

Eastern Establishment's treasonous institutes shape government policy

The Eastern Establishment has erected a vast network of think-tanks and other policymaking institutions which shape U.S. government policy, and are part of the current drive to "capture" President Reagan. We single out three whose influence must be smashed if the second Reagan administration is to succeed—by no means thereby excluding others, such as the Heritage Foundation, the Aspen Institute, the Council on Foreign Relations, etc., which emphatically deserve similar treatment.

Project Democracy

A seemingly motley group of unrepentant socialists and dyed-in-the-wool "conservative free enterprisers" has formed for what purports to be a "worldwide offensive against communism." The true nature of Project Democracy can best be seen from the fact that its sponsors are public promoters of the assassins of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. AFL-CIO Chairman Lane Kirkland, who is, of course, synonymous with Walter Mondale, has been the principal recipient of U.S. Treasury funding through Project Democracy. Kirkland hosted a 1982 U.S. tour, as part of the Project Democracy's organizing effort, for Chauhan Singh, the Sikh terrorist leader who has claimed credit for the Gandhi assassination and who threatened that his followers will proceed to assassinate Rajiv Gandhi, the new prime minister, along with the rest of the Gandhi family.

The assassination of Mrs. Gandhi was carried out, as *EIR* has shown, by networks backed jointly by British intelligence services and the Soviet KGB, with the support of U.S.-centered operatives. This is the kind of criminal activity into which Project Democracy wishes to lure the Reagan administration: "low-intensity" and "covert" operations which are an open invitation to Soviet "dirty tricks," which in turn will be blamed on Washington.

The idea for Project Democracy was first broached by John Lenczowski, a former aide to Lawrence Eagleburger at the State Department (Eagleburger is now president of Kissinger Associates), and now a member of the staff of the National Security Council. Lenczowski formulated the idea in conjunction with Michael Novack of the American Enterprise Institute, to launch a "non-military offensive" against communism. The Project Democracy group in and around the administration includes the chief advocates of the absurd and dangerous thesis that "the Soviet Empire is crumbling"—

and that covert actions by the West can help this process.

The Project Democracy program is currently being implemented through the National Endowment for Democracy, which conduits tens of millions of dollars of government funds into a variety of private institutions in order to foster what are described as "the institutions of Democracy" in the Third World and Eastern Europe. The bulk of the funding has gone to the International Division of the AFL-CIO, headed by Eagleburger's buddy Irving Brown and founded by former Communist International agent Jay Lovestone. Both the pro-Soviet and "anti-Soviet" wings of the Socialist International, whose activities in Latin America and elsewhere are coordinated with the AFL-CIO, have vigorously supported Project Democracy.

In announcing the administration's desire to fund the National Endowment, Eagleburger claimed that it would not sponsor "covert operations." But a group called The Democracy Program, which the Endowment acknowledges as its own predecessor, explains that the purpose of the Endowment is to replace covert CIA attempts to influence the political process abroad which were terminated in the late 1960s. Many of the personnel involved in Project Democracy, such as Ben Wattenberg of the Coalition for a Democratic Majority and Social Democrats U.S.A., were involved in those earlier CIA operations.

The personnel selected to run the Endowment includes chairman John Richardson, also president of Freedom House, which provides funding and equipment for guerrilla and other opposition movements in Poland, Afghanistan, Africa, and Latin America and propagandizes for increased military involvement of the United States in Latin America and Africa—but not Europe. Richardson is also a member of the U.S. Association for the Club of Rome. The president of the Endowment is Carl Gershman, the former executive director of Social Democrats U.S.A. (SDUSA), the American affiliate of the Socialist International. Gershman has also worked for the Anti-Defamation League and Kissinger's National Bipartisan Commission on Central America.

A former head of the Endowment was Allen Weinstein, who now runs the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in Santa Barbara, California, a think-tank serving at the behest of Charles Manatt's Democratic National Committee (see *EIR*, Nov. 20, 1984, "Georgetown Dems Plan Anti-Democratic Attack on Reagan Administration").

Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies

The CSIS was founded in 1962 by Richard Allen and David Abshire, and has become one of the main policy centers for back-channel negotiations with Moscow and for arranging the decoupling of the United States from Western Europe. As such, it has naturally served as a key institutional base for Henry A. Kissinger, who is a fellow of the Center.

During 1984, a large part of the CSIS policy staff made private visits to Moscow, for visits with Soviet government and Communist Party officials. Two of the visitors, Latin American Affairs Director Robert Kupperman and European Affairs Director William Taylor, have co-authored a book detailing how U.S. military strategy approaching the year 2000 must emphasize a phasing out of the primary U.S. commitment to Europe and an increasing military orientation toward "brushfire wars" in the developing sector.

Kupperman asserts that the prospect of a Soviet military move on West Germany should be of no concern to the United States.

Another CSIS study, by Population Studies Director Georges Fauriol, has emphasized that the developing sector will be the focal point of instability, due to population growth and other factors, in the coming years.

Robert Neumann, a former U.S. ambassador to Saudi Arabia now at CSIS, is involved in ongoing "crisis-management" discussions with officials of the Soviet Oriental Institute to discuss how the crises in the Middle East and Indian Subcontinent might be used to create new mechanisms in U.S.-Soviet relations.

Says Taylor: "Because Georgetown has the reputation of being conservative, the Soviets look at CSIS as a way of talking to the U.S. through the back door."

In January 1984, Georgetown CSIS sponsored a conference in Brussels, on the increasing discrepancy in political and strategic orientation of the United States and Europe. Abshire, presently U.S. ambassador to NATO, oversaw the event, along with Kissinger, CSIS policymaker James R. Schlesinger, and former West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. It was this conference that set in motion the organizing leading to Kissinger's March 5, 1984 *Time* magazine article calling for the phasing-out of the U.S. troop commitment to Europe.

CSIS is also responsible for the "Nunn Amendment" in the U.S. Congress, which is attempting to put Kissinger's decoupling policy into law. Sen. Samuel Nunn (D-Ga.) has been the co-director of the CSIS "Grand Strategy Forum."

Kissinger Associates

Kissinger Associates, Inc., nominally a New York-based risk-analysis firm, has become the vehicle for Henry Kissinger to make substantial financial gain by advising corporations and governments on policies that he and his contacts in government proceed to implement.

This "conflict-of-interest," also known as thievery, has been the subject of at least one congressional investigation, by Rep. Henry Gonzalez (D-Tex.), who questioned Kissinger's role in heading the President's Commission on Central America at the same time that Kissinger was making substantial sums of money through business contacts in Ibero-America and the Caribbean.

Part of this money is believed to initiate from the international drug-trafficking in the Caribbean and neighboring regions. The recently appointed president of Kissinger Associates, Lawrence Eagleburger, while an undersecretary at the State Department, was the author of the Caribbean Basin "economic development plan" that made drug-trafficking the basis of the economies of that region.

Kissinger Associates is also tied to those international banking circles that are trying to force cuts in the U.S. defense budget, particularly targeting the Strategic Defense Initiative. The vice-chairman of the firm is Gen. (ret.) Brent Skowcroft, whose Skowcroft Commission attacked the "dangers" of the space-defense program, and called for an end to the MX-missile program.

Founded in 1982, Kissinger Associates numbers among its board members:

Robert O. Anderson, chairman of the Atlantic-Richfield (ARCO) Corporation and of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies. Anderson is a leading funder of the environmentalist movement, and is a member of the Club of Rome. He is intimately tied to the Mondale-Democratic Party machine and its policymaking arms, such as the Hubert Humphrey Institute in Minneapolis.

Pehr Gyllenhammer, chairman of the Swedish Volvo Corporation and a trustee of the Aspen Institute. Gyllenhammer has worked with Aspen and other Soviet-linked policy institutes to create a computer interface with the Austria-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA). He is also the godfather behind the recently created Euroventures company, which is trying to develop a European-wide grid of industries, and which has brought Henry Kissinger in as adviser—another example of Kissinger making money through policy-manipulation, this time through his decoupling policies.

William D. Rogers, formerly assistant secretary of state and undersecretary of state for economic affairs in the Ford administration. He is a partner in the Washington, D.C., Arnold and Porter law firm, which controls the Institute for Policy Studies, a liberal-radical firm close to the Soviet KGB.

Lord Eric Roll of Ipsden, chairman of S. G. Warburg and Co. in Britain.

Mario d'Urso, advisory director of Shearson Lehman/American Express. Kissinger is currently on the board of American Express as well.

Britain's **Lord Carrington** was formerly a member of the board of Kissinger Associates, before becoming the secretary-general of NATO.