

EIR Feature

Trilaterals commit treason in Moscow

by Scott Thompson

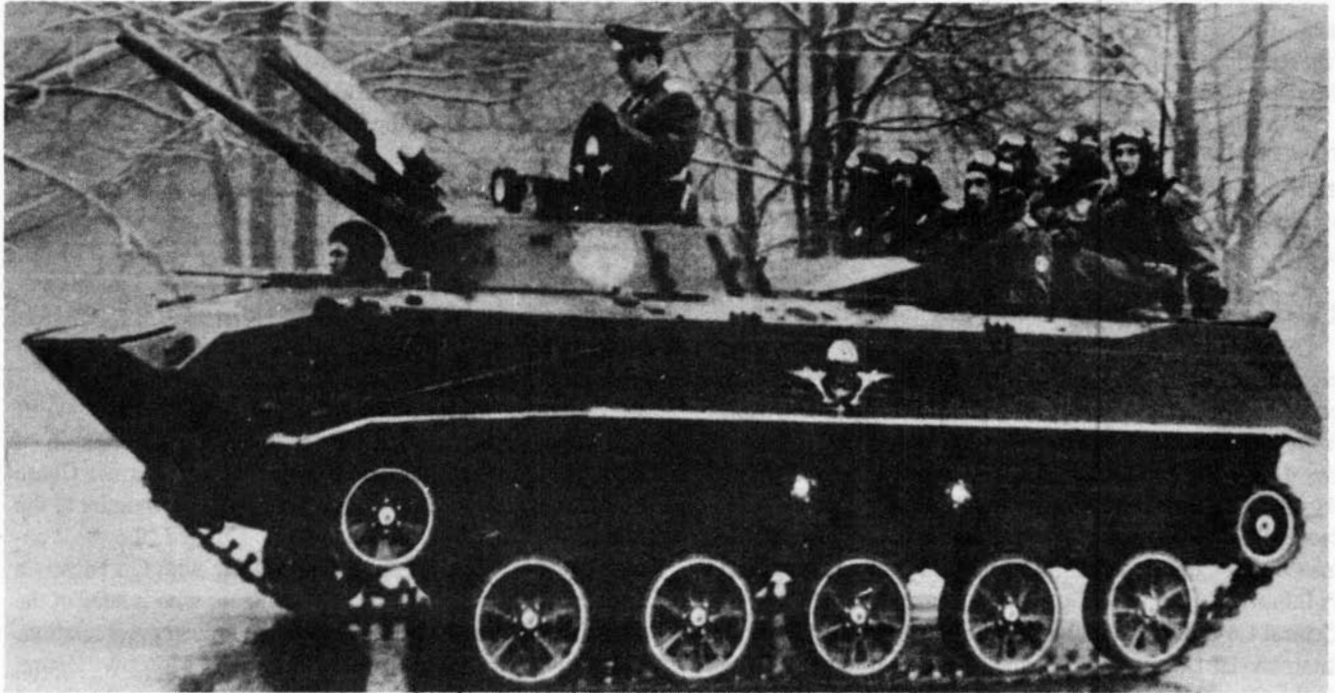
Three days after the long-delayed Central Committee Plenum of the Soviet Communist Party held on Jan. 27-28, delegations of Establishment leaders from the New York Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) and the Trilateral Commission descended upon Moscow for talks aimed to deliver Western Europe to Soviet hegemony.

As *EIR* reported last week, Soviet Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachov used the CC Plenum to hammer away at the need to “restructure the economy and society,” threatening further purges of those whose “main concern is to preserve the old, obsolete ways.” While the U.S. media remains enchanted with Gorbachov’s alleged “new openness,” more realistic European analysts are alarmed.

Prof. Niels Rosenfeldt of Copenhagen’s Slavic Institute, in an interview with the *Berlinske Tidende*, compared Gorbachov’s “democratizing” reforms at the Plenum to Josef Stalin’s similar actions during the 1937 Party Congress, at the height of the Great Purges.

Indeed, the resolution issued by the Central Committee Plenum made it clear that the actions taken are in line with the measures demanded in 1983 by Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, for accelerating the Soviet war-economy mobilization, preparatory to a thermonuclear first-strike against the West. According to the resolution, “The present complicated international situation, with the attempts by militaristic imperialist circles in the U.S.A. to destroy military strategic parity, and to achieve nuclear superiority, demands: an acceleration in the building up of our economic potential, the comprehensive strengthening of the defense might of our country, maintaining the security of the country at an adequate level, raising the level of training and war readiness of the Armed Forces and Navy, to permanent readiness.”

This war-economy build-up is what the Trilateral Commission is now volunteering to assist, along with such associated political figures as West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, newly strengthened by the German federal election.



The Soviets' military build-up is what the Trilaterals are now volunteering to assist. Above, the Red Army's BMD Airborne Assault Gun.

Reorganization of The Trust

These meetings of leading Trilateralists, to be followed by a forum titled "For Peace Free of Nuclear Arms and for the Survival of Humanity," which will bring together 700 world leaders from 80 countries on Feb. 14-15, can only be likened to a reorganization of those arrangements between Western and Eastern oligarchies known as "The Trust," which preceded and made possible the Bolshevik Revolution.

It is to render treasonous homage to Czar Gorbachov, not simply to admire "the Emperor's new clothes," that the U.S. Trilateralists came to Moscow for Feb. 1-7 meetings, offering collaboration on: a common strategy against early Western deployment of the Strategic Defense Initiative; staged nuclear arms reduction that would effect the military "decoupling" of the NATO alliance; and major infusions of Western capital and technology through a program that would eliminate bottlenecks in the Soviet war-economy mobilization. The latter goal is seen as an updated version of Lenin's New Economic Policy (NEP), which encouraged infusions of foreign capital—mediated by the good offices of the Trust.

While some deluded "has beens" of the Trilateral grouping may actually believe that "a global New Yalta" is possible—as those "useful idiots" among liberal strata took part in Lenin's original Trust deceptions of the 1920s—their treason will this time only help Czar Gorbachov fulfill the age-old Soviet dream of making Moscow capital of "the Third and Final Rome."

The delegation to Moscow is part of a trip organized by the Council on Foreign Relations, many of whose founding members—from the Vanderlip-Rockefeller Syndicate, the

Morgan interests, and the Schiffs—were among the architects of the first Trust/NEP financial arrangements with Lenin. Leading the delegation are Peter Peterson, Peter Tarnoff, and John Swing, respectively the chairman, president, and executive vice-president of the Council on Foreign Relations. Other members of the delegation compose the leading echelon of the liberal Establishment's "New Yalta" faction, if not themselves outright Soviet Trust operatives:

- **Henry Kissinger.** It was a 1959 CFR seminar, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy," which launched Kissinger's career in the liberal Establishment and propagated the insane military doctrines of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) and flexible response (including limited nuclear war). Kissinger went on to negotiate with the Soviets through the "back channel" of Bertrand Russell's Pugwash Conference—whose 1954-57 creation had been the cornerstone of the post-Stalin Trust revival—and then became secretary of state, from which post he negotiated the treasonous 1972 SALT-ABM treaties.

- **Cyrus Vance.** Vance was a leader of the CFR's "1980s Project," which called for "controlled disintegration" of the Western economies. He was U.S. negotiator at the Paris Peace Conference on Vietnam, 1968-69, which made use of Kissinger's connections to Hanoi leaders. Later, as secretary of state during the Carter administration, Vance sent Ramsey Clark and other State Department operatives to topple the Shah of Iran, under the policy of the "Islamic fundamentalist card."

- **Harold Brown.** A leading advocate of Kissinger's MAD doctrine, Brown, during his tenure as Carter's secre-

tary of defense, furthered the Pugwash effort to introduce "theater limited nuclear war" into U.S. strategic thinking. Brown has now emerged as a leading opponent of the SDI.

● **William Hyland.** Now the editor of the CFR's journal *Foreign Affairs*, Hyland was a member of Kissinger's NSC staff, and accompanied Kissinger and Helmut Sonnenfeldt on secret trips to Moscow to negotiate the SALT-ABM treaties.

The Moscow agenda

According to a spokesman for IREX, the firm which organized the CFR trip, actual plans for negotiations in Moscow have been kept confidential by CFR members. Apart from their publicized meeting with Soviet leader Gorbachov, the delegation requested meetings with: Premier Nikolai Ryzhkov; President Andrei Gromyko; newly appointed candidate Politburo member Aleksandr Yakovlev, also chief of the Central Committee's Propaganda Department; candidate Politburo member and Gosplan chairman Nikolai Talyzin; Central Committee Secretary Anatoli Dobrynin, chief of the International Department; Marshal Sergei Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff; and economist Academician Aganbeyan, who as adviser to Gorbachov has brought about a revival of the NEP for development of Siberia.

A public media blitz starting on Feb. 8, when the delegation returns to the United States, will be accompanied by lobbying of the White House, making use of Kissinger's position as a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB) and through Secretary of State George Shultz, whom columnists Evans and Novak report is eager to use the "Irangate" scandal to force through concessions on arms-control negotiations and extension of the ABM treaty.

Soviets' own Pugwash

Then on Feb. 14-15, Gorbachov will convene his forum in Moscow, titled "For Peace Free of Nuclear Arms." Jerome Rotblat, a British physicist at the University of London and co-founder of the Pugwash Conference, with Lord Russell, will chair a panel on "Nuclear Disarmament, Strategic Defenses, and the ABM Treaty," which will treat Pugwash's main concern: blocking any and all Western research and deployment of the SDI.

The conference will be divided into four sessions dealing with: economic cooperation along the lines of the NEP; political and security issues; scientific and strategic problems; cultural and religious perspectives. Apart from an address by Gorbachov himself, leading Soviet participants will be laser specialist Yevgeni Velikhov, vice president of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Yevgeni Primakov, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations (IMEMO—the center of the revised Comintern apparatus).

After his propaganda blitz of the media and the White House, Kissinger may return for the forum, accompanied by

Trilateral Commission founder David Rockefeller, sources report. Among the other known American participants are: Susan Eisenhower of the Eisenhower World Affairs Institute; Arthur Macy Cox of the American Committee for U.S.-Soviet Relations; and, Robert Schmidt, the former vice chairman of Control Data, which entered into contracts believed to have given the Soviet Union a 10-year leap in weapons-related computer technology. Cardinal Josef Glomp of Poland has been invited, but may not attend. The Vatican will be represented by G.B. Marini-Bettolo of the Università Cattolica, who will chair a panel titled "Drastic Reductions in Nuclear Weapons."

European Trilateral Commission members Otto Wolff von Amerongen of West Germany and Gianni Agnelli of Italy are scheduled to attend. Together with former Chase Manhattan chairman David Rockefeller, a co-founder of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, they will anchor those sections of the forum dealing with Gorbachov's revised NEP proposals. Von Amerongen, who is head of the East Trade Department of the German Industry Association, has been on a shuttle between Bonn and Moscow. Gianni Agnelli's Fiat built the Togliatti vehicle plant in the Soviet Union, which is now a cornerstone of the NEP arrangements.

Others invited include: Donald Kendall (president of PepsiCo); Armand Hammer (chairman of Occidental Petroleum); David Packard (of Hewlett-Packard); the presidents of Deutsche Bank, BASF, Dresdner Bank, and Mannesmann; Mario Schimberni (chairman of Italy's Montedison, a Trilateral Commission member); Reviglio (president of Italy's state-owned energy company ENI); Lucchini (president of Confindustria, Italy's industrialists' association); and Jean-Maxime Leveque (president of France's Crédit Lyonnais).

The trade war scenario

In a further escalation of the CFR's "1980's Project," the Council recently began a seminar on trade wars through tariffs and sanctions that threaten to splinter the U.S. alliance with Western Europe and Japan. While the Trilateralists collapse trade and investment, the Soviet Union has moved in with major deals in Western Europe, the Middle East, Ibero-America, and elsewhere, totaling several billion dollars.

Since Gorbachov's announcement of a program to develop Siberia, in a speech in Vladivostok in July 1986, the Kremlin has been soliciting Western capital and technology, through offers of joint ventures and even concessions. As Count George Ignatiev of Canada reports, based on meetings with Georgii Arbatov of the U.S.A. and Canada Institute, this proposal has been accompanied by an emphasis that Russia's destiny lies in Asia and the Pacific.

This has not deterred appeasement-minded Westerners from signing on with the Russian policy, as the accompanying articles show. A total of 100 major U.S., German, Japanese, and other firms have so far signed contracts in acceptance of Gorbachov's Vladivostok proposals.