activities over the months ahead. From Oct. 25 to 27, the European branch of the Trilateral Commission will be meeting in Paris.

Whatever the intricacies of the Greenpeace affair itself, the Trilateral Commission has found this to be a most convenient vehicle for carrying out its strategic objective, in the months before the planned Reagan-Gorbachov summit, of undermining U.S.-European strategic cooperation, particularly on the Strategic Defense Initiative.

As *EIR* has been reporting, summer 1985 has seen a crescendo of propaganda from the Trilateral Commission—the supranational think tank formed by the Rockefeller family in the early 1970s of individuals from the United States, Western Europe, and Japan—on behalf of withdrawing U.S. troops from Europe and massively scaling down American commitment to the Western alliance. The explosion of the Greenpeace affair in France and the Tiedge spy scandal in West Germany, where an East German intelligence agent defected from a high post in the West German intelligence service, have fueled new Trilateral demands for dumping the European allies as allegedly "unreliable." Henry Kissinger and Zbigniew Brzezinski, who took turns serving in the U.S. cabinet and then as director of the Trilateral Commission

when out of government, have been the most prominent spokesmen for this policy.

## The case of Lloyd Cutler

- Lloyd Cutler has been an active member, from the years of its inception to the most recent period, of the Trilateral Commission.

- Lloyd Cutler represents the "inside" of the Jimmy Carter White house. He was Carter's "special counsel," and played an important role in some of the most scandalous of the Carter administration's international policies, including the protracted Iran-hostage negotiations with the Khomeini regime, and the so-called Billygate affair, involving influence-peddling of Carter's brother Billy with Libya's Colonel Qaddafi. He is one of many figures whose activities during the latter 1970s caused the Carter administration to be known as the Trilateral administration.

- Lloyd Cutler, according to reliable information provided by influentials in both Europe and the United States, plays an important "consultancy," or private advisory role to the State Department, especially to that division headed until recently by the new American ambassador to Bonn, Richard R. Burt. Cutler reportedly has had a substantial impact in shaping U.S. policy toward Europe, the Middle East, and the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative, especially in conjunction with his former law partner and former North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission, Gerard C. Smith.

He is also a collaborator of a private "old boys" group known as "The Live Oak," committed to undermining the Strategic Defense Initiative; easing Western Europe into the Soviet sphere of influence; and destabilizing those Western nations and institutions which might be mobilized, to stop Soviet plans for creating a "Third Roman Empire" based in Moscow.

## 'Old boys' from Cravath, Swaine, Moore

The key to Lloyd Cutler's pedigree is his former employment, through around 1962, in the prestigious New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine, and Moore.

Law firms like Cravath, et al. function as "special operations" centers for powerful families and Wall Street financial houses. The firm was formed in 1819, specializing in railroad securities, through which activity it later became closely associated with the financial interests centered around the Kuhn, Loeb houses, and its senior partners, Jacob Schiff and Otto Kahn. The firm has had a special legal-advisory role to the Standard Oil Company, and, through this, to the Rockefeller financial interests. Many of the senior partners have served as board members to Chase Manhattan and other leading banks.

One senior partner in recent years, for example, has been Roswell Gilpatric, member of the Rockefeller Study Group, and longtime personal lawyer to the late Nelson Rockefeller.

One of the firm's powerhouses earlier in this century, Paul D. Cravath, was founding secretary of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, offshoot of Great Britain's "Round Table" group and of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. From 1924 to 1946, another senior partner at Cravath, Swaine was John J. McCloy, Sr., the architect of the postwar occupation policy in West Germany, and the senior "old boy" adviser of the Rockefeller-New York Council on Foreign Relations group. Still active in policy formulation, McCloy was a chief participant in the "East-West Project" of the Aspen Institute, a step-by-step manual for appeasing the Soviet Union, and for reaching a "New Yalta" deal.

A former partner of Cravath, Swaine, W. Struve Hensel, later became a senior partner at the firm of Coudert Brothers, recently discovered to have been one of the funders of the Amis de la Terre (Friends of the Earth), an organization that collaborates closely with Greenpeace in the international environmentalist movement.

Cravath, Swaine, and Moore played the "inside" role in some of the worst wrecking operations against governments and intelligence services in the post-1973 period, including the Lockheed scandal in Japan and Italy, and the "Church Committee" hearings in the United States, which effectively decapitated the Central Intelligence Agency. Cravath, Swaine wrote and provided counsel for the Church Committee Report and actually ran the investigations into the CIA. Sen. Frank Church was merely a figurehead; the firm provided the intelligence reports for the Committee.

The Lockheed scandal, the central purpose of which was the political destruction of certain entrenched pro-industrial interests in Europe, Japan, and the United States, was coordinated by Senator Church's Committee on Multinational Corporations, which was staffed by Cravath, Swaine, and Moore personnel.

After training as a partner in the Cravath firm, Lloyd Cutler, in 1962, formed Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering as the Washington, D.C. office of Cravath, Swaine, and Moore. Among the clients that it has procured since its inception,

are: the *Washington Post*, Kaiser Industries, J.P. Morgan, American Express, and CBS-TV.

Like its parent, Wilmer, Cutler, and Pickering specializes in destabilizations of governments and national intelligence services, and, in the judgment of U.S. insiders, operates as part of the broader Cravath, Swaine, and Moore intelligence apparatus. One of Cutler's more noted suits, was conducted on behalf of the KGB-linked Common Cause organization of John Gardner, to reform "election abuses" uncovered during the "Watergate" affair in the United States. In the estimation of intelligence and security experts in the United States who are reviewing the relevant files, Lloyd Cutler played an important behind-the-scenes role in the Watergate affair, frequently communicating with the *New York Times'* James Reston and the *Washington Post's* editor Ben Bradlee, to keep up the drumbeat of propaganda against the Nixon administration.

Following the urban riots and wave of political assassinations of the mid-to-late 1960s, Lloyd Cutler was named to head the Presidential Commission on Violence and Civil Disorders, created by President Lyndon B. Johnson. In the Commission's report, all evidence that the murders of figures like Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King were part of a broader operation to undermine political institutions in the United States, was suppressed by Cutler and his task forces, and the "national character" of the United States was blamed for the events.

### The anti-SDI campaign

Among Lloyd Cutler's closest Trilateral Commission associates, are those waging the Eastern Liberal Establishment's war against the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative program, and, in particular, against the conception of transatlantic cooperation to achieve the SDI.

From the early years of Wilmer, Cutler, Pickering's existence, Cutler's chief co-partner was Gerard C. Smith, today the head of the National Coalition to Save the ABM Treaty, an organization formed in the 1983-84 period for the express purpose, of stopping the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. Smith, former head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, is, like Cutler, a member of the Trilateral Commission; for much of the 1970s, he was North American chairman of the commission.

Smith has, in recent years, gone on to form a consultancy firm, Consultants International. According to a reliable West German source, Cutler and Smith have been, through the 1980s, important private channels of communication between the Foreign Ministry of Hans-Dietrich Genscher and Washington, in policies pertaining to the SDI, European-American relations, and the Middle East. Said one source close to Genscher, in a 1983 discussion: "It actually matters little to us, who the secretary of state is, at any given moment in the United States. For us, continuity is guaranteed, through

private consultancy channels, through people like Lloyd Cutler and Gerard C. Smith." In one referenced case, during the early months of 1984, the source emphasized that Lloyd Cutler was intervening in U.S. policymaking in the Middle East, arguing for a greater emphasis on Syria in the region.

During 1983, a special West German investigator discovered that Cutler and Smith were working with leading Trilateral Commission figures, particularly Carter administration arms negotiator Paul Warnke, in efforts to stop the SDI. Warnke advised the investigator to consult Cutler and Smith, in preference to himself, since they had "more access to the government."

Smith, one of the "old boys" in the U.S. antinuclear movement, at the level of the East Coast Establishment figures behind this movement, is a member of the so-called Gang of Four, which stands in opposition to the SDI. Other members include: McGeorge Bundy, former U.S. National Security Adviser, and nominal "head" of the U.S. Eastern Liberal Establishment; Robert Strange McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defense and former president of the World Bank; and George Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow.

In testimony before a U.S. congressional committee earlier this year, Smith proclaimed that the "folk sense" of the populations of Europe would provide a powerful continent-wide anti-SDI force across Europe.

Smith boasts about being one of the progenitors of the "nuclear nonproliferation" movement worldwide. He admits that the term "nonproliferation" originated with the late Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov, and was made fashionable in Western policymaking circles by the late U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, for whom Smith served, for a time, as an adviser.

Smith and Cutler are part of a circle of "insiders" on both sides of the Atlantic, who form an institution known as "The Live Oak." Formed during the Berlin and Cuban Missile Crises, its members include Henry Kissinger and Harvard University Trilateral Commission member Robert Bowie. It functions as a behind-the-scenes "crisis-management" channel to Moscow, with the primary purpose, today, of maintaining the strategic hegemony of the Mutual Assured Destruction doctrine, against President Reagan's new doctrine of Mutual Assured Survival, and of destabilizing any faction, or government, which is trying to mobilize the West to counter the growing Soviet threat to launch and win a third world war.

Smith's firm, Consultants International, brings together a nest of appeasers who are behind the decoupling and anti-SDI policies. One of Consultants International's chief figures is Henry Owen, responsible for economic policy at the Brookings Institution, and a member of the Trilateral Commission. One of Owen's Brookings Institution cohorts, Trilateral Commission member Helmut Sonnenfeldt, is the Kis-

singer-linked former U.S. State Department official who is a chief mentor of Richard R. Burt. Sonnenfeldt and Kissinger put together the core of the U.S. State Department's European Affairs division, including most of Burt's prime assistants in recent years, including R. Mark Palmer, Mark Dobbins, and Robert Blackwell. Dobbins has now become the chief Embassy assistant to Richard Burt in Bonn, while Blackwell is the new U.S. ambassador to the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) talks in Vienna.

### The anti-Constitution lobby

One further insight into the kind of treatment Cutler and his Trilateral friends are preparing for France, could be gleaned from the history of Cutler's efforts to overturn the U.S. Constitution, and to replace it with the kind of British political system against which the American Revolution was fought.

In the fall 1980 issue of the New York Council on Foreign Relations' *Foreign Affairs* magazine, Cutler authored an article entitled, "To Form a Government," which urged "changes in our Constitution."

He wrote: "A particular shortcoming in need of remedy is the structural inability of our government to propose, legislate and administer a balanced program for governing. In parliamentary terms, one might say that under the U.S. Constitution it is not now feasible to 'form a government.' The separation of powers between the legislative and executive branches, whatever its merits in 1793, has become a structure that almost guarantees stalemate today."

The constitutional system is outmoded, he insisted, because "government is now constantly required to make a different kind of choice than usual in the past, a kind for which it is difficult to obtain a broad consensus. . . . There may have been a time when we could simultaneously pursue all of [our national] goals to the utmost. But even in a country as rich as this one, that time is now past. One of the central tasks of modern government is to make wise balancing choices among courses of action that pursue one or more of our many conflicting objectives. . . ."

"For balancing choices like these, a kind of political triage, it is almost impossible to achieve a broad consensus." What would be needed, he claimed, was a system in which the executive and legislative branches of government would be more integrated and thus capable of dictating policy more readily, without the interference of constituency politics.

He proposed the establishment of a "bipartisan presidential commission—perhaps an offshoot of President Carter's first-class Commission on the Eighties to analyze the issues, compare how other constitutions work, hold public hearings, and make a full report."

Within two years, in association with Trilateralists like Robert Strange McNamara, Cutler had formed a Committee on the Constitutional System, to implement these policy recommendations.