

Dartmouth Conference conspired with Moscow

by Scott Thompson

Recent investigation has uncovered how the MX Commission on Strategic Forces, chaired by Brent Scowcroft, has moved to sabotage the White House program for development of defensive ABM systems of the sort President Reagan called for in his March 23 address to the nation. Scowcroft had been Henry Kissinger's deputy at the National Security Council and is today a partner in the consulting firm, Kissinger Associates. Throughout the work of the Commission, which has been granted an indefinite extension, Brent Scowcroft was in secret contact with Soviet leaders.

Among those with whom Scowcroft met at the last Dartmouth Conference of Nov. 16-19, 1981 in Moscow was Yuri Andropov's close adviser, Fyodor Burlatskii. Writing in the Aug. 10 issue of the Soviet weekly *Literaturnaya Gazeta*, Burlatskii called President Reagan's proposal for a new doctrine of Mutually Assured Survival, to be based upon U.S. and Soviet development and parallel deployment of anti-missile beam weapons, a provocation for a Soviet first strike. "Space weapons are provocative weapons: they are absolutely a *casus belli* for nuclear war," he wrote.

At the 1981 Dartmouth Conference, Scowcroft accepted membership on an Arms Control Task Force, which met in Denver on April 27, 1983. Soviet participants in this conference included Georgii Arbatov, head of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute and Gen. Mikhail Milshstein, a member of Arbatov's Institute who is also a member of Soviet military intelligence (GRU). Well-informed sources believe that Scowcroft briefed the Soviets at this meeting on how his MX Commission would sabotage the President's 11th-hour effort to catch up with Soviet laser ABM systems.

Origins of the Dartmouth Conference

The Dartmouth Conference was founded in 1960 with the financial and political support of Chase Manhattan chairman David Rockefeller, who was also founder of the Trilateral Commission. Norman Cousins, who has often chaired Dartmouth Conferences, is a Scowcroft liaison to Moscow.

The Dartmouth Conference has also been implicated in known KGB espionage activities. In March 1982, the Reagan administration, acting through the National Security Council and presidential science adviser George Keyworth, cut U.S. aid through the National Science Foundation to the International Institute of Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) on the grounds "that participation in the institute is contrary to na-

tional security interests." The public reason given was that the institute's secretary, Arkady Belozarov, was caught passing technical information to a KGB double agent in Norway.

Official Dartmouth Conference records report that IIASA, founded in 1972, was partly an outgrowth of the sixth Dartmouth Conference held in July 1971 in Kiev. David Rockefeller, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations Charles Yost, and other U.S. participants met with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, who named his son-in-law Dzhermen Gvishiani to chair IIASA. Gvishiani was then chief of the State Committee on Science and Technology, and he was the principal figure responsible for a "systems analysis" takeover of the military faction identified with Marshal Sokolovskii.

It was this influence that swung Soviet military leaders behind the scheme. led today by Gvishiani's factional ally Yuri Andropov, to transform Moscow into a "Third and Final Roman Empire." (See "The Surfacing of Mother Rus," *EIR*, July 26.) Gvishiani's own oligarchic outlook is indicated by the fact that he is one of the few Soviet members of the Club of Rome, whose founder, Aurelio Peccei (himself an IIASA board member with former Kennedy National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy), is one of the world's most prominent spokesmen for eliminating billions of predominantly dark-skinned people.

Dzhermen Gvishiani also played a crucial role in the Cuban missile crisis. Through Oleg Penkovskii, his deputy at the Committee for Science and Technology, Gvishiani leaked information to President Kennedy that Khrushchev was bluffing about Soviet military strength when he launched the Berlin Wall and Cuban missile crisis to ensure his control over Soviet opponents. After President Kennedy embarrassed Khrushchev, thanks to Penkovskii's information, the Sokolovskii faction in the Soviet military moved in to smash Khrushchev, who stood in opposition to their own policy, announced by Sokolovskii in 1959, that "the Soviet armed forces must be organized in such a way as to be able to fight a prolonged war under nuclear conditions."

Khrushchev's own military policy, in fact, mirrored that of Kissinger's MAD doctrine, in calling for concentration of all resources upon a nuclear missile force and nothing else. Now that the Soviets are in a position of true strength, Yuri Andropov is using channels like the Dartmouth Conference to attempt to deceive President Reagan into cutting his own program for an in-depth military buildup centered around laser ABM systems. Henry Kissinger, Brent Scowcroft, and company have been willing pawns of this gambit.

Participants from West and East

A sample of recent Dartmouth Conference participants from the U.S. includes:

- **William Hyland**, Scowcroft's deputy at the National Security Council when Scowcroft succeeded Henry Kissinger as National Security Adviser. Hyland is now at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, which advises

various Democratic Party presidential hopefuls on arms control issues. He is known around the world as "Kissinger's Soviet expert."

- **William D. Rogers**, Kissinger's Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American Affairs, and later Undersecretary of State for Latin American Affairs. As Kissinger's personal attorney at Arnold & Porter, Rogers joined Kissinger, Scowcroft, and Britain's Lord Carrington in a new consulting firm, Kissinger Associates. Shortly thereafter, in 1982, Rogers traveled to Moscow with Lord Carver, Socialist International leader Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Michael Foot, then Labour Party candidate for prime minister, and others to negotiate a separate Anglo-Soviet deal on Euromissiles.

Rogers was already a member of a Dartmouth Joint Soviet-U.S. Task Force on International Conflict, whose goal was "encouraging elaboration of the stakes each nation sees in such areas as Afghanistan, Poland, the Persian Gulf, Southern Africa, and the Caribbean." Rogers has been named counselor to Kissinger's Bipartisan Commission on Central America, but he is still part of the Dartmouth Task Force.

- **Helmut Sonnenfeldt**, a senior adviser to Kissinger at the National Security Council, and later a counselor to Kissinger's State Department. Sonnenfeldt and Scowcroft are also members of a Security and Arms Control Panel of the United Nations Association, another U.S.-Soviet "back channel," on whose board sits Jimmy Carter's Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, one of the "gang of four" who relaunched the U.S. peace movement in a 1982 article in *Foreign Affairs*.

- **Paul Doty**, one of 22 co-founders of the Pugwash Conference, the principal back channel to Moscow that met in Venice in August to launch a new campaign against laser ABM systems. Now chairman of the Center for Science and International Relations at Harvard University, Doty also chairs an Arms Control Consortium for the Aspen Institute in which Scowcroft, Sonnenfeldt et al. participate. He spoke against laser ABM systems at Aspen's Berlin conference last June.

- **Landrum Bolling**, former president and a current trustee of the Lilly Endowment, which funds both the Dartmouth and Pugwash Conferences along with an array of other peace groups including Pacem in Terris. Bolling also chairs the International Quaker Working Committee on the Midwest, and has been associated with terrorist circles operating in that region, ranging from the Muslim Brotherhood to the terrorist-oriented wing of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

- **Zbigniew Brzezinski**, Carter's National Security Adviser and founding executive director of the Trilateral Commission. He is now a consultant to the Harriman Institute at Columbia University.

Recent Soviet participants in Dartmouth Conferences have included:

- **Georgii Arbatov**, director of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute. Arbatov's Institute cosponsored with the Institute for Policy Studies a May 24-28, 1983 conference in Minneapolis, where top Soviet intelligence agents met with leaders of

U.S. peace organizations including the Union of Concerned Scientists and the *Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* group. Directives were given on how to defeat laser ABM systems and to elect Senator Cranston or another "KGB Democrat" in 1984.

- **General Mikhail Milshtein**, a department head at Arbatov's institute, who was named by the CIA in a report to Congress as part of a Soviet military intelligence (GRU) "active measures" team to use the peace movement against the West. Though a Soviet participant on the Palme Commission on disarmament, he was named by the Swedish press as involved in recent Soviet submarine incursions into Swedish waters.

- **Evgeni Primakov**, director of the Institute for Oriental Studies, which in association with Soviet Politburo member Geidar Aliyev, runs Muslim Brotherhood forces supporting Iran's Ayatollah Khomeini and Libya's Qaddafi. Primakov is a member of the Task Force on International Conflict with William D. Rogers.

- **Fyodor Burlatskii** (see above). Burlatskii's *Literaturnaya Gazeta* has repeatedly slandered advocates of President Reagan's beam-weapons ABM program, including Lyndon H. LaRouche and Dr. Edward Teller.

In 1966 Burlatskii was one of the first Soviets to write in favor of negotiations on the limitation of ABM systems, negotiations which had been proposed by President Lyndon Johnson and his Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara. The latter was the principal U.S. spokesman for MAD.

- **Genrikh Trofimenko**, chief of the foreign policy department at Arbatov's institute and a specialist in nuclear strategy, who has carried out a disinformation campaign claiming that the Soviets' have adopted the MAD doctrine.

- **Nikolai Mostovets**, chief of U.S. Section, International Department, CPSU Central Committee, which is in overall charge of Boris Ponomarev, who was previously in the Communist International. Mostovets is in charge of the Communist Party U.S.A., which participated in an early-1970 assassination attempt against Lyndon LaRouche. That attempt brought the Ponomarev wing of the Soviet Union into collaboration with former Kennedy National Security Adviser McGeorge Bundy and the FBI.

Many of these Soviet operatives were present at the Minneapolis Institute for Policy Studies meeting, where Burlatskii told U.S. peace leaders that "exotic arms" like laser ABMs are "the most dangerous of all issues." Minneapolis was the first of a series of "peace meetings" held in the United States this summer with Soviet participation, capped by an Aug. 13 Des Moines, Iowa PEACE forum sponsored by Betty Bumpers, the wife of Democratic Party presidential hopeful Sen. Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.). At Des Moines, Senators Hart and Cranston stated that a limited Soviet nuclear attack upon U.S. cities would not be sufficient cause for general war, and Senator Glenn advocated the "non-militarization" of space.

The Dartmouth Conference works with the most important back channel of them all, the Pugwash Conference.

Created in 1957 as an outgrowth of Bertrand Russell's World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government (WAPWG), which also launched the international peace movement, Pugwash has been the arena for operatives like Henry Kissinger to make deals with the Soviets at the expense of U.S. national security.

WAPWG was also the kernel of the World Federalists, whose former chairman and current president is Norman Cousins of the Dartmouth Conference. (Cousins was succeeded in the 1950s as chairman by Alan Cranston.) The World Federalists adopted Russell's position: "Science has made unrestricted national sovereignty incompatible with human survival. The only possibilities are now world government or death."

Dartmouth is also linked through Norman Cousins to that current within the Roman Catholic Church which supports a U.S. nuclear freeze, as advocated by the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops. During the Cuban missile crisis, Cousins worked under Dartmouth conference auspices as a secret courier between Nikita Khrushchev, Pope John XXIII, and President John F. Kennedy. Cousins also met with Khrushchev to negotiate participation of the Russian Orthodox Church/Moscow Patriarchate in Vatican II proceedings. This gave world credibility to the Orthodox Church, the core institution of the Soviet drive to become "the Third and Final Rome," while opening the door for its current KGB-supervised campaign to present Yuri Andropov as a "man of peace."

Fifteen years of intrigue

It was at the 1962-64 Pugwash Conferences attended by Henry Kissinger that an international drive was launched to ban U.S. development of ABM systems. This campaign, which led to the 1972 signing of the ABM Treaty as a cornerstone of Kissinger's disastrous SALT I, was taken with full knowledge that at the time of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, a grouping in the Soviet Union, of which Soviet Marshal V. D. Sokolovskii was a public spokesman, had committed the Soviet Union to a crash program for the development of laser ABM systems. This program, outlined in Sokolovskii's 1962 *Military Strategy*, sought to give the Soviets an in-depth war-winning capability.

Dartmouth Conference participants were also part of the debate that led the United States to drop a parallel ABM program. At the 1972 Dartmouth Conference, for example, George Rathjens, a former deputy assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the Kennedy administration and key Pugwash Conference organizer, stated:

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 super powers of the fact that for the foreseeable future its population will be held hostage by the other. Thus, deterrence [Mutually Assured De-

struction or MAD] is enshrined, for better or worse, as the major rationale for strategic force policy. . . .

In the future, limitations on air defenses and anti-submarine warfare systems may be negotiated.

Scowcroft's Soviet pact

In order to ensure "another generation of MAD," the Scowcroft Commission took quick steps to sabotage President Reagan's new doctrine, at a time when estimates place the Soviets within two to three years of deploying a first-generation laser ABM system.

At the May 23 press conference where he announced that he would accept an extension of his commission's term of existence, Scowcroft stated that President Reagan "is prepared to make a deal" with the Soviet Union. Similarly Kissinger, in an April 24, 1983 interview in *Parade* magazine, stated that the United States must "turn to a new kind of private discussion altogether out of the public view in negotiations with the Soviet Union."

For Scowcroft, that channel to "make a deal" was the Dartmouth Conference, at whose last meeting in Moscow in November 1981 he agreed to join a special Task Force on Arms Control. He was joined on the task force by Kissinger crony William Hyland.

At meetings of this task force in April, believed to have been attended by Georgii Arbatov, Scowcroft briefed the Soviets on how his MX Commission, whose initial recommendations were officially accepted by President Reagan on April 8, would re-direct the administration away from its new Mutually Assured Survival doctrine, back toward arms control talks and Kissinger's MAD doctrine. A source close to Scowcroft reports that he also briefed the Soviets on how he had manipulated President Reagan around the MX missile issue. The price for approval of the MX from Harrimanite liberal Democrats, Scowcroft is reported to have told Reagan, would be a program to replace the United States' highly accurate MIRV missiles with a mobile "Midgetman" fleet, as well as major concessions in the arms control area. A crash laser ABM program would thus be tabled, while the systems themselves could be thrown into a negotiating hopper. The degree of coordination between Scowcroft and the Soviets was indicated when, in mid-August, the U.S.S.R. told the Reagan administration that it also plans to develop a mobile intercontinental missile, a trend which some Kissingerites in the State Department have stated they believe could help reduce the arms race.

In return for the Kissingerites' treachery, the Soviets have offered President Reagan a pre-election summit with Andropov, in the early spring of 1984, where major arms control "breakthroughs" paralleling Kissinger's SALT I, as well as a "New Yalta" deal re-dividing Soviet-U.S. "spheres of influence" could be negotiated. Kissinger, Scowcroft, et al. are now bent upon selling this idea to President Reagan as the best way to "pull the rug out from under" Reagan's Democratic Party opponents.

Soviet Subversion
Operations in the United States:

The Real 'ENEMY WITHIN'

This soon-to-be-released report, the follow-up to the recent **EIR Special Report, "Will Moscow Become the Third Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement,"** documents the channels through which Soviet intelligence and its assets are attempting to carry out a plan to destroy the United States as an economic and military threat to Soviet world dominance.

The report will include:

- The role of Moscow and German-speaking central bankers in attempting to precipitate an international financial crisis.
- The background of Soviet orchestration of the "Briefinggate" scandal, including the June 5 closed-door session in Moscow, where Averell and Pamela Churchill Harriman conspired with Yuri Andropov days before Briefinggate broke.
- Soviet influence in the FBI and other government institutions ensuring disinformation on Soviet subversion of the United States.

The report will be available for \$250.00.

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KISSINGER'S PLOT TO TAKE OVER THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION

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This two-part study by **EIR** Washington bureau chief Richard Cohen is essential reading for any citizen concerned with the future of the United States as a republic. Part One was written in late 1982, long before anyone else recognized the Kissinger operation. It documents the months-long process of inserting, with the friendly offices of Secretary of State George Shultz, "Kissinger's boys" throughout the administration. Part Two analyzes recent developments, including Kissinger's boast at a cocktail party in Israel, just before his nomination to the Commission, that "within two weeks I will be back in government; within a short period after that, I will be running the government."

The report is available for \$250.00.

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