

Brent Scowcroft's environmentalist back channel to Moscow

by Scott Thompson

In his "peace in our time" speech at Texas A&M University on May 12, President George Bush signed off on a dialogue with the Soviet Union on such "global issues" as ecology, terrorism, and drugs. The same set of proposals, which has been termed "Basket Five," had been taken up only days before by Secretary of State James Baker in his meeting with Mikhail Gorbachov in Moscow.

Let us examine the origin of the American-Soviet dialogue on "environmental" issues. We have discovered that the issue was first raised through David Rockefeller's Dartmouth Conference back channel to Moscow in a 1971 context, that has major national security implications for the present.

Notably, Gen. Brent Scowcroft was a prominent member of the private Dartmouth Conference, before he left his job at Kissinger Associates to become President Bush's national security adviser. It was General Scowcroft, it is believed, who played a prominent role in injecting such "global issues" into the reassessment of East-West relations that the Bush administration has advertised for credulous gulls.

Environmentalism and deindustrialization

The environmentalist issue was first raised in the East-West context at the July 12-16, 1971, Sixth Dartmouth Conference held at the October Palace in Kiev, U.S.S.R. The principal advocate of environmentalism there was Dr. Thomas Malone, dean of the University of Connecticut, who spoke on the neo-malthusian policies of the genocidal Club of Rome: "Some prospect of treating these issues in a quantitative fashion is found in the approach sponsored by the Club of Rome, in which societal response to matters such as world population trends, utilization of natural resources, capital investment, industrialization, agriculture, pollution, and the quality of life are analyzed by means of computerized, multi-loop, non-linear feedback systems models as a guide to the formulation of effective policies for consciously affecting the future."

Readers of *EIR* will not be surprised at the assertion that "systems analysis is not only epistemologically and methodologically bankrupt as a means to analyze the non-linear aspects of real economic growth," but, that the Club of Rome

used lying statistics to prove that between 3-5 billion people must die by the year 2,000 to meet strict environmentalist criteria.

There were two major reasons why Dartmouth sought to raise this issue with the Soviet Union: 1) The Anglo-American Establishment behind such environmentalist lunacy as the Club of Rome had miscalculated, and recognized belatedly that the deindustrialization of the West being carried out under the banner of "limits to growth" would leave the West vulnerable to conquest by the Soviets, who had not yet been infected with deindustrialization dogma. 2) As long as the Soviets held even rhetorically to anti-malthusianism, the Club of Rome's genocidal "zero-population growth" dogma could not be enforced among the darker-skinned people of the Third World. The Russians had to be won to acceptance of a "Great White Brotherhood" cultural paradigm shift.

The report of the Sixth Dartmouth Conference states, "Mutual concern for problems of the global environment . . . contributed to the establishment, under joint U.S.-Soviet leadership, of the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis, which has been functioning with increasing effect." This institutionalization of the environmentalism issue with systems analysis arose out of a followup meeting of Dartmouth founder David Rockefeller, Sen. Frank Church (D-Id.), Gen. James Gavin, and other members of the American Dartmouth delegation, with Soviet Prime Minister Aleksei Kosygin. In a report to the Senate on their discussion, Senator Church states that Kosygin agreed to adopt the environmentalist issue, dropping the Soviets' traditional anti-malthusianism, at the forthcoming world environment conference to be held under United Nations auspices at Stockholm, Sweden.

But, Kosygin had a price, and David Rockefeller and his colleagues were more than willing to pay it. As Senator Church put it: "The prime minister responded that arms control was the focal point in the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union: On its achievement, he said, depends the settlement of many other problems, including the environment."

So, at least token Soviet acceptance of the "Great White Brotherhood" perspective—starting in the Third World—

was linked to the arms control issue. This was precisely what David Rockefeller of the Dartmouth Conference wanted. Simultaneous conferences of Bertrand Lord Russell's Pugwash Conference (compare June 1970 Tenth Pugwash Symposium on the "Impact of New Technologies on the Arms Race"), were already examining how to curtail an "American System" strategy based upon competition around rapid technological attrition through, among other measures, curtailing the development of "exotic technologies for an Anti-Ballistic Missile System," which the Soviets had first publicly acknowledged they were working to achieve in Marshal Sokolov's 1962 book on military strategy.

This neo-malthusianism of the Dartmouth and Pugwash conferences admirably fit the founding intentions of Bertrand Russell, who, in *The Impact of Science on Society*, had stated that wars have proven an insufficient means to curtail population growth, and it would be beneficial if science would discover a plague (especially for the darker-skinned races) that could be propagated every generation or so.

Rockefeller family retainer Henry Kissinger, who had attended every Pugwash Conference on curtailing ABM development, later worked with a coterie of Pugwash scientists to draft the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty, which permitted the Soviets to continue working on exotic technologies for an ABM breakout, while Kissinger's sponsor, McGeorge Bundy, ran a mobilization to shut down the last vestiges of ballistic missile defense in the West.

IIASA and espionage

Bundy was also a co-founder of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. Pugwash scientist Howard Raiffa was the first director. Deployed from the Soviet side was Dzhermen Gvishiani, the son-in-law of Kosygin, who is notorious among Western intelligence services for his leading role in Soviet technological espionage efforts.

Elaboration of the IIASA program to rope in other countries was a subject of the December 1972 Dartmouth Conference, where Dr. Malone proposed encouraging "participation of other nations" now that Soviet acquiescence to neo-malthusianism was assured. This gambit was significantly checked, however, when the U.N.'s Stockholm Conference was wrecked by the intervention of Helga Zepp-LaRouche, who organized Third World opposition around the idea that deindustrialization would mean genocide.

But, Dartmouth stuck to its arms control-environmentalism "linkage" agreement with Kosygin, as epitomized by the speech of George Rathjens, of Pugwash and MIT, who praised Dr. Kissinger, because: "The most significant agreement emerging from SALT I is the limitation of ABM systems to militarily meaningless levels. . . . It can be interpreted as indicating acceptance by each of the superpowers of the fact that for the foreseeable future, its population will be held hostage by the other. Thus, deterrence is enshrined, for better or worse, as the major rationale for strategic force poli-

cy. . . . Finally . . . the treaty can be interpreted as supporting the view that limiting the development of weaponry is an important and realistic objective of arms control efforts."

As the deployment of Soviet technological espionage specialist Gvishiani to IIASA would indicate, this creation of the Dartmouth back channel has not been without problems. In March 1982, the Reagan administration denied U.S. funds through the National Science Foundation to IIASA on the basis "that participation in the institute is contrary to national security interests." It had been discovered that the Institute's secretary, Arkady Belozarov, was a contact for a KGB double agent in Norway. Also, then chairman of IIASA Givishiani's extensive espionage ties were exposed. And, finally, in a Nov. 7, 1982 article in *Parade* magazine, author Tad Szulc revealed that in 1981, Soviet experts working at IIASA linked their computers to the U.S.-built Cray-1 (the most advanced American computer) at the University of Reading in England, where they used the Cray to make complex calculations for nuclear weapon design that the Soviets, lacking such a computer, had been unable to do.

Enter Brent Scowcroft

Gen. Brent Scowcroft had been a deputy of Kissinger, then his successor as national security adviser, when Kissinger pursued the Dartmouth-Pugwash policy of negotiating the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty. He has been a longtime participant in the Dartmouth Conference. Since he chaired the President's Commission on Strategic Forces during the first Reagan administration, General Scowcroft has made clear that he remains an adherent of the doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) that Pugwash and Dartmouth sought to enshrine. He has also made clear more recently, since his appointment as national security adviser in the Bush administration, that, like the Dartmouth-Pugwash arms control mafia, he views President Reagan's revolutionary Strategic Defense Initiative as little more than an arms control bargaining chip.

Apart from his direct suckling under Henry Kissinger on such military strategic issues, General Scowcroft and Kissinger crony William Hyland (now editor of the Council on Foreign Relations' journal *Foreign Affairs*) not only joined the Dartmouth Conference in 1981, but became leaders of its special task force on arms control. Well-informed sources state that General Scowcroft used this back channel to brief the Soviets on how his "MX Commission" findings for creation of a "Midgetman" missile would help assist further arms control concessions, possibly including the trade-off of President Reagan's SDI program that the Soviets were then calling a *casus belli*.

Finally, through the Dartmouth back channel, General Scowcroft became indoctrinated on the "linkage" between arms control and environmentalism, which President George Bush in his Texas A&M speech now appears prepared to negotiate directly with the Soviets.