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## Profile: Albert Gore, Sr.

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# Gore, Armand Hammer, and a one-world order

by Scott Thompson

Throughout his life, the late Sen. Albert Gore, Sr., father of the current U.S. Vice President, was dedicated to the “One World” outlook of the evil Bertrand Russell, Dr. Leo “Strangelove” Szilard, Henry Kissinger, et al., who sought to use the threat of thermonuclear holocaust to destroy the sovereignty of the nation-state republic. Not only did the late Soviet agent of influence Armand Hammer buy Gore, Sr. by no later than 1950; but Gore, Sr. played an integral role in the Pugwash Conference, founded in a compact between Lord Russell and Soviet General Secretary Nikita Khrushchov to block U.S. development and deployment of effective ballistic missile defense (BMD), knowing full well that it was Soviet military doctrine to develop such defensive systems using “exotic technologies.” It was Gore, Sr. who led the fight against the 1969 deployment of a first-generation anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system, and he continued this campaign through the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty negotiated by Dr. Kissinger, and thence to the fight against Lyndon H. LaRouche’s proposal for what would later be adopted by President Ronald Reagan as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), in March 1983.

As shown by his semi-autobiographical book, *The Eye of the Storm* (1970), Gore, Sr. was convinced that the world ought to be divided among three “spheres of influence,” namely the United States, the U.S.S.R., and Mao Zedong’s China, with each of these “empires” (as Lord Russell called them) holding near nuclear parity with one another. Gore and the rest of this One World crowd insisted that the military doctrine of the United States ought to be “sufficient deterrent”—a concept of Mutually Assured Destruction (MAD) that held the entire world hostage to thermonuclear blackmail.

### Armand Hammer, the controller

Documents in *EIR*’s possession from the Federal Bureau of Investigation, State Department Security and Intelligence, and the Military Intelligence Division, cross-gridded with reliable published sources, first-hand testimony, and Sen. Albert Gore, Sr.’s private papers, confirm that he was “in the back pocket” of Armand Hammer.

One recent account of this is by Neal Lyndon, who wrote both Dr. Hammer’s second autobiography (published in the United States under the title *Hammer*), while serving on Ham-

mer’s staff, and also the article “How Mr. Clean Got His Hands Dirty,” published by the *Sunday Telegraph* of London on Nov. 1, 1998. Lyndon, who had travelled around the world for years with Armand Hammer and Gore, Sr., wrote:

“Al Gore Junior, the Mr. Clean of American politics, is the President-in-IMPATIENT Waiting of the United States. Barring a disaster or disgrace, he will be the Democratic candidate in 2000 and stands fair to win the election and occupy the Oval Office. If Bill Clinton resigns or is impeached, Al Gore could become the most powerful man in the world at any time over the next two years.

“One who would have derived almost as much pleasure as Gore himself was Armand Hammer. Hammer, who died in 1990 aged 92, was one of the century’s most sinister figures. Kremlin papers released after the collapse of the U.S.S.R. and exhaustively researched by Ed Epstein in his book *Dossier* prove that, from the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 to the fall of the Berlin Wall, Hammer was a lifelong ‘agent of influence’ of the Soviet Politburo and an accomplice of every Russian leader from Lenin to Gorbachov. . . .

“Hammer owned Al Gore Sr. Hammer kept Gore, as he liked to say, ‘in my back pocket.’ When he said this, Hammer would touch his wallet and chuckle.

“Throughout the whole of his life, Al Gore Sr. and his family depended on pay-outs, kick-backs, and subventions from Hammer. Like his father before him, Al Gore Jr.’s political career was lavishly sponsored by Hammer from the moment it began until Hammer died, only two years before Gore joined Clinton in the 1992 race for the White House. . . .

“The few people in the world who know about their close involvement have always been dryly amused by Gore’s Mr. Clean reputation, a reputation only recently called into question over allegations of Gore’s illicit fund-raising activities in the Presidential election of 1996. . . .

“Hammer enjoyed and exploited outright ownership of Al Sr.’s political career—as Congressman and later Senator of Tennessee—and even insinuated himself ineradicably into the Gores’ family life. He sent the Gores an expensive piece of antique silver every Christmas.

“Hammer’s first ruse for hooking Al Sr. was, in the early 1950s, to make him a partner in a cattle-breeding business that Hammer ran in New Jersey. As an officer of the company, Gore could be paid large sums without any provable political association; and the cattle business provided Gore with an income far greater than his political earnings. . . .

“However, Hammer never gave anybody a bean without demanding a payback. In return for his . . . money, he required Gore to represent his interests in the political world. Gore obediently did his master’s bidding. In the 1950s, Gore used his influence to quash an FBI investigation and a hearing of the House Un-American Affairs Committee into Hammer’s dealings with the Soviet Union. Later, Gore defended Hammer on the floor of the Senate against allegations of bribery in obtaining government contracts (allegations that later

proved to be true).

“It was Al Gore Sr. who obtained U.S. Government clearance for Hammer to visit the U.S.S.R. in 1961, at a time when the Cold War was close to thermonuclear meltdown and U.S. citizens were forbidden entrance to Moscow. This trip was Hammer’s first return for 30 years to the country where he had made his first millions in the 1920s. . . . Soon after Hammer’s return from Moscow, where he met Khrushchov, it was Al Gore Sr. who outlandishly proposed that Hammer should act as an intermediary between America and Russia in the event of another emergency in Berlin.

“In the 1960s, Al Sr. took up a position of permanent residence in Hammer’s wallet. As head of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Gore used his influence on the U.S. Ambassador to Libya to arrange a meeting between Hammer and King Idris. That meeting transformed the position of Occidental Petroleum, making it one of the biggest oil companies in the world and Hammer one of the world’s most prominent entrepreneurs.

“At a cost of at least \$5 million, Hammer bribed the old King and some of his ministers to give him a concession on a vast Libyan oil field that would ultimately produce 800,000 barrels of crude a day (worth \$20 million a day or almost \$7.5 billion a year). Al Gore Sr. was at Hammer’s side on the day he paraded King Idris up a red carpet laid on the desert to open the new field. Gore’s reward was to receive from Hammer guaranteed financial security and luxury for the rest of Hammer’s life.”

These charges are substantiated in some 2,000 pages that *EIR* has collected from the government documents, eyewitness anecdotal accounts, and over 900 pages of Gore, Sr.’s papers from the Gore Research Center in Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Among those Gore Congressional papers, after Hammer substantially handed over his Shadow Isle Farm to Gore, Sr.’s care at his farm in Carthage, Tennessee, Gore provided annual reports to Hammer, accompanied by large checks for Hammer’s cut in the partnership, as well as thank-you notes for the gifts of extremely valuable silver. In at least one of these reports, Gore, Sr. states that the prize Aberdeen Black Angus calves received “double their value” at auction, which seems to corroborate reports from high-level political sources in Tennessee that the way Gore, Sr. collected bribes, was by having someone buy his cattle at inflated prices.

Cross-gridding Edward Jay Epstein’s book, *Dossier: The Secret History of Armand Hammer*, with the 685 pages of the FBI main file on Hammer that have been released under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), demonstrates that when Hammer first bought Gore, Sr. in 1950 through the cattle partnership, Hammer was in a fight with FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who had instituted his third investigation of Hammer since 1921 for subversion and Soviet espionage. This coincided with Hammer’s effort to obtain a U.S. Army Ordnance plant in West Virginia, which had produced ammonia during World War II for explosives, and to expand the plant to produce ammonia fertilizer for export to the Soviet Union,

through secret contracts worked out with representatives of Amtorg, the Soviet trading agency. Apparently, Hammer, who already had several Congressmen in his “back pocket”—e.g., Sen. Styles Bridges and Rep. Emanuel Celler, who was then chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, with oversight on the FBI—thought he needed even more Congressional clout to stop Hoover’s warfare, so he bought Gore, Sr.

Also, from Senator Gore’s own papers, there is full corroboration that it was he who introduced Hammer to a reluctant President John F. Kennedy in early 1961, obtaining permission for Hammer to say that he represented the United States in meetings with Khrushchov, Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, and so forth, during a trip to the U.S.S.R. (It was during this trip that Hammer, bearing letters of introduction from Sen. Al Gore, Sr., stopped in Libya and first got the idea that his new firm, Occidental Petroleum, might find lucrative pickings in the oil rush that had just begun.) And, Sen. Al Gore, Sr. even went so far as to forward a memo from Armand Hammer entitled, “A Memorandum on the Berlin Problem,” to Kennedy’s Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Foy D. Kohler on Aug. 16, 1961, suggesting that, since Hammer’s earlier meeting with Khrushchov, if there were another Berlin crisis, Armand Hammer could resolve it.

President Richard Nixon and Vice-President Spiro Agnew made the “ultra-liberal” Sen. Al Gore, Sr. their “target number one” (as Senator Gore put it), in their “Southern Strategy” for the 1970 mid-term elections, to break the solid Democratic hold in the South. This resulted in the defeat of Gore, Sr. for a fourth term. But Hammer continued to use the former Senator’s services, and actually increased his payoff.

As Lyndon writes, and a Gore Research Center *curriculum vitae* tends to corroborate, in 1972, Hammer hired Gore, Sr. to be chairman of the board of the Island Creek Coal Co. in Lexington, Kentucky (the nation’s third-largest coal producer, which Hammer had purchased through his Libyan oil stock windfall). Gore, Sr. held that position until August 1983. At the same time, he was made a director and executive vice-president of Occidental Petroleum Corp. at a starting salary of \$500,000. Even after Gore, Sr. went into semi-retirement in 1983, he was paid \$750,000 a year as an Occidental board member, until his death on Dec. 4, 1998.

### ‘Atomic Gore’

As Gore, Sr. reports in *The Eye of the Storm*, he held several positions that put him in a role of helping to shape U.S. nuclear policy. Gore Research Center director Jim Neal reports that Gore, Sr. had, as a junior member of the House of Representatives, been picked by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt to be one of five Congressmen who secretly secured the funds to build the gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, which used Tennessee Valley Authority power to produce the enriched uranium in building the first atomic bombs. Gore gained this privilege through the services of his mentor, the most ambiguous Bernard Baruch. Yet, he never once protested the use of the U.S. atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki

by President Harry S Truman, which was a crime against humanity, since Japan was already prepared to surrender.

Shortly after this, Gore, Sr. reports that he was made acting chairman of the subcommittee that had oversight on the Atomic Energy Commission. And, during the Korean War, according to articles at the Gore Research Center, Gore, who had gone to Nevada to witness a test atomic bomb dropped from an aircraft, proposed creating a zone across the Koreas that would be “dehumanized” or “sterilized” through massive, indiscriminate atomic bombing. It was at this time that Al Gore, Sr. earned the nickname “Atomic Gore.”

Gore might have been reading from the script of Lord Bertrand Russell and Dr. Leo Szilard, who argued that, while the United States had an atomic monopoly, that leverage should be used either by the United States or through the United Nations to impose a “One World” *Pax Americana*. However, as Lyndon LaRouche documented in his strategic study, “The Wells of Doom” (*EIR*, Dec. 19, 1997), Russell et al. also argued that, once the Soviet Union had developed a comparable capability, it would be necessary to form a global condominium with two-and-a-half or three empires. This is precisely the position that Sen. Albert Gore, Sr. came to hold by the time he wrote *The Eye of the Storm*, during his 1970 election campaign. The development of the world’s nations would be held in check, by three empires wielding the threat of thermonuclear holocaust under the MAD doctrine.

In 1969, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Subcommittee on Arms Control, International Law and Organizations, Gore, Sr. led the fight against deployment of the first generation Safeguard ABM system, since such an approach would ultimately have ended the “One World” rule by thermonuclear terror. Gore Research Center documents show that, in order to lead this fight, Gore, Sr. turned to “experts” associated with the Pugwash Conference, founded at a 1954 meeting of Parliamentarians for World Government. At that meeting, four Soviet scientists appeared for the first time in the West, through the connivance of Russell, Khrushchov, and a “manifesto” that Szilard had wrested from a dying Albert Einstein. Among those Pugwash members and associates whom Gore, Sr. lined up to fight Dr. Edward Teller (“The Father of the H-Bomb”), were: Dr. Jerome Wiesner, provost of MIT; Dr. Szilard’s sidekick in the Einstein “manifesto” caper, Dr. Eugene Wigner, then at Princeton University; Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky, then director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center; Dr. Carl Kaysen of Princeton; Dr. Hans A. Bethe; Dr. George Kistiakowsky of Harvard University; Dr. George Rathgens, then at MIT; and, others. Also adding support was the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, which had published all the speeches of Pugwash founder Russell, as well as Szilard’s speech on “How I Came to Love the Bomb.”

Senator Gore, supported by four other Senators, saw to it that the testimony of these so-called “experts” was televised to the nation. At the end of the hearings, the Senate voted 50-50 on the question of Safeguard ABM deployment, and Vice-President Agnew broke the tie in favor of deploying it. Gore,

Sr.’s unwillingness to perfect the means to protect U.S. citizens from a Soviet first strike became a major issue in the 1970 campaign, when Gore was ousted from the Senate.

After losing his re-election bid, Gore, Sr. became president of an enterprise based in Washington, D.C. known as the Council for a Liveable World, which was founded by Dr. Szilard in 1962 before the Cuban missile crisis, for the sole purpose of stopping BMD development. Gore, Sr. remained council president until 1972, when he took up his lucrative position with Armand Hammer, just as Henry Kissinger was putting the final touches on the ABM Treaty, which effectively halted all research in “exotic technologies” for BMD in the United States, while permitting the Soviets to continue their program.

### **The Kissinger crew**

Gore, Sr., according to correspondence on file at the Gore Research Center, had known Henry Kissinger since about 1954, soon after Kissinger was brought in by Anglophile McGeorge Bundy to write *Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy*, which enshrined MAD, theater-limited nuclear war, and other Russellite one-world schemes. Correspondence exists between Gore and Kissinger showing that the Senator had invited Kissinger to hold a seminar in the 1950s on Capitol Hill.

According to Dr. George Rathgens, several of the Pugwash-affiliated scientists formed a “kitchen cabinet” advising Kissinger, when he was Nixon’s National Security Adviser. Rathgens was with Pugwash for decades, and has been a board member of the Council for a Liveable World since the 1960s. Moreover, Kissinger, also a Pugwash member, had worked closely with a group of Pugwashers whose American co-chairman was Dr. Paul Doty of Harvard, and in which Gore, Sr.’s witness Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky played a prominent role. It was through this group, meeting with Soviet scientists, that the plans for the treasonous 1972 ABM Treaty were hashed out.

In a recent interview, Rathgens, who had taken part in the 1969 anti-ABM hearings sponsored by Senator Gore and who is today general secretary of the Pugwash Conference, said that he had helped Albert Gore, Jr., while he was a member of the House, to perfect the Midgetman Missile proposal, which was adopted in 1983 by the Scowcroft Commission and Kissinger. Rathgens said that Pugwash assisted the Gore-Chernomyrdin Task Force, meeting in Russia to try to stop the alleged proliferation of fissionable material and nuclear weapons technical knowledge to Iran and Iraq.

However, by the mid-1970s Pugwash was largely discredited. According to Edward Epstein in *Dossier*, at one point Armand Hammer stepped in to take over various major oil and gas deals with the Soviet Union that Pugwash’s main funder, Cyrus Eaton, had been involved with. In 1976, while Gore, Sr. was in Hammer’s employ, the multi-millionaire founded the Armand Hammer Conference on Peace and Human Rights, based on Oslo, Norway, which held annual meetings with Soviet bloc scientists, along the same lines as the Pugwash Conference.