

Warnke Testimony Follows Trilateral Line To Stop Nuclear Development In Guise Of Arms Control

"The U.S. cannot allow any uranium resources, any reserves, outside of the Soviet sector, in the hands of agencies other than American and British." — 1947 Executive Order by President Harry S. Truman.

When Paul C. Warnke, President Carter's appointee as head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and chief U.S. negotiator at the Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) talks, testified before the Foreign Relations Committee Feb. 8, he stressed that he was concerned about curtailing the proliferation of nuclear weapons technology that has resulted from the growth of the world nuclear power-generating industry. Warnke's essential equation of nuclear power with nuclear weapons is the basis upon which the Trilateral Commission is now campaigning to sabotage the growth of nuclear power industry internationally and to bring its remains under Trilateral control.

The Trilateral Commission nuclear policy, expressed by Warnke and widely publicized by various outlets of the Trilateral Commission in recent weeks, essentially revives the Bernard Baruch Plan of 1946 devised by the Rockefeller oil interests to maintain U.S. control of international nuclear technology in the guise of arms control.

In the mass media, the Trilateral policy standard bearers are the environmental groups clustered around Ralph Nader, such as the Rockefeller-funded Friends of the Earth, and the international lobbying group New Directions, which have stridently attacked the development of nuclear energy, and like Warnke, have equated nuclear energy with the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Warnke is the legal counsel for New Directions, which is bankrolled by the Rockefellers. The group includes other Trilateral members, most notably Secretary of State Cyrus Vance who heads its subcommittee on War and Violence, as well as Laurance Rockefeller. The New Directions nuclear policy was summed up in brief by a staff member: "We can defer nuclear energy development for a quarter of century."

A virtual resurrection of the Baruch Plan appeared in the Trilateral Commission draft document "Towards a Renovated International System," prepared for its Jan. 9-11 meeting in Tokyo, a document which dwelled at length on the alleged danger posed by the proposed Brazil-West German nuclear deal. (Excerpts from this report were reprinted in the Executive Intelligence Review Feb. 1, 1977 —ed.)

An almost verbatim line was simultaneously published in the winter 1976-77 issue of *Foreign Policy*, a magazine edited by a Trilateral member and whose editorial board includes National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski. The article, entitled "Spreading the Bomb Without Breaking the Rules" and authored by Albert Wohlstetter, a cold warrior of the 1950s whose more recent employment has been as a terrorist scenario writer for the Rand Corporation.

The Wohlstetter Arguments

Albert Wohlstetter's original claim to fame was the creation of the "missile gap" fraud of the late 1950s and early 1960s. Working with his protégé, Herman "Mega-death" Kahn, founder of the Hudson Institute, Wohlstetter authored a series of Rand reports that purported to demonstrate how the Soviet Union could have wiped out both the strategic bomber force and nuclear weapons stockpiled of the U.S. with a handful of nuclear bombs. In the 1960s Wohlstetter concentrated on developing the strategy of "flexible response" and the doctrine of limited nuclear war associated with James Schlesinger. More recently Wohlstetter's efforts at Rand concerned scenarios for destabilizing the Middle East, centering around "nuclear terrorism."

Wohlstetter's *Foreign Policy* article calls for the banning of plutonium utilization and plutonium recycling, "transfers of enrichment technology (the technology of enriching the U-235 content of uranium so as to make it into a viable fuel for nuclear power reactors —ed.) to an international or multinational center," and the curtailment of nuclear physics research in what he terms "non-weapon" states — the same points noted in the Trilateral Commission document.

Wohlstetter gives two ostensible reasons for implementing such nuclear "control" policies: (1) Any utilization of plutonium involves the danger of nuclear weapons proliferation; and (2) "Without the extensive conversion of uranium-238 into plutonium and the separation of plutonium from spent fuel, we can have enough coal and enough of the fissile isotope uranium-235 at reasonable prices to last us well into the second quarter of the twenty-first century." Only at this point, "the second quarter of the twenty-first century," Wohlstetter states, will we "be able to make an intelligent transition to... a safe and economic breeder; or a safe form of fusion; or solar energy."

Wohlstetter's actual concerns are revealed in the second point, which parallels the "slow growth" policy for the next 50 years popularized by Laurance Rockefeller's Club of Rome. His first point is simply the rationale, the cover story for implementing "no growth" — the basic Trilateral Commission dictum.

Contrary to Wohlstetter's no-growth assertion, the facts are that without the conversion of uranium-238 into fissile plutonium, nuclear fission represents only a marginal energy resource when one considers the total energy needs of a fully developed world economy. If plutonium is recycled and if both fusion and fission fast breeders are utilized, nuclear fission fuel resources could be extended from just a fraction of existing oil and gas resources to an energy source orders of magnitude greater than fossil fuel.

Of more immediate political importance, the technology of plutonium recycling will make Europe and Japan independent of U.S.-Rockefeller control over their nuclear fuel by 1978, one of the key factors motivating the

Trilateral's attack against nuclear power and their resurrection of the Baruch Plan.

*One World or None:
The Baruch Plan*

The use of arms control negotiations to implement economic and political control over America's ostensible allies in Europe is not new to the Rockefellers. The original Baruch Plan was born out of just such a strategy after the war when President Truman appointed financier Baruch as the U.S. negotiator on nuclear disarmament. This Rockefeller scenario, which included plans for an international agency to control fuel reprocessing and nuclear power, was developed as a psychological warfare weapon much along the lines of Trilateral policy today.

In 1946, Norman Cousins (who now works with New Directions and the anti-nuclear lobby, Friends of the Earth) authored the well-known Rockefeller post-war document called "One World or None." This Rockefeller-dominated "American Century" policy, as it applied to the development of nuclear energy, was worked out in detail at the Conference on Atomic Energy held at the University of Chicago in 1945 with such Rockefeller planners as David E. Lilienthal (TVA architect and first head of the Atomic Energy Commission) and Edward Levi (Attorney General under President Ford) in attendance.

The strategy worked out at this conference was to use the issue of nuclear weapons proliferation as a cover for preventing the development of nuclear energy. In this way scientists such as J. Robert Oppenheimer were hoodwinked into collaborating with and implementing the Rockefeller maneuvers that had nothing to do with worries about nuclear weapons proliferation but were designed to maintain the newly won Rockefeller monopoly on world energy resources.

This strategy translated into the Acheson-Lilienthal Report and later became the Baruch Plan which

proposed international controls for so-called nuclear disarmament and, more significantly, proposed an international control over nuclear energy technology.

Contrary to the currently accepted analysis of post-war history, the Baruch Plan was not directed primarily against the Soviet Union; the Rockefeller scientific analysts stupidly believed that the Soviets would never be able to develop nuclear weapons, or at least not for more than 20 years. The Baruch Plan and its associated stratagems were intended to contain America's allies, chiefly Canada, France and Great Britain. In France, to take an example, where leading nuclear physicist F. Joliot had carefully kept the nation's uranium reserves away from the Nazis, one of the first acts of the 1945 American liberation forces was to steal those reserves!

Shortly after the 1945 Chicago conference, Edward Levi began to police the U.S. scientific community and enforce this Rockefeller policy of nuclear control. In one reported instance, when a University of Chicago nuclear physicist who worked on the Manhattan Project was offered a position at a Canadian University, Levi read him the National Security Act to dissuade him from taking the position. A year later in 1946, Rockefeller's other nuclear planner, Lilienthal, became the first director of the Atomic Energy Commission. As AEC director, Lilienthal created an image of a "progressive" civilian administration as a cover to maintaining Rockefeller control over nuclear development.

In the 1950s the British on their own finally forced the development of peaceful nuclear power reactors, the development which the Trilateral's predecessors had tried to prevent.

Today, recent agreements between Europe and the Arab oil producers and Western Europe rapidly developing nuclear technology, Europe and the Third World stand on the verge of breaking free from the Rockefeller dollar empire. This threat has produced the Trilaterals' anti-nuclear campaign and the revival of the Baruch Plan.