
Part IV: The International Peace Movement

Vance, the KGB, and the Palme Commission: the apex of one-world 'crisis management'

by Luba George

Over recent months, a former U.S. secretary of state, a former Socialist prime minister, and a Soviet KGB general have been presiding over regular "working sessions" between each other's policy aides, on the basis of a shared perspective for changing the world radically. This extraordinary form of collaboration, independent of any government, began in the summer of 1980, almost as soon as it became clear that Ronald Reagan might be the next President of the United States. The collaboration is public, given an institutional form called "The Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues," or "the Palme Commission."



Olof Palme

Among the forces involved, collaboration is not unprecedented. Has not the "class warfare" faction predominant in the Soviet KGB been collaborating with Willy Brandt and Olof Palme's Socialist International, with the Jesuits, and with the circles of Cyrus Vance in a variety of spheres for quite a long time? Among other projects, Soviet intelligence forces, U.S. Eastern Establishment circles, Jesuits, and Socialists conspired to effect the destabilization of Poland. Both stood something to gain: a Soviet invasion could collapse détente, giving the Moscow parties to the conspiracy much leverage against the détente-based rule of the faction of Leonid Brezhnev, their internal enemy in Moscow. Similarly, in the West, national governments and political factions seeking economic cooperation with the Brezhnev government, perhaps including the new U.S. Reagan administration, would be weakened or even toppled, leaving the field to Cyrus Vance's Global 2000 zero-growth policy. But that collaboration was secret.

The Palme Commission is public. What is it supposed to do?

Leslie Gelb, a member of the Palme Commission's secretariat, privately describes the body as a "crisis management institution" for East-West communication. Gelb stated this spring that "the Reagan administration will be unable to generate any kind of coherent policy. The level of infighting is reaching a threshold that means a kind of paralysis sets in. This will get worse over time. . . . There will not be any serious arms negotiations with the Soviets . . . no matter what it tells NATO allies publicly." A protégé of Vance, Gelb consecutively worked under Vance at the *New York Times*, as director of political-military affairs at the Vance State Department, and is currently a senior fellow at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, officially a sister organization of the Ditchley Foundation, which boasts Vance as a member. Gelb maintains that the Palme Commission would act as a kind of crisis-management "third-channel" that would move into action should a renewed cold war close off channels of East-West communication.



Leslie Gelb

For example, suppose the Soviet Union were forced into invading Poland next week. East-West relations would be strained to the point that ambassadors might be recalled; governments basing themselves on a conciliatory posture—including Brezhnev's—might fall. Economic agreements between East and West would be torn up. All normal lines of dialogue, formal and informal, between the sovereign nation-states of the opposed military blocs would undoubtedly be closed off.

All that would remain to "mediate" communication between the capitals of East and West would be the Palme Commission—whose members helped arrange the

Polish tragedy to begin with; whose members oppose the economic development of nation-states; whose members seek a new "détente" based on agreement to depopulate much of the globe, to curtail scientific and technological advances ("disarmament"), to build "one-world" institutions eliminating the sovereignty of nation-states; and whose members, amid such a crisis in East-West relations, would suddenly be in an excellent position to act on that shared program, holding a monopoly on communication between the world's most important governments.

The KGB officers, social democrats, and Episcopalian policy spokesmen inhabiting the commission are currently preparing for such "crisis management" through "disarmament" discussions that consist of thinly disguised proposals to halt technological progress of all types by mutual agreement, and move toward "zero growth" in both East and West. As Olof Palme, titular head of the commission, told a recent gathering of the International Metalworkers Federation in Washington, it is their line of argument that the primary threat to peace springs from scientific research and development!

Otherwise, the "prodétente" commission works closely with the "antidétente" State Department of Alexander Haig; Haig acts to disrupt any rational form of dialogue and cooperation among Moscow, Washington, and other capitals; the remaining form of dialogue is the genocidal, Malthusian form represented by the commission. A recent cover feature in the *New York Times* Sunday magazine supplement in praise of Haig was written by the commission's Leslie Gelb.

Who is the commission?

At present, the Palme Commission is run by former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, and former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, with Soviet Gen. Mikhail Milshtein (U.S. military capabilities specialist), representing the policy viewpoint of the Soviet intelligence institution IMEMO and Georgii Arbatov's U.S.A.-Canada Institute in Moscow.



Georgii Arbatov

Cyrus Vance was Jimmy Carter's secretary of state until April 1980, and had oversight for the department's participation in the drafting of the *Global 2000 Report to the President*, which subsequently recommended the deaths of 2 billion persons by the end of the century, to make a world-federalist zero-growth order possible. Vance cofounded and leads the private "Committee for the Year 2000," a propaganda agency for the Global 2000 genocide doctrine.

At the State Department, Vance was an advocate of "modernizing" NATO's theater nuclear forces, and installing medium-range "Euromissiles" in West Germany; that decision contributed importantly to the Soviet decision to invade Afghanistan in December 1979.

For the past year, however, Vance has been helping to build the anti-NATO "peace movement" and the various "disarmament campaigns" run by the English Queen's household and the hierarchy of the Church of England. Vance himself is an active Episcopalian, and the Palme Commission was in fact first proposed by representatives of the Anglican hierarchy, notably Lord Phillip Noel-Baker.

Vance was an executive board member of the American Ditchley Foundation, founded in 1958 to support the efforts of the mother Ditchley Foundation in England, a policy forum for the British aristocracy. Ditchley's leading role in behind-the-scenes policy-making for the "disarmament movement" is expressed in its recurring sponsorship of conferences on "Regulation of Technology."



Cyrus Vance

The only other American to enter a cabinet post from Ditchley membership is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, who happens to have been the former treasurer of the Episcopal Church of California. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, although not a Ditchley member—military men are excluded—delivered the keynote to the 1978 Ditchley conference on NATO.

Vance's active role in the Anglican-Episcopalian church was highlighted by his collaboration with the World Council of Churches—a joint property of the Jesuits and the Archbishop of Canterbury—to found the Interreligious Peace Colloquium (IPC). The IPC, whose day-to-day affairs are in the hands of members of the Society of Jesus, has a "peace" program featuring global depopulation, restriction on technology, and promotion of "indigenous" religious fundamentalism of the Iranian variety—pseudo-Islamic, pseudo-Christian, voodoo, and other neofeudal cultism.

Baron Olof

The Palme Commission is named after Olof Palme, former Swedish prime minister, who has an imminent chance of returning to that post. Palme is a scion of a Baltic noble family with English ties—his uncle R. Palme Dutt was a British intelligence operative guiding the Luddite machine-breaker ideology of the British Communist Party from a position as the party's chief

“theoretician” for many years.

Palme’s grandmother belonged to the aristocratic Russian family that spawned Count Kropotkin, the black anarchist. Olof himself was a youthful member of the Swedish king’s cavalry, and entered the “Socialist International” track of British intelligence by way of the London School of Economics, Ohio’s Kenyon College (run by the Episcopal Church), and the influence of the 1930s Swedish Nazi leader, Ragnar Edenmann.

As education minister in the late 1960s, Palme fostered “liberalization” of curricula, and endorsed the radical student movement and the rock-drug counterculture. As prime minister, he hosted the U.N. World Environment Conference in 1972, inaugurating the Club of Rome’s “environmentalist movement.”

Palme’s policies as prime minister, through 1979, were consistently “small is beautiful,” “conservationist,” antinuclear, and tinged by the counterculture—usually clothed as “economic democracy.”

While propounding zero growth for Sweden’s civilian sector and preaching disarmament abroad, Palme presided over an enormous Swedish military capacity, including what is now in modern combat terms the world’s third largest air force, and overall armed forces ranking fifth in the world (although the population is only 8 million), supplied by an autarchic armaments industry. Sweden’s Social Democracy, which until 1980 ruled the country since the 1930s, is fundamentally the social control apparatus of the country’s monarchy and nobility. The party’s secret security organization is interlocked with Swedish military intelligence, and the vaunted “neutrality” of the nation is a special resource for operations in both the East and the West.

Other prominent members of the Palme Commission include:

David Owen, foreign secretary in Britain’s last Labour Party government and a charter member of Britain’s new Social Democratic Party. Owen was the most outspoken British opponent of Franco-German plans for international industrial expansion.

Egon Bahr, a leader of Willy Brandt’s left wing in the West German Social Democratic Party and, in recent comments to *EIR*, a frank proponent of phasing out West German industry, as originally proposed in the postwar Morgenthau Plan, to maintain Central Europe in bucolic feudal backwardness.

Joop den Uyl, former prime minister of the Netherlands, Socialist International spokesman, and one of Europe’s foremost environmentalists.

Gro Harlem Bruntland, another prominent Socialist International environmentalist who, since joining the commission, has become prime minister of Norway at the head of a Labour Party government. Her husband is a veteran NATO planner.

Georgii Arbatov, director of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute, a spinoff of the IMEMO intelligence institution. Arbatov is the leading Soviet liaison with the Socialist International, circles of Henry Kissinger and the Averell Harriman group in the United States. Arbatov promotes radical insurgencies in the West, and East bloc “convergence” with the Global 2000 depopulation planners—exemplified by Vance—in the West.

How it was formed

Reports from Sweden on how the commission was formed amount to a tale of treason—against Western capitalist nations and the Soviet Union, simultaneously.

The first proposal for such a commission was made by Bertrand Russell’s associate, Lord Philip Noel-Baker, a policy spokesman for the Anglican bishops in residence at the household of the Queen. In the summer of 1978, Noel-Baker proposed a “disarmament” counterpart to Willy Brandt’s Commission on North-South Development Issues, a front for Robert McNamara’s World Bank policy of “appropriate technology” to maintain Third World backwardness.

Nothing happened until July 1980. Then, two key meetings took place. First, Willy Brandt, in his capacity as chairman of West Germany’s Social Democratic Party and president of the Socialist International, convened a leadership conference of the Socialist International in Hamburg. Palme, Brandt, Brandt’s subordinate Egon Bahr, and others, decided that the prospect of a Reagan presidency in the United States mandated a serious consideration of the Anglican proposal for a commission.

At the same time, the old Communist International (Comintern) faction formally abolished by Joseph Stalin, convened a leadership meeting of the Communist parties, East and West, in Paris under the chairmanship of Vadim Zagladin, with the Soviet chief for Western party affairs, Boris Ponomarev, conspicuously in attendance. There is no doubt that discussions of the Anglican proposal first delivered by Lord Noel-Baker also occurred there. According to Leslie Gelb, the Socialists in Hamburg transmitted their proposal to both the Communists in Paris, and the Soviet Central Committee.

Following the Hamburg conference, Palme flew directly to Moscow, met with Zagladin and Ponomarev, and upon his return, announced in Stockholm that the Soviets favored forming a commission, provided it was financially and politically independent of the United Nations. Palme, Cyrus Vance, former British Foreign Secretary David Owen, and Austrian Prime Minister Bruno Kreisky organized the commission officially on Sept. 13, 1980. Palme announced a three-man secretariat: Leslie Gelb, Palme associate Anders Ferm of Swe-

den; and Soviet General Milshtein.

One month later, the Swedish publication *Göteborgs Handels och Sjöfartstidning* embarrassed all by identifying General Milshtein as a KGB officer. Palme's office did not deny the report, but from that point, the commission described Milshtein as a "scientific adviser to the commission," rather than a secretariat member.

Also in early October, Palme headed a Swedish Social Democratic delegation to Moscow at the special invitation of the Soviet Central Committee, and met with Central Committee member Ponomarev, discussed energy with Dzhermen Gvishiani, and discussed the Palme Commission with Georgii Arbatov, who is now a commission participant.

The next important gathering of the commission took place in Washington, D.C. in the interstices of the "Eurosocialist" conference there on Dec. 5-7. Attending that conference were Palme and former Dutch prime minister Joop den Uyl, and a prominent zero-growth advocate. Arbatov was in Washington at the same time, meeting with Palme, Vance, Henry Kissinger, and Leslie Gelb. Their discussions contained particular emphasis on the Reagan administration and the potential for building an international "peace movement" against it (see *EIR* Dec. 23, 1980).

The commission held a private meeting in Vienna later that week including all members. Milshtein and Arbatov relayed their view of how to deal with the Reagan administration, and the Socialist International members relayed the view that Reagan would launch a huge cold-war military buildup, a line intended to bolster the Ponomarev faction at the Soviet Party Congress in February. Gelb, for his part, indicated to all present, including the KGB faction's representatives, that they and the commission would be able to work with Alexander Haig, if discreetly.

The December meeting planned 6 to 12 working sessions during the course of 1981. The first took place on Feb. 9-11, presenting a document prepared by Vance, Gelb, and Milshtein on the effects of the collapse of the SALT process. The session also provided a podium for the U.S.-based Physicians for Nuclear Disarmament, an affiliate of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, a convergence point of U.S.-Soviet networks associated with the late Lord Russell, whose program is principally aimed against all peaceful uses of nuclear power.

In a Feb. 5 *Pravda* article, General Milshtein delivered the KGB's sanction to the Socialist International's "peace and disarmament" movement. The KGB officer praised Lord Bertrand Russell—the man who twice advocated pre-emptive nuclear strikes against the Soviet Union. In light of his participation in the Palme Commission, that is only appropriate.

Interview

How the Ayatollah was put in power

The following is Part I of an April 28 interview with Hossein Rastegar of the Iran Liberation Army (ILA). The ILA is a political and military organization that believes in armed struggle for the liberation of Iran, and whose 25-man leadership—comprised of both civilian and military figures—includes Mr. Rastegar. In April, Mr. Rastegar was a featured speaker at the Second Conference of the International Caucus of Labor Committees in Mainz, West Germany. The interview was conducted by EIR Wiesbaden bureau chiefs Thierry LeMarc and Mary Brannan.

EIR: Can you describe the aims of your organization, and how you hope to achieve them?

Rastegar: The Shah was the head of the leadership of the army in Iran, and when he left, the army found itself in confusion and chaos. In this context, General Huyser's visit to Iran should not be overlooked. [In February 1979, NATO Gen. Robert Huyser, then a subordinate of Haig's, told the Iranian army not to defend the Bakhtiar government—ed.] Huyser had the task of implementing the decisions taken by Carter and his Western supporters at the Guadeloupe meeting. Huyser tried with all his means to destroy the army, of course using all the agents he had working for him in Iran. Bakhtiar tried to keep the army together, but it was unfortunately too late.

The government was overthrown and Khomeini took power. As he is an enemy of the Iranian nation, and he had to do what was laid down in the Carter doctrine, his first target was the army. He tried to completely eliminate the army, and he succeeded. Every day officers were executed, without any legal trial. Not only officers, but also many civilians, politicians, economists, and intellectuals were executed. Every section of the Iranian population was hit by Khomeini's murderous policies.

In this context, the Iran Liberation Army was founded by young Iranian officers after about a year of Kho-