

# Greenpeace is welcome in Moscow as a tool for global genocide

## Part II of an EIR Investigation

A year ago, then-British Minister of Defense Michael Heseltine warned against "Green geopolitics" and a Soviet attempt to exploit the Green movement exactly as they had done with the peace movement in the 1960s and 1970s, in order to influence public opinion against Western defense policies. At the time of Heseltine's statement, Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachov and his foreign minister Eduard Shevardnadze had just demanded the creation of a "United Nations Ecological Security Council," which could take any measures necessary against nations that failed to cooperate. Heseltine emphasized that the West must resolutely assert itself against the danger of being undermined by Soviet "green peace" tactics.

His warning was well-founded. In the official organ of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the man who has run the KGB since Sept. 30, 1988, Vladimir Kryuchkov, has lately demanded that "minorities" in Western countries such as the Greens and the peace movement "be used as a vehicle for change of the majority." "We have developed new concepts and new methods to use these forces," he said. Earlier, in June 1987, an organization named Greenpeace was created under the auspices of the Soviet Committee for Securing the Peace (which itself had also been founded "from above"), and Soviet contacts with Western ecological groups such as Robin Hood, the World Wildlife Fund, and Greenpeace were steadily intensified. "We need a Green International," demanded Soviet writer and environmentalist Sergei Salygin.

In 1989, Greenpeace opened its own office in Moscow, making the U.S.S.R. the 32nd nation where it has an outpost. The West Berlin-based "alternative" newspaper *tageszeitung* reports that Greenpeace enjoys close contacts with the International Foundation for Survival and the Development of Humanity. "The bridge to the apparatus for Greenpeace is the Academy of Sciences. Discussions with the environmentalists are carried on by the director for nuclear affairs, Yevgeni P. Velikhov," *tageszeitung* reports.

That foundation was established in Moscow at the beginning of 1988. Velikhov is one of the vice presidents, and founding member Prof. Hans Peter Dürr proudly told the West German Communist Party newspaper *Unsere Zeit* that,

because of it, scientists in the "world peace movement now have the advantage [of being] set up, so to speak, at the highest level." The founding members were able to talk for hours with Gorbachov, who supported the project "to the best of his ability." According to Dürr, "We have thus received, so to speak, the higher international consecrations."

This foundation seems to stand in the center of the "Green International." It is closely tied to the international communist front organization called the World Peace Council and its national sections, as well as to the already-mentioned Soviet Peace Committee. It is also tied to Soviet support organizations for the Global Challenges Network, founded by Professor Dürr in 1987, an "international think tank for peace" according to *Unsere Zeit*, in which Velikhov and Georgii Arbatov of the U.S.A.-Canada Institute participate. Cooperative work is planned with Greenpeace International, Global 2000, the Club of Rome, the Pugwash Conference, and the United Nations. The foundation, whose financing "as well as the material and intellectual participation of the Soviet public" Gorbachov is said to have personally guaranteed, shares with Greenpeace the revenues of what is, according to the *Financial Times*, a gigantic joint venture, the sale of the rock album "Breakthrough," produced by the Soviet record company Melodiya. In March, under the headline "Greenpeace Joins," the official Soviet mouthpiece *New Times* reported that "Anyone who buys this album can consider himself to be a member of Greenpeace. That is to say, Greenpeace will soon have millions of new members in the Soviet Union."

Who is Professor Dürr, who received the highest Soviet blessings? In 1987, he received the "alternative Nobel Prize" for his services to the peace movement and his "profound criticism" of the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI). Dürr advocates that there should be a worldwide group of 100 people possessing "the power and the oversight" to attack urgent tasks globally. Naturally, he would include himself in that number, and is also a member of the executive committee of the West German Greenpeace organization.

The worldwide Greenpeace organization represents the merger of "green" and "peace" themes. The first Greenpeace group was formed 20 years ago by American and Canadian

draft resisters. At the end of 1971, the first protest occurred against U.S. nuclear tests at Amchitka, Alaska. The U.S. test program in the Aleutian Islands was abandoned at the end of 1972. At about the same time, Greenpeace directed even more intensive protests against French nuclear tests in the South Pacific—even though France is responsible for only 8% of the nuclear explosions in the world. When the current president of Greenpeace, David McTaggart, began the Mission Greenpeace III in mid-1972, Nobel Peace Prize winner Linus Pauling—who is, in the words of an expert in Eastern secret diplomacy, a part of the “living inventory” of the Soviet propaganda apparatus—as well as Jean-Paul Sartre, Jacques Cousteau, the World Council of Churches, and the Sierra Club all supported the effort. McTaggart reported on aid from the World Federalists and the French Friends of the Earth—all protagonists of a strict ecological global policy.

In the extensive propaganda literature that Greenpeace has thrown onto the market, there are, of course, criticisms of all the nuclear powers. Most striking are the especially sharp attacks on the French, which even under Socialist President François Mitterrand has allowed no curtailment of its national sovereignty and its independent nuclear defense. Equally striking is Greenpeace’s consonance with Soviet disarmament rhetoric. According to that propaganda, the United States is to blame for the Soviet Union’s having ended its 18-month unilateral nuclear test moratorium in February 1987 (a moratorium announced by Moscow just as a Soviet series of tests came to an end). The U.S. “Star Wars program”—that is, the SDI—is portrayed as a dangerous driver for further armament and as a violation of international treaties. An article that received much emphasis in *Greenpeace-Nachrichten* (*Greenpeace News*), which inaugurated a new campaign against naval nuclear weapons, represented the Soviet naval strategy as “defensive.” In 1981, the West German weekly magazine *Der Spiegel* published a book against stationing U.S. Pershing missiles on West German soil, authored by *Der Spiegel* editor Wilhelm Bittorf, who is now a member of the West German Greenpeace executive committee.

At the end of 1986, in an article headlined “Greenpeace is causing quite a stir in Moscow,” the liberal *Frankfurter Rundschau* commented, “For official Moscow, Greenpeace is as welcome as the Greens because both—the one because of the nuclear test ban moratorium, the other in general—support the Soviet arms control initiative.”

### **Kid-glove treatment**

Greenpeace actions directed against environmental abuses in the East bloc consequently encountered mild reactions from communist governments:

- In July 1982, the Greenpeace ship *Sirius* entered the Leningrad harbor to protest against nuclear tests. An official representative of the Soviet peace committee waited at the

dock to greet the ship, which was merely forced to leave the harbor, after the crew had released 2,000 protest balloons.

- In 1983, the Greenpeace ship *Rainbow Warrior*, supposedly undetected, penetrated Soviet waters off Siberia. Six crew members landed on the Chukchi Peninsula to document Soviet violations of the moratorium on whale hunting. Greenpeace had informed then Soviet leader (and former head of the KGB) Yuri Andropov of the action 14 days earlier. All that happened was that some people were arrested by a couple of soldiers whose attitudes ranged from polite to friendly, and then after a few days the protesters began their trip home unharmed and treated as friends.

- At a protest by Greenpeace in Karlovy Vary in the Czechoslovakia, the police intervened after a Czech banner against acid rain was unfurled. The demonstrators were fined the equivalent of \$10 apiece, and had to leave the country.

- “With surprising ease,” according to the press, Greenpeace received permission from Soviet officials in 1986 to set up an information booth at an international exhibition of environmental protection technology.

- In 1987, five Greenpeace demonstrators in Dresden were able to distribute all their leaflets against pollution of the North Sea. The police removed the Greenpeace sign on a heavily traveled bridge only after more than an hour. All demonstrators were allowed to leave unhindered.

- In the summer of 1988, a Greenpeace laboratory bus traveled with official “toleration” through the Soviet Union to take water samples, and was even displayed at a marine technology trade fair in Leningrad. In Poland, Greenpeace was even allowed to take water samples in a military security area.

- In October 1988, a Greenpeace delegation traveled from Hamburg to Moscow to negotiate a common “environmental education program” for Russian and German children.

- In July 1989, a Greenpeace “commando unit” boarded a Soviet submarine, and attached a black and yellow banner to the sub. According to Greenpeace, a Soviet officer then threw the banner overboard.

- In August, after Greenpeace had established itself in the Soviet Union with the support of Velikhov and Roald Sagdeev, the head of the Soviet space program as well as a leading member of the Soviet Academy of Science, a Greenpeace delegation traveled to Leningrad on invitation of the Soviet Organizing Committee for Peace, Culture and Ecology. During the trip there, the Greenpeace ship circled the Soviet ice breaker *Taimir* and received “remarkably friendly gestures,” according to Greenpeace lobbyist Jürgen Streich, writing in the newspaper *Deutsche Volkzeitung/die tat*, Soviet television carried a friendly report on the Leningrad visit. Journalists from the official Soviet news services Novosti and TASS helped their Western colleagues with the transmission of photos and text to their Western editors.

*To be continued.*