

The pro-Moscow bias of the Dukakis team

by Kathleen Klenetsky

Michael Dukakis's recent, highly publicized "pro-defense" turn is just the latest in a string of "con" jobs which the Democratic presidential candidate is attempting to pull on the American electorate.

The candidate can pose all he wants in tanks, but his antics cannot alter the fact that he is "viscerally anti-military," as former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger put it in *Time* magazine this summer, or that a Dukakis administration will preside over the final dissolution of the Western alliance.

Dukakis is a front-man for that faction of the Eastern Establishment which lusts after a global power-sharing relationship with Moscow, and is consciously committed to surrendering the national security of the United States and its allies to show "good faith."

Although it is certainly the case that Dukakis holds a personal bias against Western security interests, it is the advisers who surround him who actually determine his current and future policies. As a top Establishment insider confided in the spring: "We've decided to go with Dukakis, because he knows how to take advice and will appoint the right kind of people to his government."

The Soviets share that view: According to a well-informed source, two of Dukakis's top strategic advisers, Graham Allison and Joseph Nye, spent the afternoon of Aug. 31 in Washington closeted with several leading Soviet "Americanologists," among them, *Literaturnaya Gazeta's* Fyodor Burlatskii, who "wanted to know everything about their position on issues of concern to Moscow," beginning with the Strategic Defense Initiative and ranging through U.S.-East bloc economic relations, South Africa, the Mideast and other regional "hot spots," and a variety of arms-control questions.

"The Soviets know that the best way to find out how a Dukakis administration will handle these issues is to find out what Dukakis's advisers think," said the source. "They're well aware that, for all practical purposes, advisers generally determine policy." He added that Burlatskii et al. were "clearly

convinced that Dukakis would prove to be more congenial than Bush would."

Just who are the individuals who will shape U.S. foreign and military policy in a Dukakis administration? To a man, they come out of the Pugwash networks which have been loudly proclaiming the virtues of working out a "New Yalta" deal with Moscow for the past 30 years. To a man, they suffer the fatal delusion that the momentous upheavals now taking place in the Soviet Union mean that Moscow is more prone to making deals with the West than at any time in recent memory.

All agree that getting rid of the Strategic Defense Initiative is an absolutely necessary aspect of their proposed deal with the Soviets.

Blindly ignoring all the signs that the internal turmoil within the Soviet Union will actually impel Moscow to war, and that the West must beef up its defenses to deter World War III, Dukakis's advisers insist that the United States should seize the "golden opportunity" to strike a deal with the Soviets, even if that means dismantling American defenses. Several of them have been involved up to their eyebrows in various "back-channel" operations with the Soviet Union, explicitly aimed at undermining various aspects of U.S. national security.

Perhaps the most blatant case of pro-Moscow bias in the Dukakis camp is Jerome Grossman, a member of the campaign's national financial committee. Grossman serves as executive director of the Council for a Livable World, a Boston-based, one-worldist outfit, established by Bertrand Russell's collaborator Dr. Leo Szilard in 1961.

Grossman admits that one of the CLW's main goals has been to "put people in office in the legislative branch who believe in negotiating a deal with the Soviet Union."

Judging by its record, the CLW has had great success. In an exposé that rocked Walter Mondale's presidential campaign to its foundations, *EIR* revealed in May 1984 that the Soviet embassy in Washington was actually drafting some of the key anti-SDI and anti-ASAT legislation then being introduced in Congress. The legislation was conduited through an obscure Washington think tank, called the Institute for Security and Cooperation in Outer Space, to the ad hoc Congressional Space Policy Working Group. CLW's Washington director, John Isaacs, was a friend and collaborator of this space institute's director Carol Rosin, and also had contacts with the Space Policy Working Group.

One of the sponsors of the Soviet-drafted anti-SDI legislation (House Joint Resolution 120) was Rep. Joe Moakley—a Massachusetts Democrat who has just been named to an important post in the Dukakis apparatus.

'Let's make a deal'

Dukakis's other key advisers, Nye and Allison, along with Madeleine Albright (a protégé of Carter National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and prime architect of

the Mondale-Ferraro “kill SDI” campaign in 1984), have all been major players in various “back-channel” operations with the Soviets. This is particularly true of Nye and Allison, who, as *EIR* was going to press, were about to hold a special forum in Cambridge, featuring Fyodor Burlatskii, on the future of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

Dean of Harvard’s Kennedy School of Government, where Dukakis spent time getting retooled after his disastrous electoral defeat in 1978, Allison is a longstanding member of the one-worldist Trilateral Commission founded by the Rockefeller family. In 1976, he co-authored a Trilateral report, “Remaking Foreign Policy,” which called for a total overhaul of the federal government for the express purpose of eliminating constituency input into foreign policymaking.

Although he styles himself as an “owl,” as distinct from a hawk or a dove, Allison has been among the most vocal propagandists on behalf of the glories of *glasnost*. In an essay in the Fall 1988 issue of the Council on Foreign Relations journal, *Foreign Affairs*, Allison details his proposals for dealing with Moscow. Although it’s titled “Testing Gorbachov,” the essay—which Dukakis repeated almost verbatim in his recent spate of “pro-defense” speeches—should have been called “Giving Moscow What It Wants.”

Allison’s basic premise is that Gorbachov represents a wonderful new direction in Soviet policy, and that the West should be willing to make concessions to encourage the expansion of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.

“Gorbachov represents a rare combination of pragmatic realism, on the one hand, and creative policymaking and public relations on the other. . . . [His] new thinking holds the promise of fundamental improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations,” Allison insists. A “new strategy is emerging” in Moscow “that calls for arms control agreements to reduce the Western threat [sic] and thereby allow Gorbachov to cut Soviet defense expenditures.”

Moreover, Allison claims, “because Gorbachov is essentially dealing from internal weakness, his unilateral adjustments of Soviet policy are producing significant gains for the West” such as the Soviet “withdrawal” from Afghanistan, and the INF agreement.

To encourage these marvelous developments, the U.S. should be prepared to “help” Gorbachov, including by expanding U.S.-East bloc economic relations.

Allison frequently collaborates with Nye, who directs Harvard’s Center for Science and International Affairs—a hotbed of anti-SDI activity. Together with another Dukakis adviser, Albert Carnesale (a leading anti-SDI spokesman), they have just published a new book, *Fateful Visions*, which urges the United States to adopt a policy of greater interdependence with the Soviet system.

The fraud of ‘conventional build-up’

They recommend that the United States scale back to a “modest residual nuclear force.” Combined with improve-

ments in American and allied conventional forces, they argue, a reduction in nuclear weapons would lessen the chances for nuclear war. This line of thought is clearly reflected in Dukakis’s defense policy statements, in which he has called for emphasizing U.S. conventional defenses, at the expense of nuclear and other weapons.

This conventional versus nuclear debate is completely specious: The Soviet Union’s war plans call for utilizing every option in its arsenal—conventional, nuclear, strategic defense, as well as such new technologies as radio-frequency weapons. Were Dukakis to follow through on his so-called “conventional defense initiative,” Moscow would have no military reason not to launch a strike against the United States or Western Europe.

On top of this is the fact that Dukakis—again echoing advisers like Nye and Allison—has repeatedly stressed that he will put conventional force reductions on top of his administration’s arms-control agenda, meaning that his vaunted conventional build-up is simply a rhetorical “bargaining chip” to be sacrificed on the arms-control altar.

Nye—who held a post in Jimmy Carter’s State Department—has been actively involved in the Aspen Institute’s strategy group, which is helping to organize the decoupling of the NATO alliance. Although Dukakis in his public statements has paid lip service to the sanctity of NATO, Nye explicitly stated, during a tour of Western Europe last June, that an American troop pull-out is inevitable.

Nye doesn’t try to hide his belief that the U.S. should never again strive to create an “American Century.” Nye spells this out in an article in the Fall 1988 issue of *Foreign Policy*, published by the ultra-liberal Carnegie Endowment, where he formerly served on the staff.

In between spouting the same nonsense as Allison—“Gorbachov sees a period of external calm in order to concentrate on restructuring the Soviet economy,” he writes—Nye claims that the U.S. position in the 1950s represented an “artificial high.”

No wonder Nye received lavish praise from the U.S.S.R.’s Dr. Andrei Nikoforov, assistant chief editor of the Soviet publication *U.S.A.—Economy, Politics, Ideology*. At a meeting last summer in West Berlin, Nikoforov specially cited Nye’s advocacy of East-West “interdependence” in world economy questions, as a principal reason why Moscow favored Dukakis over Bush.

Rounding out the pro-Moscow clique around Dukakis is his wife, Kitty, who’s traveled several times to the East bloc and belongs to Peace Links, an organization denounced on the floor of Congress for being influenced by East bloc intelligence services.

In an interview in the July 25 issue of *New York* magazine, Kitty gushed that Gorbachov is a “fascinating leader for the Soviet Union. There’s obviously some feeling of positiveness with him. . . . I think the openness and changes I keep hearing about in the Soviet Union are to be applauded.”