

Mondale campaign plays with a KGB colonel

by Criton Zoakos

At least three prominent advisers of the Mondale for President campaign organization are now under shadow of suspicion that they have collaborated with an undercover colonel of the Russian KGB at a time when the man was officially, according to the FBI, under suspicion that he was KGB. At any rate, former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, *Foreign Affairs* editor William Hyland, and former NSC member David Aaron, all leading foreign policy advisers to Walter Mondale, are reportedly preoccupied with efforts to cover up tracks which might incriminate them in voluntary collaboration with the Russian KGB.

The matter involves one Arne Treholt, chief of the public relations section of the Norwegian Foreign Ministry who was arrested Jan. 20 on charges of espionage on behalf of the Soviet government and the KGB. In interrogations subsequent to his arrest, it was revealed that Arne Treholt, a member of one of Norway's most prominent political families, was not merely a KGB agent or spy but a full-fledged colonel, carrying the same rank as the KGB "resident" in Oslo, Col. Leonid Makarov. His immediate superior, to whom he was reporting, was KGB Lt.-Gen. Genadii Titov.

Treholt's deployments as a KGB colonel were directed at the highest level by Central Committee Secretary and alternate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev who had met Colonel Treholt in person. From evidence available so far, Treholt's KGB assignment was unusual in the sense that it involved intelligence-gathering only in a secondary sense. His primary assignment was to launch foreign policy initiatives, in his capacity as a Norwegian Foreign Ministry official, in accordance to instructions from the KGB's Moscow

center. It is in this area that the Mondale campaign organization becomes implicated, in the following fashion.

The KGB in the Palme Commission

Readers of the *Executive Intelligence Review* are familiar with an international organization called the Palme Commission (official title: The Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues) whose self-avowed objective is to maintain a diplomatic "back channel" between Washington and Moscow and to remove all U.S. nuclear weapons from continental western Europe. The two American members of the Palme Commission are former Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, now retained as adviser to the Mondale campaign, and former State Department official under the Carter administration Leslie Gelb, now back again with the pro-Mondale *New York Times*.

From information developed during ongoing interrogations of Arne Treholt and published in the Norwegian and Italian press, the Palme Commission was initially conceived by the KGB. After discussions between Gen. Genadii Titov and Boris Ponomarev, instructions were passed on to Arne Treholt to implement the idea. Treholt subsequently presented the idea to Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme who adopted it and gave it its name. Thus the Palme Commission was formed with the two Mondale partisans, Vance and Gelb, as founding members. While the formative activities of the Palme Commission were going on, KGB Colonel Treholt was a resident of New York City from 1979 to 1982 in his capacity as deputy chief of mission of the Norwegian Mission to the United Nations.

Vance: 'No comment'

Was Cyrus Vance meeting with Arne Treholt in the 1979-82 period? Were intermediaries of the two men meeting? Was Leslie Gelb meeting Colonel Treholt in New York? These questions, posed by journalists calling Cyrus Vance in the course of last week, received the reply: "We have no comment to make at this time." Assuming that such meetings, natural in the context of Mr. Vance's enthusiastic endeavors to form the Palme Commission, did take place, can one further assume any sinister implications against Mondale-adviser Vance? Could Cyrus Vance have known that he was associating with a ranking KGB officer, and could he have known that he was promoting a KGB-authored project when he became a founding charter member of the Palme Commission? Mr. Vance, of course, has the reputation of an able lawyer and is supposed to be the reigning power in the New York Bar Association.

A man of no mean astuteness, if prevailing opinion be accepted, and a former secretary of state with access to the intelligence resources of the U.S. government in matters of national security, Vance cannot be assumed to have walked into a KGB trap blindfolded and innocent. At least not after what the *New York Times* published on the subject on and prior to Jan. 29. According to the *New York Times* account, the FBI was aware of Treholt's KGB identity and had him under surveillance as early as 1979.

That admission by the *New York Times* and the FBI appears to be more of a "coverup" operation than anything serious. The *New York Times* is interested in a coverup because one of its leading lights, Leslie Gelb, is involved. The FBI is interested in covering up for its incompetent handling of the matter for obvious professional reasons. However, the question is: If the FBI knew, why did it not inform former Secretary of State Vance of the matter before the Palme Commission had been hatched? And if Vance had been informed by the FBI, why did he not prevent the formation of the KGB-inspired Palme Commission?

The Mondale for President campaign is indelibly stained by these questions.

Treholt's ongoing revelations

It is worth quoting the following dispatch from Oslo published in the Italian *Corriere della Sera* Jan. 26:

"Meanwhile it was revealed that spy Arne Treholt, the son of a former Social Democratic minister of agriculture, had the rank of a KGB colonel. He was therefore dealing as a peer with Makarov, who is also a colonel in the same organization, and both of them answered directly to Lieutenant-General of the KGB Gennadii Titov, who was thrown out of Norway in 1977 after the arrest of a secretary in the Foreign Ministry, Gunvor Galtung Haavik, who had been turning over secret documents to him for a long period of time.

"In August 1968 Treholt found himself in Prague, guest of an artist couple, when the Warsaw Pact troops entered that country. But contrary to the line of decisive denunciation

assumed by the Social Democratic Party he belonged to, he wrote two articles in the review *Socialistisk Perspektiv* in which he described the invasion as a necessary defensive measure. The Norwegian press draws the conclusion that Treholt, who had been spending his summers in Czechoslovakia for five years, was already attracted into the KGB's nets.

"The sensational revelation is that of the Oslo daily *Aftenposten* which reports that the entire Scandinavian and northern European peace movement was being run by Treholt. Treholt himself would be the author of the text of the demand for a denuclearized zone which his direct superior, the ambassador and former minister of marine law, Social Democrat Jens Evensen, made during an encounter with the trade union representatives of the Norwegian chemical workers.

"The paper said it was ready to display the evidence which would show that the entire speech was written by Treholt, a noted adversary of Norway's membership in NATO. In turn, the idea of a denuclearized zone would have been 'fed' to Treholt by Gennadii Titov, who acted on orders from the head of the international section of the Soviet Communist Party. Soviet diplomacy would have then acted in Sweden, suggesting to Palme the formation of a commission in which also [Gen. Mikhail] Milshtein should take part, had the Russian journalist living in exile in Sweden Alex Militis not revealed that he [Milshtein] was a KGB general and expert in American missiles. The commission took the

Not the first time for Fritz

The Treholt affair brings into the limelight the intimacy of the Mondale political machine with the KGB which was exposed in late May 1983. At that time, the core Mondale backers and leading elements of the "arms control" community met with 30 high-level Soviet operatives, including at least two known KGB agents, for a five-day session in Mondale's home base of Minneapolis, Minnesota, to map the destruction of the Ronald Reagan administration and in particular Reagan's beam-weapons defense policy. The Soviet operatives, among them Gen. Mikhail Milshtein of the Palme Commission, issued the marching orders to the Mondale Democrats to use the "peace" issue and the demand for a "nuclear freeze" against Reagan.

The proceedings of the Minneapolis meeting are fully documented in a *EIR Special Report*, "Will Moscow Become the Third and Final Rome? How the KGB Controls the Peace Movement," available from this publisher for \$250.00.

name of Olof Palme. Milshtein was however included in the Palme commission, of which KGB Colonel Bogdanov is also a member.

"The revelations which Treholt is making to the Norwegian secret police are of such gravity that the measures to guarantee his personal security were increased again yesterday afternoon."

Mondale-Vance's 'European allies'

If Vance, Gelb and the Mondale campaign are finally proven to have been witting or semi-witting parts of a KGB operation, they will find themselves in quite an extensive company. From preliminary evidence being made public in the major daily newspapers of Norway, Denmark, Greece, and other nations of Europe, KGB Colonel Arne Treholt was a key link in an extensive, multinational KGB operation spanning the entire NATO alliance and, under the direct management of the Soviet politburo, providing extensive political support to the Kremlin's "peace offensive" against Western Europe.

The "Treholt network" includes, among others, Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou, Greek Minister of Culture Melina Mercouri, and 36 Greek members of parliament; it includes the Danish author Arne Herlov Petersen, once formally accused of working for the KGB; Denmark's former Justice Minister Ole Espersen who cleared Herlov Petersen of the charges, and who is known for his sexual escapades into East Germany; Danish Member of Parliament Mogens Camre, a good friend of both Colonel Treholt and Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou; and Danish Social Democratic Party foreign affairs spokesman Lasse Budtz, who has admitted to the press that he has "often been contacted by the KGB."

The point of this whole matter is, as far as the Mondale campaign is concerned, that what appear to be Walter Mondale's and his "godfather" Lane Kirkland's natural political allies and friends in the Western European Social Democracy are, to a large extent, proven to be either duped or cognizant tools deployed by a highly structured network of actual KGB officers conducting their moves under the direct supervision of the Soviet Politburo, especially through the Andropov-Ponomarev channel of the Politburo. The Mondale campaign's foreign policy and defense policy, including Mondale's approach to the 1985 Defense Budget, is wholly dependent on the argument that the "low profile" arms-control "return to the negotiating table" approach will strengthen the NATO alliance because "that is what our European allies want." Taking a look at what Vance and Mondale call "our European allies," we only find a highly structured KGB project.

The further investigation of the Arne Treholt affair and its implications for Mondale, Vance, Kirkland et al. will have to be conducted in context. In addition to Treholt's exposure and the discrediting of the Palme commission, one must take

into account the fact that Willy Brandt, chairman of the West German Social Democracy and the Brandt Commission, was also exposed last month as a collaborator of the Soviet KGB by none other than an executive committee member of the Italian Socialist Party, apparently representing those portions of the Socialist International which have not yet fallen under the direct administration of the Soviet KGB (see *EIR*, Jan. 31). One must also include in the jigsaw puzzle the business partnership of Democratic National Committee Chairman Charles T. Manatt with senior Soviet intelligence officer Dzhermen Gvishiani, son-in-law of the late Alexei Kosygin, and the extensive cooperation of the Mondale organization in Minnesota with KGB officer and Andropov favorite Fyodor Burlatskii.

This year's election campaign promises to be fun. Stay tuned while we try to answer the question: Is Walter Mondale the Manchurian Candidate, or is he consuming valium merely for recreational purposes?

DOCUMENTATION

Palme-Brandt Commission meetings in Rome: Soviets dictated the results

*The Treholt arrest occurred on Jan. 20, the same day as the opening in Rome of a joint conference of the Palme Commission (Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues), now exposed as a KGB creation, and the Brandt Commission (Independent Commission on International Development Issues), chaired by Willy Brandt. Although the joint meeting was called at the invitation of the Socialist Prime Minister of Italy, Bettino Craxi, nonetheless senior Socialist Party parliamentarian Carlo Ripa di Meana and the entire executive of Italy's other Socialist International affiliated party, the Italian Social Democratic Party, had denounced Brandt and Palme in the weeks before the Rome conference as the leaders of an project to "neutralize" Europe at the demand of the Soviet Union (see *EIR*, Jan. 31 and Feb. 7).*

There was a split inside the two commissions around the demand for a one-year nuclear moratorium by the United States, U.S.S.R., and Europe. At the final on Jan. 22, former British Prime Minister Edward Heath (Brandt Commission) refused to sign this call which was included only in the Palme commission final same proposal was suggested by Andropov in his famous

Pravda interview a few days later.

Heath told EIR that the moratorium had been imposed by Soviet Central Committee member Georgii Arbatov, another Palme Commission member. This was corroborated by abstracts EIR obtained of letters which Olof Palme's personal adviser Mr. Dahlgren received during the joint session of the Palme-Brandt commissions.

From a letter to Olof Palme from Georgii Arbatov, commenting on a draft resolution for the Jan. 20-22 meeting:

Dear Olof:

. . . Frankly, I have found it somewhat imbalanced in the sense that the draft has failed to adequately balance the economic and political aspects of the current international situation. More place is given to, and the only concrete proposal is put forward on, economic problems (I have a hunch that Mr. Brandt turned out to be more assertive). And this, while the reality presents us with reasons for special concern, especially in political and military fields. Therefore I would think it proper to put a stronger emphasis on the danger of present and future arms race, increased tensions, and greater threat of nuclear conflict.

Reductions of defense budgets and the cessation of the arms race are clearly interrelated. Nevertheless, it is equally clear that you cannot put the cart before the horse, especially if you have to hurry. In other words, to curb and eventually stop the arms race and to decrease tension becomes an absolute must for everything else, including increased assistance to developing countries.

I also think that the joint resolution has to contain some concrete proposals in this respect. Why not speak out, for instance, in favor of a nuclear freeze? The idea has won a strong support worldwide, which was stressed by the recent U.N. general assembly resolution.

And honestly, I have doubts in the proposal that the international community should each year devote a sum equivalent to 1% of worldwide military spending to economy and security and development. I'm afraid it is too vague and hardly practical before we overcome the new cold war. I do not understand also how this 7 billion would change the situation in the developing countries and how my government in the present sad international situation could be persuaded to give 20-25% of this money yearly (in convertible money).

From a letter to Palme's secretary Mr. Dahlgren from former Carter administration member Barry M. Blechman, currently at Georgetown University's Center for Strategic and International Studies. Note that Blechman insists on the "nuclear-free corridor" proposal originally funneled to the Palme Commission by the KGB.

I have received your letter of December 20th and reviewed the material enclosed with it. A copy of the joint declaration is attached with minor editorial comments. I have

two more substantive reservations, however, as well.

First, I would think the commission would wish to reiterate certain of their previous proposals. In the case of ICDSI [the Palme Commission] for example, they should call on the nuclear powers to resume the START/INF, and MBFR negotiations promptly and to reach agreement in these talks. It would also be good to reiterate the nuclear-free corridor proposal, commending it—and also perhaps the chemical weapon free zone in Europe proposal—to the attention of the Stockholm conference on confidence building and security measures. A failure to mention the corridor idea would be seen an indicator that the commission and the Swedish government had given up on the idea. . . .

Text of the Palme Commission's Final Resolution following the Joint Meeting of the Brandt and Palme Commissions in Rome, Jan. 20-22, 1984. The separate Brandt Commission resolution and the joint resolution, not published here, both stressed the need to strengthen the United Nations over sovereign governments. Notable, besides the one-year moratorium proposal, is the insistence on "preventing an arms race in outer space," which targets the Reagan program for directed-energy anti-ballistic missile defense in the terms used by Moscow.

The ICDSI stated that the arms race and the worsening security situation remain the most pressing problem. We urge the Soviet Union and the United States to declare reciprocally a one-year pause on deployment of nuclear weapons to open the way for the resumption of talks. This moratorium would create more favorable conditions and facilitate agreement on new principles to guide negotiations for significant qualitative limitation and quantitative reductions of nuclear weapons. Countries would view this pause as in their common interest, and in the expectation of reciprocal restraint.

The Commission reiterated its support for the establishment in Europe of a battlefield nuclear-weapon-free corridor. This was originally proposed by the Commission in 1982 and conceived primarily as a confidence building measure. The primary purpose of the proposed arrangement—now even more urgent—would be to reduce the pressures for nuclear escalation in Europe.

The Commission also called for early negotiations to reach agreement on preventing an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, on a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and on a chemical weapons disarmament treaty.

The ICDSI also decided to continue its work and hold meetings at regular intervals over the next two years. The Commission does not plan a new report but will continue to provide a forum for discussions of common security. It will try to define principles and approaches that could contribute to the success of future negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament. Further themes will be nuclear weapons in Europe, U.N. peacekeeping operations, and regional cooperation and security arrangements.