

The U.S. Intelligence Search for 'Mr. X'

by Joseph Brewda

U.S. government investigators are hot on the trail of "Mr. X," the senior U.S. government official deemed responsible for having placed convicted Soviet-Israeli spy Jonathan Pollard in a sensitive post at U.S. Naval Intelligence. Without such an official, or officials, Pollard could never have reached his position. *EIR* has received a list of suspects currently being investigated by the U.S. government for having played that treacherous role. *EIR* investigations have independently confirmed that all the individuals on the list are likely KGB (Soviet intelligence) or Mossad (Israeli intelligence) agents or assets. It is *EIR*'s judgment, moreover, that the individuals on the list, far from being a random collection of suspects, constitute a tightly organized conspiracy, which was responsible, *as a whole*, for patronizing and protecting Pollard.

Perhaps the best description of them is "Albert Wohlstetter's children."

As reported in an accompanying article, "former" Trotskyite Albert Wohlstetter is the mastermind of the Soviet-sponsored U.S. strategic policy known as "discriminate deterrence," that is, abandonment of allies in Europe and Asia. Wohlstetter was one of the founders of the Rand corporation, a center of crackpot strategies, together with Andrew Marshall, Henry Rowen, and Herman Kahn. In former days, Wohlstetter, Rowen, and Kahn were known as "the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost of Rand." Others in Washington added Rand founder Bernard Brodie to the group, and condemned them as the "Four Pursemen of the Apocalypse."

Altogether, the list includes:

Henry S. Rowen. Currently a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution, Rowen joined Wohlstetter and Kahn at the newly formed Rand corporation in 1951, following graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. His most recent government post was chairman of the National Intelligence Estimates Board at CIA, 1980 to 1983.

In 1951, Rowen and Wohlstetter succeeded in expanding their penetration of U.S. defense circles through a Rand study on the vulnerability of Strategic Air Command bases to Soviet surprise attack. Rowen and Wohlstetter designed the insane doctrine of "flexible response" and "controlled escalation" at Rand, and later sold it to Defense Secretary Robert McNamara.

In 1959, Rowen, Wohlstetter, and Andy Marshall became key figures in the John F. Kennedy campaign. Follow-

ing Kennedy's election, Rowen was appointed Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary under McNamara, where he advocated the "Mutually Assured Destruction" deterrence thesis, in opposition to the traditional military doctrine of "war-winning." Rowen successfully imposed his views during the 1961 Berlin Wall crisis, one of the most important and cowardly U.S. capitulations to the Red Army in the postwar period.

Rowen served as President Johnson's assistant director at the Bureau of the Budget, and then returned to Rand. Rowen reemerged as the leader, with Wohlstetter and Kahn, of the team which wrote Jimmy Carter's notorious PD-59, a policy which removed the strategic nuclear umbrella from Western Europe. As CIA intelligence estimates director in the first Reagan administration, Rowen ensured consistent CIA misestimation of the Soviet strategic threat.

Andrew Marshall. Currently the director of the Defense Department's Office of Net Assessment, a post he has held since 1973, Marshall oversees all Pentagon studies comparing the relative strengths of the U.S. and Soviet military. The office's assessments have been notoriously incompetent. A founder of Rand, Marshall assisted Albert Wohlstetter and his wife, Roberta, in their influential study on the vulnerability of the Strategic Air Command. While at Rand, Marshall also trained future Defense Secretary James Schlesinger.

In 1957, Marshall joined H. Rowan Gaither in directing the Council of Foreign Relations-linked Gaither Committee, which concluded that the United States would not be able to follow the doctrine of "massive retaliation," and had to, they insisted, accept the idea of U.S.-Soviet strategic parity. The committee's ideas were later picked up by Henry Kissinger. In 1973, Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger hired his mentor Marshall to become director of the Office of Strategic Assessment. Under Marshall, it became the key Pentagon office overseeing the subcontracting of strategic assessments to private firms, such as Rand. Marshall has also served as the key liaison with the Israeli Defense Ministry. In 1982, Marshall, Fred Iklé, and Richard Perle co-authored the Reagan administration's guidelines on defense guidance.

Fred Charles Iklé. Product of an elite family associated with the National Bank of Switzerland, Iklé was trained at the Rand Social Sciences department under Wohlstetter and Marshall. From 1981 through February 1988, Iklé was Undersecretary of Defense for Policy. He is the co-author with Wohlstetter, of the recent Pentagon study, *Discriminate Deterrence*.

In addition to serving in his family's Zurich-American Insurance Company and teaching at MIT, Iklé directed the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency under President Ford. He has served as the main patron of the "X Committee's" Richard N. Perle and Stephen D. Bryen within the Defense Department.

Richard N. Perle. From 1981 through April 1987, Perle

was Assistant Secretary of Defense for International, Economic, Trade and Security Policy, serving under Undersecretary Iklé. Perle is now based at the American Enterprise Institute. Perle formulated the treasonous “zero option,” and sold the policy to Ronald Reagan for the 1986 Reykjavik summit. He is married to Leslie Joan Barr, formerly a top officer at the Commerce Department and currently in the sensitive post of director of the Customs Service’s International Program Management Division.

Perle got his start by dating Wohlstetter’s daughter in high school. He was later a London School of Economics college roommate of another Wohlstetter protégé, nuclear strategist Edward Luttwak. Perle was sent into the Congress in 1970, as a top aide to the late Sen. Henry “Scoop” Jackson, with access to high-level classified information. In 1970, U.S. wiretaps of the Israeli embassy showed that Perle was feeding some of this classified information to the Israeli government, probably in association with Kissinger associate Helmut Sonnenfeldt.

In 1976, Perle left government to form the Abingdon Corporation, an arms trading company, with future Navy Secretary John Lehman. Perle maintained Abingdon’s lucrative account with Soltam corporation, Israel’s largest mortar manufacturer, which was later implicated in the Iran-Contra arms sales. Perle was later caught receiving over \$100,000 from Soltam, after he joined the Reagan administration in 1980, allegedly for past services due. Simultaneous with forming Abingdon, Perle founded the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA) with Stephen Bryen; Michael Ledeen, a suspected Mossad or Soviet spy later central to the Iran-Contra affair; and Yossef Bodansky, reportedly the Israeli intelligence handler of Jonathan Pollard.

Stephen D. Bryen. Currently employed at the new post of Deputy Undersecretary of Defense for Trade Security Policy, Bryen had been a deputy of Perle at Defense since 1980. Bryen got his start as an aide to Sen. Clifford Case in 1971, quickly becoming Perle’s closest associate in the Senate. Bryen co-founded JINSA with Perle, and his wife, Shoshana Bryen, has served as JINSA’s executive director since its inception.

In 1978, Bryen was caught red-handed with the Mossad’s Washington station chief, Zvi Rafiah, discussing giving the Israeli government classified information. Bryen was then staff director of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Like Perle, Bryen escaped prosecution.

While serving as Perle’s assistant at the Defense Department, Bryen formed the Technology Transfer Center, with oversight over the smuggling of strategic technology. Bryen hired Pollard’s reported handler, Yossef Bodansky, to serve at the center, as well as Michael Ledeen’s wife, Barbara Ledeen.

Frank Gaffney, Jr. Now based at Herman Kahn’s Hudson Institute, Gaffney was deputy assistant secretary of defense for nuclear forces under Perle, and was slated to be

his replacement until his resignation from government last November. Like Perle, Gaffney got his start working for Sen. Scoop Jackson, and has often been described as a Perle protégé. Since his resignation, Gaffney has loudly criticized the INF treaty, whose worst features Perle masterminded. He has not broken with Perle, however, and co-authored a loyal “critique” of the treaty with Perle in February.

Douglas J. Feith. At his own Washington law firm since 1986, Feith served as Perle’s deputy in varying capacities at Defense since 1982, most recently as deputy assistant secre-

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tary for negotiations policy. He had previously served on the Reagan National Security Council.

John F. Lehman, Jr. Secretary of the Navy from 1981 through 1987, Lehman is currently touted as a national security adviser or defense secretary in a Bush administration. A relative of the late Princess Grace of Monaco, Lehman got his start as the Oxford University roommate of David Walker, a future leader of Britain’s elite Strategic Air Services (SAS), and founder of KMS, Ltd., a firm which Lehman ensured handled much of the Iran-Contra arms trafficking.

Lehman was a senior staff aide and counsel to Henry Kissinger, both at the NSC and the State Department. Beginning in 1975, Lehman served as Iklé’s deputy director at the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. During the Carter years, Lehman formed the Abingdon Corporation with Richard Perle.

Paul Dundes Wolfowitz. Currently ambassador to Indonesia, Wolfowitz had been Wohlstetter’s student at the University of Chicago, together with Donald Fortier, the recently deceased deputy director of the National Security Council. Wolfowitz’s first government post was as special assistant to Fred Iklé, 1974-77, then directing the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. After a three-year stint at the Defense Department Regional Programs Office, Wolfowitz became director of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department, in 1981-82, and then assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs through 1985. At that post, Wolfowitz played a key role in the overthrow of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos. The coup was intended by Moscow to lead to the shutdown of the U.S. bases at Clark Air Field and Subic Bay, removing the United States as a Pacific power.

THE U.S. PHYSICAL ECONOMY

Northwest Still Devastated By California Dereg's Impact

by Richard Freeman

Starting in 2000, the insane California electricity deregulation policy delivered the final blow that destroyed the economy of the Pacific Northwest. Then-Enron chairman, crook Kenneth Lay, working under the protective wing of the synarchist bankers' frontman Dick Cheney, manipulated upward the price of electricity in the California energy market. Over the next 18 months, to the end of 2001, the Enron swindle looted the consumers of power, destroyed the existing generating and distribution networks, and drove up the price of power to the point of triggering chain-reaction collapses in the economy through unaffordable prices, power shortages, and unreliability. Jobs and industries vanished.

From California, dereg's damage soon spread to the Oregon-headquartered Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). Gathering hydropower from dams on the Columbia River, BPA is the main supplier of power to the states of Washington and Oregon, and to parts of the states of Montana and Idaho.

The Northwest's industry was devastated in the process, led by the aluminum industry. The Northwest got its start in 1933, when President Franklin Delano Roosevelt directed planned infrastructure building, especially dam construction, on the powerful Columbia River that dominates this region. This infrastructure produced flood control, sediment elimination, water for irrigation, and, in particular, plentiful, inexpensive electricity generation. It elevated the Northwest from its sparsely populated, water-deficient, non-industrialized underdevelopment, and enabled the emergence of the aluminum, aircraft, and other industries. With irrigation, the parched but fertile soil generated flourishing crops, like wheat.

Aluminum's entire history is intertwined with that of the

Northwest. It is indispensable for a modern economy: By weight, aluminum is the second-most-used metal after steel; and because of aluminum's outstanding qualities—strong, but light; highly ductile and malleable—it is used at the frontiers of industrial processing, and found in literally hundreds of thousands of products. For decades, the Northwest's ten aluminum smelting facilities produced one-third of the nation's output. Energy deregulation ravaged that. Today, most of the aluminum plants are shut down, some for several years; two are being dismantled.

The ongoing U.S. economic breakdown has intersected energy deregulation. The Boeing Company's main plant is located outside Seattle, Washington. Because of the cancellation of both domestic and international civil aircraft orders, Boeing has been frantically slashing employees and capacity. Many thousands of high-tech companies linked to the Information Age—Oregon and Washington fancied themselves a "Silicon Valley North"—have blown out, after the rupture of the dot.com bubble starting in March 2000. The economic collapse has cut tax revenues and set off intense financial crises on state and local levels. There has been a wave of budget-cutting, eliminating the repair or improvement of much infrastructure and closing down essential services. In 2003, the cash-strapped Portland, Oregon school system went to a school schedule of nine days on and one day off every two weeks, to save money.

Economist Lyndon LaRouche warned strongly that energy deregulation is criminally mad, violating all fundamental economics as well as the U.S. Constitution's General Welfare clause. His warning is writ large in deregulation's impact on the Northwest—on top of the deep-seated deindustrialization