

- 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

showed that Greenpeace U.S.A. received nearly \$24 million in contributions and donations during 1987, over \$1 million in merchandise sales, and nearly \$2 million from grants, royalties, investment earnings, and other revenues. At year's end, Greenpeace U.S.A. still had over \$6.8 million on deposit after all expenses, and listed over \$8 million in overall assets.

In addition to a continuous outpouring of direct mail solicitations, petitions, action bulletins, etc., Greenpeace U.S.A. publishes a bimonthly 24-page glossy color magazine focusing on such issues as toxic waste, nuclear proliferation, and endangered species.

### The Green model

In an October-December 1986 special issue of *Greenpeace* commemorating the 15th anniversary of the group, two Greenpeace activists, Fritjof Capra of the Elmwood Institute and Randy Hayes of the Rainforest Action Network, published a revealing treatise on the Greenpeace philosophy titled "Green and Peace: A Visionary Link."

That article stated in part:

"We see the rise of ecological awareness as part of a fundamental change of worldview that is now transforming our society. We call it the paradigm shift. . . . Our starting point is the recognition that most of us, especially our large social institutions, are still tied to an outdated world view that is responsible for the global crisis we face. . . . The old paradigm is guided and supported by a set of ideas which include: the conception of our natural environment as a mechanical system consisting of separate parts to be exploited by different interest groups and of life as a competitive struggle for existence; the belief in unlimited material progress to be achieved through economic and technological growth. . . . The new paradigm that is now emerging may be called an ecological world view.

"The many diverse movements that make up the progressive elements of modern Western nations—the feminist movement, holistic health movement, spiritual and Third World movements, for example—are finding themselves, like Greenpeace, aligned with the new paradigm. They are now beginning to coalesce, recognizing that they represent merely different facets of the same new vision of reality and a powerful force of societal transformation is emerging. The most impressive example of this coalition is the movement of green politics which began in Germany five years ago."

While flaunting the Soviet bloc's most successful irregular warfare foray into Western Europe—the Green Party—as the model for their worldwide operations, Greenpeace U.S.A. and Greenpeace Action were curiously remiss in their otherwise flawless public relations assault against the American public. In every published document obtained by *EIR* in the course of preparing this special report, nowhere did the American Greenpeace groups make any mention of their Soviet operations or their newly established Moscow offices.

## Russian sub disaster triggers Greenpeace

by William Engdahl

On 7 April, at 09:41 hours, the first indication of trouble was picked up when radio SOS signals from a Soviet submarine 118 miles southwest of Bear Island in the remote Arctic waters of the Norwegian Sea, between the northern Cap of Norway and Spitzbergen, reported a fire aboard. By 15:15 hours that day, according to the official chronology of the Norwegian Ministry of Defense, the Soviet submarine started to sink in 4,500 feet of water. By 15:30, Johan Jorgen Holst, the Norwegian defense minister, was informed that "something has occurred" in the area. One hour later, a Norwegian Orion reconnaissance airplane arrived at the reported site of the event. The Orion reportedly spotted what appeared to be an oil slick and a nearby life raft with several people aboard and two apparently dead bodies floating in the icy waters.

By 22:00 Norwegian time, the U.S. television company Cable News Network was the first to broadcast a story, citing a "Pentagon source," of a "Soviet submarine accident" in the Arctic waters.

By that weekend, the world's press carried banner headlines on the event, speculating as to what kind of nuclear power reactor drove the craft, and whether nuclear missiles were on board. The most sensational coverage was in the London *Sunday Telegraph* of April 9, which warned its readers of an imminent "threat of a major environmental disaster, as it emerged that it was powered by suspect liquid metal nuclear reactors." The paper, whose editor-in-chief, Andrew Knight, is a member of the Anglo-Soviet Roundtable, warned of the "biggest potential environmental threat of its kind that the world has faced at sea." It speculated that the sub was of an advanced, compact but unstable Mike Class design, extremely quiet, but whose nuclear reactors would be cooled by liquid metal, most likely sodium, which could corrode the pipes underwater and come into an explosive contact with the ocean water, releasing untold volumes of radioactive discharge.

With remarkable haste, the Greenpeace international "environmental" organization went into high gear. In Scan-