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## Spy Wars

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# Changing priesthoods in the cults of intelligence

by Criton Zoakos

By the end of the year 1986, little if anything has remained the same in the hazy, looking-glass world of the major nations' intelligence services. Much of what happened will probably remain forever unrecorded, but the overall meaning of the changes is unmistakable: The commanding posts of British, American, French, West German, and Israeli services are now under the influence of policy perspectives and evaluations guidelines which are committed to accommodating to a "New Yalta" deal with the Soviet Union.

In terms of spectacular episodes which erupted to the surface of publicity, the past year was exceptionally rich: It began in *March* when two of the Soviet Union's New Delhi Embassy's senior spies, Igor Gheja and Vladislav Khitzichenko, disappeared, amid rumors of kidnapping, assassination, and so forth. Ultimately, this episode proved to have been the overture of a spectacular worldwide play, whose theme continued to be the unexplained disappearances of senior Soviet intelligence officials. By August 1986, the uninitiated observer of the international situation began to develop the sinking sensation that the more that Soviet spymasters disappeared inexplicably, the more changes were being wrought in the major Western intelligence establishments.

In May, Sergei Bokhan, the deputy director of the GRU (military intelligence) in Athens, Greece, disappeared, to eventually surface "somewhere in the United States," where he launched a series of dubious, but highly interesting revelations, which resulted in dramatically consolidating the Israeli Mossad's supremacy throughout the Eastern Mediterranean.

At the end of July, Vitalii Yurchenko, the fifth-highest-ranking officer of the KGB, disappeared in Rome, to eventually resurface in Fredericksburg, Virginia. In the wake of Yurchenko's disappearance, the entire intelligence community of West Germany was taken apart by means of a series of well-orchestrated defections to the East, and the forced, senseless, victimization of the new head of the Federal Republic's intelligence community, Heribert Hellenbroich.

By the end of August, West Germany's vital intelligence services had been hermetically isolated from any cooperation with their analogues in other Western nations. In short, West

Germany's considerable, and invaluable, intelligence resources for studying and evaluating developments in the Soviet bloc, had been neutralized, isolated, and silenced.

In approximately the same time frame, France's traditionalist-oriented intelligence leadership was subjected to a watergating scandal, the so-called "Rainbow Warrior" affair, which resulted in the decapitation of French intelligence institutions. The scandal was launched, orchestrated, and followed through by leading members of the Trilateral Commission and other prominent friends of the Soviet Union, such as Armand Hammer. *EIR* published an extensive, detailed special report on the matter, which subsequently served as a rallying point for those patriotic French forces who had been routed by the scandal. But the scandal's result was that elements of the old, "Nazi-Communist," Moscow-managed Curiel Apparat, are now in control of French government intelligence services.

The fake defection of senior KGB official Oleg Gordievski, in London in September, consolidated a policy shift in British intelligence services which had been under way from the beginning of the year: Her majesty's Secret Intelligence Service is fully committed to a policy, spearheaded by Lord Carrington, now secretary general of NATO, of expelling the United States from the NATO alliance, and arranging a new "security partnership" between the Soviet Union and the principal nations of Western intelligence, beginning in 1986, is "working for the Russians."

### The Yurchenko affair

When, by the end of September, the major Western European intelligence services had been either knocked out of the picture or reintegrated into Lord Carrington's "New Yalta" scheme, it was time for the formidable interests behind this campaign to start working on the American intelligence services.

Dramatic events occurred, which will only be summarized or simply asserted here, leaving detailed exposition and "proof," if you will, for another occasion. The gist of the matter is located in the handling and the circumstances of the notorious "Yurchenko Affair." For two months after the KGB number-five man's defection—or whatever—the U.S. gov-

ernment maintained official silence, denying any knowledge of his whereabouts. On Aug. 27, the State Department finally announced that the man was in the United States, having, presumably, voluntarily defected.

This is still questionable. Others still think that he may be presumed to have defected involuntarily, or to have volunteered, on assignment, to be presumed a defector. Or, even, to have volunteered to be presumed a victim of involuntary defection. This just about exhausts the syntactical possibilities of "presumably," "voluntarily," "defected."

The interpretation does not really matter. Not as much as the final outcome, at any rate: On Nov. 4, one week before the Reagan-Gorbachov Summit, Yurchenko left his CIA custodians and re-defected back to the Motherland, leaving behind him a total ruin of American intelligence services. The mess is still at the desk top of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, waiting to be sorted out.

Some features of the mess, however, are unmistakable. The Yurchenko Affair was simply the highest dramatic point of an unprecedented wave of spy scandals, trials, and defections, more than have ever hit the American services in any one year. Despite the continuing, stubborn resistance of numerous isolated pockets of patriotic intelligence officers and other professionals, the overall picture which has emerged in the United States is as follows:

The command positions are now under the control of officials who are, in terms of policy, rington-style "new Yalta", accommodation with the Soviet Union. These command positions are those places in the government mechanism from which policy guidelines and evaluations parameters flow downward to the collection and analysis components of the intelligence community: the National Security Council and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

Both of these have been reorganized to accommodate New Yalta. Its leading personnel is made up of two types: either the Kissingerian balance of power advocates who are proposing, as Kissinger often has, the retrenchment of the United States from all its international commitments, the "reduction of the American sphere of influence to approximately 25% of its immediate post-war extent." The other type is that which is committed to facilitating a revival, in Russia, of the messianic "Third and Final Rome" ideological mobilization, on the argument that a Russia motivated by classical imperialist ideological drives is a preferable partner to a Russia motivated by "Marxism-Leninism."

On Oct. 28, the new chief of staff of the White House, Donald Regan, caused an Executive Order to be issued, reorganizing the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. The result of this reorganization was the strengthening of the influence, on matters of setting intelligence policy guidelines and evaluations parameters, of the following persons: Henry Kissinger, Anne Armstrong, Leo Cherne, W.

Glenn Campbell, and Clare Boothe Luce, primarily. The group's direct access to the President was increased, as well as their authority over the director of Central Intelligence and other vital institutions.

The results of this group's new influence can be seen in the results of the Reagan-Gorbachov Summit, and in the reorganization of the National Security Council under Admiral Poindexter, the "insider's insider," "high priest's high priest," and friend of British intelligence.

Not much need be said of Henry Kissinger in this matter. Leo Cherne, however, is a very interesting person to size up. Leo, the founder of the International Rescue Committee, is, perhaps, the Western world's most experienced man in running what is called the "defection racket." As a private international "economic consultant," he has a politico-economic pedigree which goes all the way back to the old "Trust" of Dzhersinski, Sidney Reilly, Armand Hammer, Jacob Schiff, and the Warburgs.

This "Trust," of which the readers of *EIR* will hear more during the new year, has remained alive from the 1920s onward, to assume, in its present reincarnation, the form of Henry Kissinger's Trilateral Commission. At any rate, since Leo Cherne, who models himself after his fellow Social-Democrat Alexander Parvus, knows what we are talking about, the reader need simply know that the man's, and his associates', significance is located, primarily, in promoting the cause of Russian chauvinism in American intelligence circles.

Difficult though it is to believe, it happens to be true that a long trek of Russian fake defectors, channeled into the United States over the years through Leo Cherne's "International Rescue Committee" channels, have cultivated the myth that a revived Great Russian chauvinist movement inside the Soviet Union, would be preferable to American interests over the present Marxist-Leninist arrangement. Therefore, official United States policy should be to encourage the now triumphant imperialist doctrine of "Moscow, the Third and Final Rome."

The National Security Council, Jack Matlock, John Lenczowski, and all, are committed to this idiotic policy. The State Department, whose Intelligence and Research section has been upgraded as a result of Yurchenko's intervention, is also in agreement. The Voice of America and the USIA are already spending millions of propaganda dollars promoting what already is the ideological program of the Russian government and of Marshall Ogarkov.

This, so far, has been the net outcome of the past year's upheaval in the Western world's intelligence services. It is ironic but true, that Marshal Ogarkov's work has been done, for the most part, by David Rockefeller's and Henry Kissinger's Trilateral Commission. This has been the case with the blinding of the American, French, and German intelligence organizations. The British did not require such help.