toni Dobrynin, where LaRouche is identified as a threat to the U.S.S.R., in a coded reference to “neo-conservatives.”


Oct. 11, 1986—Wick meets privately with A. Yakovlev, Central Committee propaganda chief, and A. Belyayev, editor of Sovetskaya Kultura, for two hours, at the Reykjavik summit. Nikolai Vukolov, one of the authors of the New Times article “Nazis Without the Swastika,” is also at the summit.

Oct. 11-20, 1986—A second meeting of Norman Cousins’s U.S.-Soviet Writers’ Conference takes place in the Central Asian Soviet Socialist Republic of Kirgizia, timed with the Reykjavik summit. The semi-secret event is sponsored by Chingiz Aitmatov, who had attended the earlier Soviet Writers’ Union-PEN meeting in Lithuania in November 1985. Participants include futurologist and LaRouche-watcher Alvin Toffler; his associate Alexander King; Arthur Miller, who attended the November gathering; and British film producer Peter Ustinov, who was present on the scene during the 1984 assassination of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The meeting concluded with a meeting at the Kremlin with Gorbachov on Oct. 20.


Oct. 16, 1986—Hammer is in Moscow, where he makes the surprise announcement that he is flying out of the city with dissident biologist David Goldfarb, who has been released by the Soviets in a “good-will” gesture. There are reports that Goldfarb’s father-in-law, Grigori Haifetz, had been Hammer’s Soviet intelligence controller in the 1930s.

Oct. 16, 1986—Radio Moscow reports that Hammer is the first Westerner to have contributed to the Soviet Culture Foundation.

Oct. 18-21, 1986—First Deputy Foreign Minister Yevgeni Zaitsev is in Washington with a delegation, officially for the opening of an exhibition on Soviet culture at the Smithsonian’s Renwick Gallery, which had been agreed to at the August Kashlev-Rhinesmith meetings. Zaitsev meets with USIA Director Wick, officials of the American Enterprise Institute, and Pepsico chairman Donald Kendall, who had spearheaded Soviet-U.S. trade operations during the Nixon administration, and who helped sponsor the museum event.

Armand Hammer: Trust or ‘Comsymp’?

by Scott Thompson

One of the two individuals at Charles Wick’s U.S. Information Agency charged with countering Soviet dezinformatsia recently defended Wick’s intimate ties with Armand Hammer as follows: “You people at EIR are the only ones who think Hammer is some kind of Soviet operative; everybody knows he’s just a Comsymp.” This is a dramatic shift in the Reagan administration. When President Reagan first took office in 1981, informed sources say that a detailed report circulated through the National Security Council, warning precisely that Hammer was a Soviet operative.

This was with good reason. During the 1980 Presidential election campaign, U.S. intelligence sources warned EIR that Hammer had been charged by then Soviet General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to pull every conceivable string to defeat Reagan. EIR’s own investigators found Hammer in negotiations with the Charter Oil Company for processing Libyan oil, the nexus for a $20 million offshore slush fund from Muammar Qaddafi to the Carter family. These funds were not only to buy the support of President Carter, whose brother Billy said of Qaddafi, “At least he is honest about supporting terrorism,” but also as an electioneering fund to “turn out the vote.”

A high source within the Reagan National Security Council confirmed that these warnings against Hammer did not last long. Pressure was brought to bear to override NSC officials’ objections to contact with Hammer. One factor in this was that members of the California “Kitchen Cabinet,” such as Charles Wick, got Hammer’s foot-in-the-door with President Reagan by having him named head of the President’s initiative against cancer. More important was a Soviet effort, by four consecutive general secretaries, to build up Hammer as an apparently indispensable back channel. “When Hammer calls saying he has a message from YURI Andropov, you listen to him,” one top NSC official said.

Compared to the NSC, the State Department was a “piece of cake” for an old operative like Hammer. A spokesman for then Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt, now U.S. ambassador to West Germany, acknowledged Burt’s use of Hammer as a “back channel” for pre-summit negotiations, stating: “We’re very impressed with Dr. Armand Hammer and all of his various contacts with the Soviets. . . . Of course, any friend of Father Lenin is a friend

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of Mikhail Gorbachov.”

Not accidentally, this public use of Armand Hammer followed a 1982 interview by Tad Szulc in Parade magazine with Secretary of State George Shultz's “good friend and adviser” Henry Kissinger, who said that George must undertake the same “back-channel” diplomacy (kept secret from the American public) that led to Kissinger's conclusion of the treasonous 1972 SALT-ABM Treaty.

Shultz and ‘The Trust’

Shultz needed no urging. His family has been associated with Armand Hammer's business operations with the Soviet Union for two generations. Shultz's father, Dr. Birl Earl Shultz, had been personnel director at the American International Corporation of 120 Broadway, created by Frank A. Vanderlip of the Rockefeller-Stillman National City Bank (Citicorp today), together with Morgan, Schiff, Winthrop, Grace, and other Wall Street interests. CIA counterintelligence sources call this 120 Broadway operation a cornerstone of the Soviet deception operation known as “The Trust.”

Declassified documents from the State Department show that the 120 Broadway group worked with Armand Hammer and his Soviet business partners to: 1) do all the engineering studies for the First Soviet Five Year Plan in 1917, when the Bolsheviks only held Moscow and Petrograd; 2) break the State Department ban upon trade and credits; 3) sign secret treaties on behalf of Secretary of State Robert Lansing with the Bolsheviks; and, 4) create the original “back-channel,” through American Communist John Reed and others (possibly including AIC partner Armand Hammer).

Shultz's involvement with Hammer went even further. According to Harvard's Joseph Finder writing in Red Carpet, George Shultz got his job as president of the Bechtel Corporation in 1975 when, as Nixon's treasury secretary (1972-74), he worked to obtain U.S. government credits for a $4 billion Soviet natural gas project that Hammer sought to carry out with Bechtel. It is also through this Hammer-Bechtel connection that the fraud of Shultz's “anti-terrorism” rhetoric is exposed.

When Bechtel undertook to build a pipeline for Hammer's Occidental Petroleum in Colombia, Hammer told the Wall Street Journal, he had set up a “catering service” with the narco-terrorist Ejército Liberación Nacional (ELN), which promptly kidnapped President Belisario Betancur's brother. Through taxes paid to Libya, where Oxy remained until the final boom came down from the U.S. government, Hammer also underwrote Qaddafi's terrorism.

A friend of Felix Dzerzhinsky

Armand Hammer participated in founding the Trust operation of Soviet Cheka boss Felix Dzerzhinsky. Soon after the October Revolution, the Odessa-born Hammer traveled to Russia and met with Vladimir Lenin. Not only did Lenin grant Hammer the first “concession” under his New Econom-