

## **EIR** Feature

# Greenpeace: shock troops of the new Dark Age

by Mark Burdman

The next time that a major environmentalist disaster occurs, ask yourself the question, before accepting the hysteria and “explanations” of the media: has the group Greenpeace committed an extraordinary act of sabotage?

Greenpeace, so much adulated by the liberal media internationally, is the perfect candidate for carrying out the job, on behalf of those powerful interests, East and West, who want to have a giant ecological catastrophe. Such a catastrophe, or catastrophes, they hope, will bring into operation a global “crisis management apparatus,” that will be the de facto interim government of a “green fascist” New World Order.

It is most revealing that, back in the 1970s, in its own literature, Greenpeace boasted about its adherents being “the Shock Troops of the Environmentalist Movement.” In 1989, some of its victims are fighting back, and providing proof that Greenpeace, indeed, is the ecological version of the Nazi SA, or what today might be called “eco-spetsnaz commandos.” An Icelandic film documentary shown first in Iceland and then in Denmark, presents footage of Greenpeace-deployed or Greenpeace-backed operatives murdering seals and kangaroos, to create pretext incidents on the basis of which Greenpeace can organize “protests against mistreatment of animals” and raise money and influence. From there, to rigging a giant oil spill, “nuclear accident,” or other spectacular act of sabotage, is a natural step, especially given the training Greenpeace has had over the years.

The showing of the film in Denmark has produced absolute rage from Greenpeace. The group has issued threats of retaliation against the Icelanders which are reminiscent of an Ayatollah Khomeini-style death sentence. But whereas Khomeini’s death sentence is declared against one person, Greenpeace aimed theirs at a proud nation of 250,000 people.

Greenpeace is a special breed of what has come to be known in the past years as an “irregular warfare force.” These are forces used, in situations short of regular war, or in the vanguard of preparations for regular war, against nations or even



Shown here are some of the higher-level controllers of the Greenpeace fools pictured on the front cover. Soviet physicist Yevgeni Velikhov (left), confronted by EIR's Nicholas Benton (right) at the Iceland summit in 1986, boosted his arguments against the SDI by pulling a Greenpeace report out of his briefcase. Inset: Lloyd Cutler, Jimmy Carter's White House counsel, rabid opponent of the U.S. Constitution, who became the lawyer for Greenpeace in France.

Michelle Rasmussen

Stuart Lewis

against entire civilizations. While today, its main patrons are the Soviets and Soviet-linked institutions, it is also significantly patronized within the West, both from the upper echelons of the American Liberal Establishment, typified by former White House Counsel Lloyd Cutler, and the British Commonwealth (Britain-Canada-New Zealand-Australia) joint intelligence structure. It is a favored pawn of leading one-world-federalist groups, such as the Bellerive Foundation of Geneva and the Pugwash Group, and of "New Age" organizations, such as the Lucis (formerly Lucifer) Trust.

Greenpeace is a product of the 1969-72 period's creation of the "environmentalist," "green," and "ecologist" movements. During the 1969-72 period, the Club of Rome, with its "limits to growth" propaganda, was being launched as the professedly respectable, pseudo-intellectual command center for the new movements. A series of high-profile events, including the 1970 "Earth Day" and the 1972 Stockholm International Conference on the Environment, provided sensational publicity, and a vast infrastructure, for the "environmentalists." Money from major foundations, oil companies, and other wealthy sources came pouring in. Greenpeace fanatics, in the worked-out division of labor, were to become the shock troops of the "Green Comintern."

Through such patronage over the past two decades, and with the help of the adulating media, Greenpeace has built up a stunning international capability. The highlight of this is a worldwide fleet of ships capable of intervening at points around the world that are all critical for military and trade activities, ranging from the South Pacific, to the Antarctic, to the Canary Islands and Mediterranean, to the northern European seas, and to the Bering Straits. Greenpeace also

deploys sophisticated electronic-monitoring equipment; an intricate international computer grid; and an international membership numbering in the millions. It has a well-staffed international headquarters in Lewes, Sussex, United Kingdom, plus a headquarters for its directors in Rome, Italy, as well as institutional complexes in the United States, Canada, and elsewhere around the world.

The London phone directory lists a "Greenpeace Environmental Trust," "Greenpeace Ltd., Environmental Organization," "Greenpeace Nuclear Campaigns," and "Greenpeace Toxic Campaigns," all reachable at the same phone number and all headquartered at the same address. The British Royal Family is openly sympathetic to Greenpeace, and Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund has been one of its reputed main financial patrons over the years. In Denmark, before membership recently began to drop off after the television showing of the documentary of Greenpeace's atrocities, there had been no less than 64,000 Greenpeace members. In Sweden, it is estimated to have at least a couple of hundred thousand members, extraordinary for a population of approximately 8 million; it is patronized by the Swedish Royal Family.

It has also spun off Greenpeace sub-groups, such as the U.S.-based "Sea Shepherds." This group has carried out physical attacks on Icelandic ships.

Diplomats who have attended international environmental conferences, report to *EIR* that Greenpeace has spies in various advanced sector governments. Also, at such meetings, or at international meetings involving the seas or whaling, certain of the smaller delegations, whether from the Caribbean or from Africa, have been *paid* by Greenpeace to

attend, so that the meetings are numerically packed in favor of what Greenpeace wants!

### Millions of members in the Soviet Union

Who is behind Greenpeace? Certainly, the Soviets have gained the inside track. What is now unfolding in the northern European region, is the best tipoff as to who benefits from Greenpeace activities. The Greenpeace campaign there is, primarily but not exclusively, focused on Iceland, nominally because of the controversy over whaling, an occupation without which Iceland as a nation would be depopulated and cannot survive. There is also targeting of Greenland, also over whaling; the Faroe Islands (part of Denmark), over whaling; northern Norway, over seal-hunting; and of certain elements inside Denmark, following Danish TV-2's broadcast of the Icelandic documentary on Greenpeace in mid-March.

Iceland, Norway, and Denmark, of course, are NATO countries, while Greenland (an autonomous territory of Denmark) has the Thule base, which has an important phased-array radar capability, which is the target of a Soviet propaganda campaign. These are part of the so-called "GIUK Gap," which stands for the Greenland-Iceland-United Kingdom region of the North Atlantic. Destabilizing this region, is key to Soviet strategy, devised by the late Admiral Gorshkov, for a Soviet breakout into the North Atlantic, where the U.S.S.R. would be positioned to fight a war against the United States.

The United Kingdom, of course, is a key member of NATO, and certain regions, such as the Shetlands and Hebrides, are important for sonar monitoring of Soviet submarine movements. Also, a phased-array radar capability is being developed on British soil. Despite Mrs. Thatcher's absurd fantasies about her political love affair with Mikhail Gorbachov and her attempts in the past weeks to be "greener than the greens," a destabilization of the British political situation in the days or weeks ahead cannot be excluded. The Soviet-linked Greenpeace and its allies, including within the British Royal Family, would like nothing more than to see a new left-liberal, social democratic government in Britain, which would seriously weaken Britain's role within the NATO structure.

The Soviets have, in any case, officially put their signature on their support for Greenpeace. The March 21-27, 1989 issue of the Soviet magazine *New Times* has, on page 42, an item entitled, "Joining Greenpeace," which exclaims that Greenpeace "will soon have millions of new members here in the Soviet Union," and that a "Greenpeace Center" will be built in Pereslava-Zalessky. Writer Natalia Beketova oozes with praise for a rock 'n' roll album of British rock stars, called "Breakthrough," which was produced jointly by Greenpeace itself and the Soviet Melodiya firm, in order to raise money for the Greenpeace Center.

According to the March 5 *Sunday Times of London*, the revenues from the "Breakthrough" album within the U.S.S.R.

## U.K. membership in Greenpeace grows fast

"More than 20,000 people a month are now joining environmental pressure groups such as Greenpeace and Friends of the Earth" in the United Kingdom, the London *Times* reported April 6. According to the *Times*, "in one week last month, Greenpeace received 4,034 new paid-up members. The group averaged 2,462 new members a week for the first eight weeks of the year, and now thinks the joining rate is more than 3,000 a week." Greenpeace's executive director, Lord Melchett, the Labour peer who is the heir to the fortune of the giant Imperial Chemical Industries conglomerate, tells the *Times* that "we are at the beginning of a period of growth rather than peaking." Fully paid membership has risen from 115,000 in March 1988 to 192,000 in March. According to the *Times*, a Greenpeace offshoot called "Ark," founded by former Greenpeace director Bryn Jones, has the aim of "building a new green mass movement." Since its founding in December 1988, the group has already received 14,000 membership applications.

should amount to 15 million pounds-sterling (slightly less than \$25 million), to be parceled out half-and-half between Greenpeace itself and the Soviets' International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity. This foundation, created in January 1988, is a top-level Soviet government operation. Among its founding directors on the Soviet side, are Soviet Academy of Sciences member Yevgeny Vellikhov; Metropolitan Pitirim of Volokamsk; Dmitri Likhachov, director of the Soviet Culture Fund; Soviet sociologist Tatyana Zaslavskaya; and Soviet mystical writer Ginghiz Aitmatov, whose own "Issyk-Kul Group," also known as the Aitmatov Circle, is a Soviet counterpart to the Club of Rome. Aitmatov, in fact, is the special Soviet guest at the next big meeting of the Club of Rome, in Hanover, West Germany, in mid-June of this year.

David McTaggart, Greenpeace International director, originally from Canada, sits on the foundation's board. From the West, the foundation receives money from Armand Hammer and the Rockefeller family. Other Western board members include David Hamburg, president of the Carnegie Endowment; Jerome Wiesner, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Robert McNamara, former president of the World Bank and former U.S. Defense Secretary during the Vietnam War; and Father Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University.

Greenpeace made initial preparations to open an office in the U.S.S.R. in August 1988. Several weeks later, the entire West German leadership of Greenpeace visited the Soviet Union.

The Soviet relation to Greenpeace has been particularly intimate in the Gorbachov years. This has two interlinked reasons: the Soviets' playing their "green card" against the West to the hilt, and the Soviet leadership's fanatical determination to stop the American Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program.

The KGB-trained Gorbachov and his team have decided to play the "green card" as a destabilization factor in the West, to make "environmentalism" the new weapon of Russian imperialist chaos and confusion. Since September 1988, the Soviet Foreign Ministry has officially dubbed this strategy "international ecological security." Mikhail Gorbachov's Dec. 7, 1988 speech at the United Nations, an open endorsement of the "green fascist" New World Order, was the official seal of approval on this strategy, which idiots in the West welcomed as a sign of Soviet acceptance of the "globalist" agenda. In truth, the Soviets exploit "globalism," to create the infrastructure and capability for their plans for global supremacy. Additionally, as former British Defense Minister Michael Heseltine has charged, the strategy of "international ecology security" is an attempt to procure sophisticated, military-related technologies from the West, under the pretext of technologies needed to "protect the environment."

The Soviet initiatives were preceded by several events, including the creation of the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity, and by an important speech in July, by senior KGB official Vladimir Kryuchkov, who became KGB head three months later. Kryuchkov spoke to Soviet Foreign Ministry functionaries, and stressed the necessity of supporting "green" movements in West Germany and elsewhere in the world. On July 2-4, the Soviet-backed World Peace Council sponsored a conference in Norway, called, "Ecology and Peace." One group participating in this event, the Soviet Peace Council, is headed by Genrikh Borovikh, who is Kryuchkov's brother-in-law.

The World Peace Council angle is historically interesting. The West German daily *Die Welt* had reported on Aug. 27, 1985, in an article entitled, "By Whom Is Greenpeace Financed?" that informed speculation at the time, was that Greenpeace was being supported by the "pro-Soviet World Peace Council." *Die Welt* also noted that Greenpeace leader David McTaggart had sent a congratulatory telegram to Gorbachov, after the latter's accession to power in March 1985.

The August 1985 *Die Welt* piece takes us back to the period when the Soviet-Greenpeace relationship really began to take off, and this has a lot to do with the second reason cited above for Soviet cultivation of Greenpeace: to stop the SDI. On June 24, 1985, Radio Moscow broadcast praise of what they called a "Greenpeace Report," for warning NATO countries not to participate in the American SDI program.

Radio Moscow endorsed what it reported as the conclusion of the Greenpeace report: "Any participation in the U.S. 'Star Wars' program would be a violation of the international nuclear non-proliferation treaty."

Days later, Soviet representatives and Greenpeace representatives jointly attended a conference in Geneva, Switzerland, sponsored by the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, on "non-proliferation." This was the period leading in to the famous *Rainbow Warrior* destabilization of France, a country that has refused to sign the "Non-Proliferation Treaty." We will discuss this affair in some detail later.

From Aug. 25-28, 1986, a Greenpeace representative attended the inaugurating meeting in Varna, Bulgaria of the so-called Eco-Forum Survival for Humanity, also known as the "Varna Group," which, as its primary task, launched a new "Movement of Ecologists for Peace." The president of the Eco-Forum was Ivan Frolov, the Soviets' official "liaison to the Greens in the West," who is today a member of the small inner advisory cabinet of Mikhail Gorbachov.

Less than two months later, in October 1986, the Soviets' Yevgeni Velikhov was confronted by an *EIR* correspondent at the U.S.-Soviet summit (ironically, taking place in Reykjavik) about the hypocritical Soviet position on strategic defense. To support his arguments Velikhov pointed to a Greenpeace report that he was carrying in his briefcase. When *EIR* tried to question him on the Soviet links to Greenpeace, he became quite embarrassed, and ended the discussion.

## **Greenpeace, the New Age, and the Lucis Trust**

But the Soviets could never deploy and exploit Greenpeace, were it not for the parasite's having developed a significant poisonous capability within and against its host, the western world.

The central imprint on Greenpeace is "New Age," which could equally be designated "pagan" or "satanist." In her book, *The Hidden Dangers of the Rainbow: The New Age Movement and Our Coming Age of Barbarism*, U.S. author Constance Cumbey reports that Greenpeace touts itself as part of the New Age movement. As indicated in her title, Cumbey stresses that the "rainbow" is the most widely recognized symbol of the New Age, since it is "to signify their building of the Rainbow Bridge (*antahkarana*) between man and Lucifer who, they say, is the over-soul." This is the reversal of the symbol of the rainbow in the Bible, as God's covenant with Noah that he would never again destroy the earth by a flood.

Does this explain why Greenpeace called its ship in New Zealand, *Rainbow Warrior*?

Greenpeace is one of the officially patronized groups of the Lucis Trust, the umbrella organization for the New Age movement, which was originally known as the Lucifer Trust. The London-based Lucis Productions publishes a newsletter entitled *World Goodwill*, which reports on participants in the Trust's esoteric "World Service Forum" sessions. In 1984,

the session was addressed by John Frizell, of Greenpeace International, who "traced the history of Greenpeace from its first small campaign in 1969 up to the present time." He said that Greenpeace was inspired by the Early Quakers, making "effective use of the technique of 'bearing witness,' " to which they have added "their own forms of non-violent direct action."

On Aug. 28, 1988, the *Sunday Telegraph* of London reported that Greenpeace's policies are characterized as "wholly pagan" by several of Britain's organized pagan groups, including the Pagan Foundation and the Odinic Rite, the latter a "pagan foundation [that] has achieved charitable status." According to the paper, paganism is rife among ecological groups, and, on the other hand, "ecological New Age" beliefs are drawing many people to organized paganism.

### Early eco-spetsnaz training

Greenpeace's origins lie in the 1969-72 period, in the combined circumstances of the launching of the environmen-

talist movement and the Kissinger "détente" arrangements with Moscow, which brought on line the SALT I treaty, the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty, and renewed focus on the issue of "nuclear non-proliferation." Greenpeace, by its very name, was a deployable asset both in the "peace movement" and "green" contexts.

From the beginning, Greenpeace had Establishment patrons, particularly in Canada, as well as terrorist connections. In its early days, the group was reputed to have close ties to the support apparatus for the terrorist "George Jackson Brigade," which was active on the West Coast of the U.S., and in Vancouver, Canada, and which was famous for a number of bombings and other outrages, including springing LSD guru Timothy Leary from prison.

Reports from the late 1970s indicate that Greenpeace was funded by agencies of both various provincial governments and the federal government of Canada. Particularly interesting is the case of the Canada Council, an agency of the Canadian government utilized by the Trudeau administration to fund offbeat movements. It was run by three members of

## 'Millions of new members soon in the Soviet Union'

*In issue No. 12, March 21-27, of the Soviet weekly New Times, there is an article in the "Music" section called "Joining Greenpeace," written by Natalia Beketova, which praises Greenpeace. This is published in a New Times edition with a cover story called, "The Greens on Ecology and Politics," which reports favorably on a late February-early March one-week seminar in Gohrde, Lower Saxony between West German Green Party members and co-thinkers and a Soviet delegation led by Ivan Frolov. Frolov is a member of the special inner-cabinet advisory group of Mikhail Gorbachov, and has been, over the past decade, the chief Soviet liaison to Western "green" and "New Age" movements. This New Times also publishes an interview with West German Green Party "fundamentalist" Jutta Ditfurth, which portrays the "back-to-the-Stone Age" Ditfurth in a sympathetic light.*

*The text of the Natalia Beketova article is as follows:*

"A few years ago it would have seemed sheer fantasy. What, Peter Gabriel, Eurythmics, U-2 here in the Soviet Union? Rock stars at the height of their powers? They had come to Moscow to introduce two LPs of their best songs.

For 18 years, the international ecological association known as Greenpeace has been striving to keep the skies

above us blue and not dirty gray, to have the winds bring the scent of fragrant grasses to cities and towns, for groves to flourish instead of bare tree stumps, and for river waters to flow clean and pure.

" 'I think Breakthrough, the title of the album of two LPs which the Soviet recording firm Melodia has cut together with Greenpeace, fully deserves an Oscar,' Melodia general director Valery Sukhorado said. 'After all, to bring together 25 splendid songs in a single sleeve and present them to an international organization is unique. No money has been asked for by any of them. The album has been out here, although it will be distributed in the U.S.A., Australia, and Western Europe.'

" 'The world is shrinking all the time,' pop star Peter Gabriel said. 'What happens in one country is bound to have repercussions in others. Global problems must be tackled by pulling together. That is the basic aim of our joint work. We've all made a gift of our songs to Greenpeace because we ourselves are creating possibilities for survival.'

"Everyone who buys the album can consider himself a member of Greenpeace, which means it will soon have millions of new members here in the Soviet Union. The money netted from the album's sales will be donated to the International Foundation for the Survival and Development of Humanity and will be used to build the Greenpeace Center in Pereslavla-Zalessky and for other charitable purposes."

Writer Beketova does not mention the sales figure for Greenpeace reported in the British press: \$10-12 million.

the Trudeau cabinet. The Canada Council also funded a Vancouver outfit called Pulp Press, which had an office next to the office of Greenpeace. Pulp Press published not only the literature of Greenpeace, but also a handbook outlining how to burn down buildings, which was of more than passing interest at the time, since Vancouver suffered a strange wave of arsons soon after its publication! Pulp Press also published *Open Road*, an anarchist-terrorist rag which regularly printed declarations from terrorist groups, including the George Jackson Brigade, the Weather Underground, and the New World Liberation Front.

Other reported funding sources for Greenpeace in the late 1970s included the Molson Foundation, a funding conduit for the Molson brewery interests; the Carling brewery interests of Canada; and liberal U.S. philanthropist Stewart Mott, Jr.

By late 1977, Greenpeace had grown to such an extent that the *Toronto Globe and Mail* would report, in a Nov. 21, 1977 piece entitled, "Greenpeace Expands into Worldwide Ecology Body," that "Greenpeace has become an ecological conglomerate, with 30 branches around the world," with 10,000 members in British Columbia alone, and another 10,000 in California.

From its earliest days, Greenpeace got some very unusual training in destabilizing regions and nations, spying on nuclear facilities, and in a range of things that would be useful for an "ecological *spetsnaz*" capability. Examples include:

- After the Greenpeace Foundation was formed in Vancouver, British Columbia in 1970, it sent its *Greenpeace I* and *Greenpeace II* ships to the Amchitka, Alaska underground nuclear testing site used by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, forcing the site to be closed down within a year.

- In 1972-73, it sent the *Greenpeace III* ship to harass the French nuclear test zone at Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific, and provoked physical confrontations with French commandos. Greenpeace honcho David McTaggart relished being photographed while he was in a fight with commandos who boarded *Greenpeace III*. Greenpeace started a huge publicity campaign about his having been brutally beaten.

- In 1975, Greenpeace focused on "the slaughter of the great whales," targeting Soviet and Japanese ships. From the early days, the Soviets would play cat-and-mouse with Greenpeace. At a 1975 meeting of the International Whaling Commission in London, the Soviet delegation pledged that as a "gesture towards pressure from conservationists," the Soviet Union would "dismantle" one of its whaling fleets.

- In 1976, Greenpeace seriously began to victimize a population, by moving against seal hunters in Newfoundland. Greenpeace tried to stop the spring seal hunt off the shores of Newfoundland. Whether or not poor Newfoundlanders would starve to death by having their livelihood taken away, was a matter of utter indifference to the Greenpeace psychopaths. When the Canadian government threatened to bar everyone except sealers and government officials from

the area of the hunt, John Frizell, a Greenpeace director, warned that Greenpeace would "concentrate on interfering with the marketing of the pelts." Greenpeace's joint campaign on this issue with the International Fund for Animal Welfare "drew considerable world attention," said a 1978 Greenpeace Foundation publication.

- In June 1976, the Greenpeace Foundation in Vancouver organized a spectacular international hoax, by claiming that it had received a secret offer of plutonium from sources who wanted Greenpeace to turn this plutonium over to a United Nations "Habitat" conference then taking place in Vancouver "as proof," said then-Greenpeace president Bob Hunter, "that this incredibly deadly material is no longer in the hands of the governments alone." Hunter refused to give the names or details of those who supposedly made the offer of pure plutonium. According to a June 10 report in the *Montreal Gazette*, Greenpeace vice-president Dr. Patrick Moore warned: "If you strapped just one ounce of plutonium to a stick of dynamite and detonated it in the center of a city, you would contaminate a very large area which would have to be evacuated for perhaps hundreds of years."

- In 1977, what Greenpeace referred to as its "eco-navy," stepped up its campaigns on the seals and whales, in the Northern Pacific, Australia, and eastern Canada.

- In 1978, Greenpeace began its campaign in earnest to target Iceland. A 1978 Greenpeace Foundation information sheet contains this curious note: "The Greenpeace London office set sail early this summer in the newly purchased *Rainbow Warrior* to launch a massive anti-whaling campaign against the Icelandic whaling fleet in the North Atlantic, and to protest nuclear power plants in Europe."

- In 1980, Greenpeace literature in Germany began to talk of "direct actions" to deal with "critical problems of the environment." Under the rubric of "cleaning up of the North Sea," Greenpeace began to plan actions against the West German chemical industry.

In December 1982, the Swedish press revealed that the principal financier of Greenpeace was Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund. During that month, the Swedish branch of the WWF held a special fundraising dinner in Stockholm, sponsored by the prestigious Nobel Foundation. The honorary president of the Swedish branch, then and now, has been Swedish King Carl Gustav.

Sometime in 1982, according to Greenpeace sources, they began to establish regular liaisons with the Soviet Union and the East bloc, through East Germany.

## The 'Rainbow Warrior' destabilization

Historically, Greenpeace's big breakout was the famous *Rainbow Warrior* affair. This affair, more than anything, shows how Greenpeace is a "joint-stock" operation of several interests and intelligence services.

On July 10, 1985, the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, deployed to stop French nuclear testing in the South

Pacific, was blown up in New Zealand territorial waters. Within days, an international outcry was raised against French intelligence officers, for allegedly blowing up the ship. The issue quickly became what many called the "French Watergate," leading to the resignation of Defense Minister Charles Hernu and many other destabilizing consequences.

Oddly enough, however, who had specific responsibility for blowing up the ship was never definitely proven. Leaving aside the matter that renegades in France sought to use the affair for a partisan attack on traditional French military and intelligence networks, the more important problem to resolve is: Who benefitted from the affair? Certainly, Greenpeace did, massively. But the affair also massively destabilized France. Who was, ultimately, behind the operation?

Soon after the affair broke, Lyndon LaRouche wrote a piece entitled, " 'No Credible Evidence' of French Responsibility for Greenpeace Sinking," in which he cast doubt on whether French agents actually blew up the ship, and pointed out that Greenpeace itself might have done so. Ultimately, said LaRouche, culpability for coordinating the destabilization, would lie with the Soviets and their Western friends in the Anglo-Soviet Trust, particularly operating out of Canada and within the context of the Commonwealth, as well as with leading elements of the Socialist International.

As for the Soviets, the French daily *Le Matin* of Aug. 16, 1985, carried charges by Roger Wybot, ex-head of the DST intelligence service, that "Greenpeace is infiltrated by the countries of the East." Similar allegations were contained in another article in *Le Matin* three days later, as well as in other French publications, including the weeklies *Le Point* and *Minute*.

But there are other elements as well. A Washington-based Greenpeace source in the U.S., while ecstatic about the international publicity Greenpeace was receiving, admitted in a September 1985 discussion, that there were some very curious anomalies in the affair, particularly the unusual and unexplainable amateurishness of the French agents allegedly responsible for sinking the ship. He pointed out rumors about a special British intelligence role in orchestrating the affair, possibly as a way of British retaliation against France for supplying missiles to Argentina in the 1982 war over the Malvinas.

In a Sept. 4, 1985 article, the French daily *Libération* revealed that Britain's MI-6 intelligence service had identified for the New Zealand authorities, two French secret service agents, the Turenges, who were then immediately arrested. A New Zealand source told the paper: "How do you think our police were able to arrest the Turenges so rapidly? . . . We had been informed in detail, and very rapidly, by the British services, who were very active at the heart of the Joint Intelligence Committee." This organization, comments *Libération*, "brings together the intelligence services of four principal countries of the Commonwealth: Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Great Britain," and functioned "full-steam and at a very high level" during the course of the

*Rainbow Warrior* affair.

We see Greenpeace in this context as a tool of the international networks behind the "non-proliferation" hysteria. France has never signed the non-proliferation treaty, and has tested some of its most advanced intermediate-range nuclear missile technologies in New Zealand waters. According to insider U.S. Eastern Liberal Establishment sources, the term "non-proliferation" was first coined by Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov and accepted by his counterpart John Foster Dulles in the United States. It was developed as a counter to the "Atoms for Peace" perspective of exporting nuclear technologies for peaceful purposes to the developing nations.

From this vantage point, it is revealing to look at some of the circumstances, chronologically, leading up to surrounding the *Rainbow Warrior* affair.

- On May 19, 1985, the German section of Greenpeace was awarded the Gustav-Heinemann Citizen's Prize, by the West German Social Democratic Party leadership. This pinpoints the Socialist International backing for Greenpeace.

- On June 24, as reported, Radio Moscow praised Greenpeace, citing the group's work on "non-proliferation."

- On June 25-27, a major international meeting took place in Geneva, sponsored by the Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan and his Bellerive Foundation, on the subject of "non-proliferation." Between 400 and 500 participants were in attendance, including U.S. Vice President George Bush; a Soviet delegation including Yevgeni Velikhov, Georgy Arbatov, Professor Anatoly Gromyko; and France's leftist presidential adviser Régis Debray. Also in attendance was a high-powered delegation from Greenpeace.

An authoritative source close to the Sadruddin Aga Khan, reported that in the days leading this conference, he and the Greenpeace representatives were negotiating a "division of labor," whereby he would operate "at the top," as a "prominent world personality" and spokesman for the international policy elites, whereas they would operate "from the bottom," as a lobbying pressure group. As described to *EIR*, the Prince Aga Khan is "very fond of" and "very close to" the Greenpeace group.

The Bellerive Foundation is one of the more influential of the "private" world-federalist institutions, closely linked to the Pugwash Group, the British Fabian Society, the Club of Rome, and others. Italian sources say that it is probably more significant than the Trilateral Commission, and stress the importance that George Bush has stayed, during the past years, at the private house of the Sadruddin Aga Khan. The Prince is a very wealthy and powerful individual, including as a patron for the "green" and "anti-nuclear" movements.

- In July 1985, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's *International Affairs* magazine made the unusual gesture of praising a report by the Trilateral Commission. This report was co-authored by Gerard C. Smith. Smith is "Mr. Non-Proliferation" in the U.S., and is a friend and former law partner of Lloyd Cutler, the man who volunteered to become Greenpeace's lawyer.

- In September 1985, Greenpeace had a delegation of 15 people at the “Non-Proliferation Review Conference” in Geneva, second in size only to the American delegation.

- On Sept. 19, 1985, Greenpeace representatives in Europe told an investigative journalist that Greenpeace is the group most consulted internationally on the matter of the “nuclear test ban”: “If anyone wants information on the nuclear test ban, they come to us.” The nuclear test ban, Greenpeace representatives noted, would knock out the U.S. ability to deploy the high-energy laser component of the SDI program.

Interesting, too, is a mid-September 1985 report in the French weekly *Le Point*, that Greenpeace representatives had met secretly earlier that month with members of Direct Action, the French terrorist group that has been used by the Soviet intelligence services for spectacular actions against influentials of the European “military-industrial complex.”

### Lloyd Cutler and the emergency crisis regime

Perhaps the most singular feature of the whole *Rainbow Warrior* affair, was that Carter White House counsel Lloyd Cutler volunteered to be Greenpeace’s lawyer against France.

Cutler is one of the most influential operatives in the parallel secret government of the United States. Arguably, his Wilmer Cutler and Pickering law firm, the de facto Washington branch of the New York Cravath, Swaine and Moore firm, wields policymaking clout exceeding that of the CIA. The firm’s clients have included the governments of the Netherlands and the People’s Republic of China, the World Health Organization, IBM, and the *Washington Post*. Soon before the *Rainbow Warrior* affair broke, Cutler was personally representing Shell Oil, in a case involving an explosion on a ship carrying liquefied natural gas.

Cutler’s law partner for 14 years, was C. Boyden Gray, who went on to become George Bush’s vice-presidential counsel, and who is now White House counsel. The two have played an inside-outside job, in building up the U.S. secret government apparatus. Cutler authored an article in the fall 1980 edition of the New York Council on Foreign Relations organ *Foreign Affairs*, which called for overturning the U.S. Constitution, and putting in its stead new crisis mechanisms to implement austerity. In 1982, he formed his Committee on the Constitutional System, to carry this forward. Also during 1982, Vice President Bush, for whom Gray was counsel, was given extraordinary powers through executive orders and national security directives, which placed the vice president in charge of crisis planning and special intelligence operations, of which the Iran-Contra affair was only the tip of the iceberg.

This brings us back to where we began. Is a phony ecological crisis, or series of crises being planned, to bring into play the crisis management, extra-constitutional emergency government for which Cutler, Gray and others have drawn up the blueprints? Is that why Lloyd Cutler and his friends have built up their stock in Greenpeace?

## Greenpeace U.S.A. goes big time

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Eighteen months ago, Greenpeace U.S.A. shed its shabby New Left image and moved into posh new offices in one of Washington, D.C.’s newly “gentrified” Northwest neighborhoods. Now located at 1436 U Street NW, the Greenpeace headquarters could easily pass for the corporate headquarters of one of the capital’s many high-ticket lobbying and consulting firms that proliferated during the Reagan years.

The offices are in a renovated all-brick three-story office building with a courtyard parking area, elevator service, and 24-hour electronic security. At least two receptionists man the modern brick third-floor lobby at all times. Glossy magazines and brochures are neatly stacked in the reception area, alongside copies of the *Greenpeace Catalogue*, a 16-page mail-order promo offering a complete line of Greenpeace monogrammed outdoor gear—all available by calling an 800 number and providing a credit card number.

Simultaneous to the move in 1987, Greenpeace U.S.A. Inc., which is registered as a tax-exempt non-profit corporation under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, established Greenpeace Action, a political action front, to carry out lobbying and other “direct non-violent action” which is prohibited under the IRS guidelines for tax-exempt groups. Greenpeace U.S.A. and Greenpeace Action are both located at the same address.

In addition, Greenpeace Action maintains branch offices in Chicago, Boston, Seattle, Wilton Manors, Florida, and San Francisco. In a March 15, 1989 flyer to its activists, Greenpeace Action provided the names, addresses and telephone numbers of 28 local organizers who run predominantly campus-based chapters. The 28 locals in turn report to six regional centers covering Mid-Atlantic, Pacific Southwest, Pacific Northwest, Great Lakes, Southeast and Northeast zones. The flyer lists David Plafker, David Nicholas, and Joan Marticello as “National Canvas”—apparently a reference to national headquarters coordinators overseeing the activities of the local and regional Greenpeace Action groups.

Another Greenpeace Action brochure urges supporters to stop by Greenpeace stores in Provincetown, Massachusetts, Key West, Florida, and Santa Cruz and San Francisco, California.

On May 18, 1988, the prestigious Washington accounting firm of Laventhol and Horwath certified Greenpeace U.S.A., Inc.’s 1987 financial disclosure report. The report