

# Soviets promote Pugwash to further self-destruction of the West

by Scott Thompson

Beginning on Aug. 29, participants in the international Pugwash Conference traveled to Dagomys, U.S.S.R., for their latest round of discussions on East-West "peace" and disarmament. The Pugwash Conference was founded by Lord Bertrand Russell in 1955-57, as a back channel to the Soviet leadership, and its leading lights over the years have included the likes of Henry Kissinger, Robert S. McNamara, and other architects of the self-destruction of the West.

In recent years, Pugwash has taken a low profile, and some said it was on the way out. After a meeting of the group in Geneva in 1983, well-informed sources reported to *EIR* that the Soviets had bluntly informed the Western Pugwashites that their usefulness had come to an end. Pugwash's "useful idiots" had helped to win the West to such insane military doctrines as Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD), flexible response, theater-limited nuclear war, and the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty, by which Pugwash's Kissinger blocked early U.S. development of a Strategic Defense Initiative, while permitting the Soviets to continue their own secret SDI build-up.

However, immediately prior to the latest Pugwash gathering, the Soviet Foreign Ministry's mouthpiece put out a major signal, through a supplement to the magazine *New Times*, published in English and other languages, which proposed a resurrection of the Russellite "peace" movement. The supplement, entitled "The Pugwash Movement—Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow: Secret Society, or Generator of New Ideas," had an introductory editorial that assessed Pugwash as follows, in the context of Mikhail Gorbachov's "new thinking," or *glasnost*:

"The Pugwash movement has emerged as an international, though informal, institution for the study of disarmament and security. It has inaugurated a new trend in science—the study of problems of peace, which is now being pursued by many specialized research centers, both national and international. The science of peace is the biggest contribution to the defense of peace. It is the foundation of the new political thinking which is increasingly being adopted as the basis of political practice, helping among other things to develop approaches to international security problems. . . .

"Some skeptics say that the efforts of scientists are wasted. That is not true. . . . Since the Moscow summit [May-June 1988—ed.] and the ratification of the INF treaty, there has been a perceptible shift in favor of nuclear disarmament. The Pugwash movement has undoubtedly contributed to that. Many of the ideas born in the Pugwash science of peace have found their way into international treaties and peace initiatives."

As for Pugwash's future role, *New Times* concludes:

"The Pugwash movement is not alone . . . but the Pugwash movement is unique, although it must be said that a certain exclusiveness prevents its ideas from being popularized. Perhaps a little publicity could help bring these ideas to the general public. While preserving its character, the movement would acquire a new quality and become not only a research institute, but an international school, a university of peace. There is a great need for such a school. On the eve of the 42nd U.N. General Assembly session, Mikhail Gorbachov suggested that a world think tank of scientists be founded. Pugwash provides a model for such a council."

## The origins of Pugwash

The historical role of the Pugwash Conference far exceeds that of a group of scientists pursuing "peace science." Since its founding, Pugwash has not only been responsible for winning the West to insane strategic doctrines like MAD, but it has been the back channel through which major confrontations like the Cuban Missile Crisis were managed so as to test "the rules of nuclear engagement." The Pugwash movement was the launching pad for plans for a global condominium between the U.S. and U.S.S.R.—known today as a global "New Yalta" or "regional matters" settlement—that sought to destroy the sovereignty of every nation-state.

Perhaps the clearest view of Pugwash's real goals has been provided by Lord Russell, who ranks among the most evil men of the 20th century, through his lifelong effort to destroy Western science and culture. The malthusian Russell once called for a "plague" to be unleashed every generation, to reduce "surplus population"—not, naturally, among the Anglo-Saxons, however.

After graduating from Cambridge University, Russell used his family ties to top Bolshevik leaders to travel to Russia, where he proclaimed himself dedicated to the creation of a global communist empire, which would sweep away the last vestiges of republicanism in the world—which meant especially in the United States. When World War II propelled the United States to a position of world leadership, Russell changed tactics and sought to destroy it from within, by changing its mission to that of a world empire. On Aug. 6, 1945, Russell wrote to his mistress, Gamel Brennan, about his plan: “There is one thing and only one which could save the world. . . . It is, that America should make war on Russia during the next two years, and establish a world empire by means of the atomic bomb.”

Elaborating upon his idea of one-world government in the October 1946 *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Russell wrote: “When I speak of an international government, I mean one that really governs. . . . An international government, if it is to be able to preserve the peace, must have the only atomic bombs, the only plant for producing them, the only air force, the only battleships, and, generally, whatever is necessary to make it irresistible.”

When Russell failed in his first option to create a world empire, he searched for a way to create a condominium between the U.S. and U.S.S.R. This opportunity seemed to arise with the death of Josef Stalin, when, as Soviet defector Anatoliy Golitsyn writes in *New Lies for Old*, the Soviets under Nikita Khrushchov sought to revive the sophisticated deception techniques of “The Trust,” run in the 1920s by Cheka chief Felix Dzerzhinsky, who worked his deceptive practices through the Anglo-American Establishment. Dzerzhinsky’s strategic and economic deceptions had helped the fledgling Bolshevik regime survive, and now, with Stalin’s death, the Soviets would again simulate a partnership with the “useful idiots” of the West.

### **The Trust revives**

Russell chose the World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government (WAPWG), whose co-founder, Lord Boyd Orr, had been a friend of Khrushchov, to launch the Pugwash Conference. To an Aug. 3-5, 1955 WAPWG gathering of international scientists, the Soviets sent the first delegation to a private Western conference, since Stalin’s death. Its head, Permanent Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences A.V. Topchiev, had been advised to drop Soviet vilification of Bertrand Russell, referring to him instead as “the distinguished scientist” and “friend” of the Soviet Union. Pugwash was officially launched with such high-level Soviet participation on July 6, 1957 at the Nova Scotia retreat of American industrialist Cyrus Eaton.

During this same period, the New York Council on Foreign Relations brought Henry Kissinger in to be the rapporteur for a panel entitled “Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy.” The CFR panel’s final report presaged the forced adop-

tion by the Pentagon, after President Eisenhower left office, of the doctrines of MAD and flexible response, within a political context of Kissinger’s dream of a revival of the Holy Alliance of Metternich, which made Russia the policeman of Europe. While the CFR panel fought for such insane doctrines among the Anglo-American Establishment, the Pugwash attendees believed that they were working out “rules of nuclear engagement” with the Soviet Union. They believed that the Russians would adopt the same principles—but the Russians, then as now, were playing their own game.

At the Second Pugwash Conference, held in Quebec in 1958, Dr. Leo Szilard gave a keynote speech entitled, “How to Live With the Bomb and Survive—.” In a world of “metastable atomic stalemate,” Szilard suggested that a safety valve could be found in “limited wars” (both nuclear and conventional) in such areas as Western Europe and the Middle East, which had become more “expendable” allies in the nuclear age. Once such “rules of engagement” were adopted by the U.S. and U.S.S.R., Szilard suggested, “It is conceivable that America and Russia may be able to go one step further, that they may be able to agree on a revision of the map, and that they may subsequently act in concert with each other, should other nations attempt to change the map by force or threat of force.”

Thus, Russell’s 1946 plan for a world empire with Soviet and American divisions had been introduced into the Pugwash back channel, presaging today’s moves toward a “New Yalta” or “regional matters” deal.

### **Pugwash moles**

Kissinger is not the only Pugwash “mole” who held a post to shape U.S. nuclear strategy. Other participants included the most prominent strategists who shaped U.S. and allied military policies during the postwar period.

Other Pugwashers have included: Prof. J. Ruina, who was director of the Advanced Research Projects Agency, Department of Defense, 1961-63, and member of the Advisory Board, National Security Council, 1963—; Robert S. McNamara, who as President Kennedy’s secretary of defense reconfigured U.S. forces based upon the MAD doctrine and systems analysis; Richard Garwin, who was a member of the President’s Science Advisory Committee, 1962-65, and of the Defense Science Board, 1966-69; Herbert York, who was director of Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, 1952-58, director, Defense Research and Engineering, OSD, 1958-61, and member of the President’s Science Advisory Committee, 1964-65; George Rathjens, who was deputy assistant director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA), 1962-64, and director of the Weapons Systems Evaluations Division of the Institute for Defense Analyses, 1965-68; and Jerome Wiesner, who was research director of the Gaither Committee, a CFR-connected study group which concluded that the United States could not meet a Soviet nuclear buildup at a time of overwhelming American superiority.