

and the policy alliance between Schmidt and Giscard was forged partly through bitter battles against Britain's "Iron Lady."

Chancellor Schmidt, asked by a reporter recently whether his visit to Saudi Arabia was a historic event, replied: "I'll tell you what real history was. It was when I first went to Paris as a cabinet minister ten years ago and met Valéry Giscard d'Estaing." Schmidt and Giscard came to office in the same year, 1974, and later built what they called the European "superpower for peace." Confronted with the reckless adventurism of the Carter administration, they worked to keep détente with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe alive, and to achieve a stable peace settlement in the Middle East that would take into account the interests of both Israel and the Palestinians—unlike the Camp David agreements.

Out of this they shaped the European Monetary System during the summer and fall of 1978. The aim was to create the basis for a new world monetary system that could finance development projects in the industrialized nations as well as the Third World, contributing to political stability and decreasing the danger of war. Although the EMS was never instituted in full, the economic policies of France and West Germany were a major obstacle to the Malthusian advocates of the Brandt Commission. France's ambitious nuclear energy program and its high-technology exports to the Third World, combined with German industrial power and commitment to East-West trade and exports to the developing sector, created a potentially formidable "superpower" indeed. Schmidt and Giscard joined forces to try to convince President Reagan to agree to "interest-rate disarmament," and recently concluded a historic first: a joint Franco-German loan from the OPEC countries for investment in domestic industries at subsidized interest rates.

Schmidt's loss of his French ally was compounded when his Social Democratic Party suffered a crucial defeat in the West Berlin elections May 10. The party has ruled the city for virtually the entire postwar period, but this time the Social Democratic-Free Democratic coalition lost to the Christian Democratic Union (CDU). The CDU is now attempting to draw the Free Democrats into a coalition, and thus pressure the national FDP to shift its allegiance from Schmidt's Bonn government.

While these backroom negotiations are under way, Schmidt's principal allies in West Germany are under attack. The assassination May 11 of Herbert Karry, economics minister in the state of Hessen, was a blow against the state government of Holger Börner, the only governor of a Social Democratic-ruled state who is a Schmidt ally against Brandt and the SPD left.

Also under fire is Defense Minister Hans Apel, a Schmidt ally who is being watergated for defense spending overruns. Rumors are circulating that Apel may resign.

## Part II: The International Peace Movement

# Social Democrats export 'antiwar' push to the U.S.

by Luba George

In the 1950s and 1960s, Bertrand Russell's ban-the-bomb movement deliberately planted the seeds of today's opposition to nuclear energy and advanced technology. By 1969, this movement had destroyed the power of France's de Gaulle and was shredding the Democratic Party in the United States. Now the disarmament movement is being recreated as a political weapon to foment social chaos and political polarization against President Reagan and Chancellor Schmidt of West Germany in particular.

Part I of this report demonstrated that the antiwar movement has nothing to do with peace—since lasting peace depends on international economic development. It was assembled by the same top-level Anglican and Jesuit strategists who have promoted radical Luddite movements over the centuries against science, technology, and the rule of reason.

*EIR* documented the fact that the Anglican hierarchy, on behalf of the British Crown, is openly promoting the Global 2000/Brandt Commission program for population reduction and primitive technologies while supporting the bloody Third World conflicts that will impose those goals.

What follows is a case study in his own words of how Bertrand Russell's successor E. P. Thompson reactivated the test-tube peace movement in Europe and the United States. Subsequent sections of the report will show how these networks extend, with NATO's protection and encouragement, into the East bloc, how the Soviet KGB has actively abetted them, and how Cyrus Vance's Palme Commission on Disarmament fits into the Haig-Weinberger policy for East-West relations.

### **The case of E. P. Thompson**

It's imperative to build a movement against Reagan. . . . The situation with Reagan is appallingly



*The late Lord Russell.*

dangerous. Reagan and Haig must be stopped.

—Brown University, Jan. 8, 1981

Technological creep arising from the militarists is a big danger in the Reagan administration.

—Riverside Church, New York, City  
December 1980

I'm much more confident about Germany. . . . The disarmament movement there is moving full steam ahead. Germany is key. . . . The situation with Reagan is dangerous. . . . This makes a European breakaway absolutely necessary.

—Brown University, April 22, 1981

The speaker is E. P. Thompson, neo-Marxist historian and head of the newly formed European Nuclear Disarmament (END) group, an offshoot of the Bertrand Russell peace movement. Thompson has been in the United States for several months, ostensibly as a lecturer at Brown, an Ivy League university. His arrival coincided with British strategists' fears that Ronald Reagan would become the next President and potentially launch an economic and scientific growth program reversing the deindustrialization policies they had helped impose during the Carter administration.

Thompson held organizing meetings at the Riverside Church in New York City, whose Disarmament Project

under senior Riverside minister William Sloane Coffin is coordinating with both the Democratic Socialist Organizing Committee in the United States and the Anglican Church. "It's moving to me when I say 'friends' to realize how many personal friends I've seen coming in this door," he said at one such gathering. "I don't want to intervene in the internal life of your country, but I want to report on a movement in Europe that has grown with quite astonishing rapidity in the last six months, and which is almost unreported in the U.S. press. I am here as a representative of the European Nuclear Disarmament to convey our strategies and to initiate a long continuing period of common action and consultation with our friends in the U.S. . . . I'm like Winston Churchill, I have an American mother."

Thompson went on to outline how END was launched, noting his own role as author of a series of articles in the Fabian journal *New Society* in late 1979 "in which I saw us moving through authoritarianism to inevitable war."

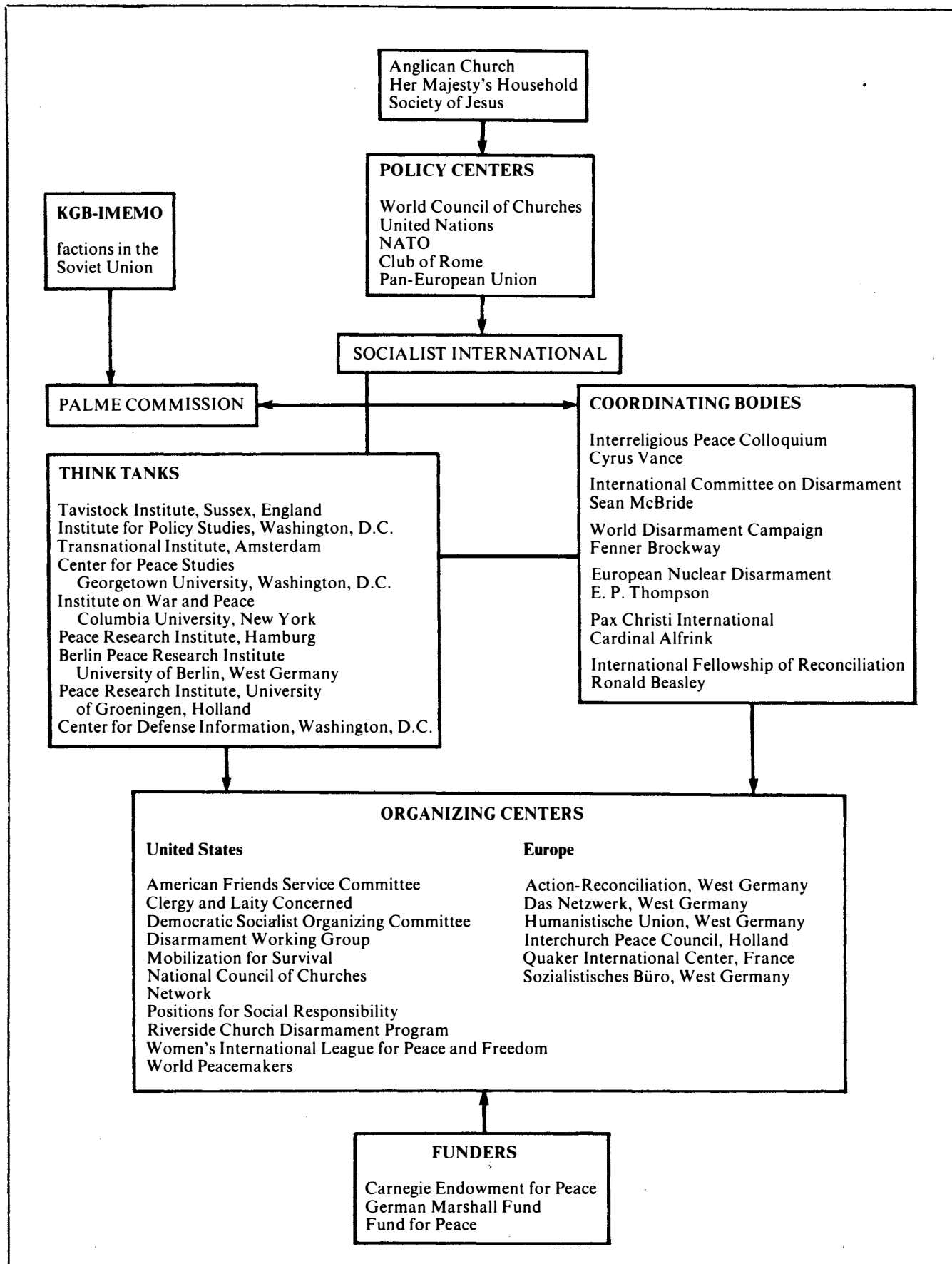
"Britain," he began, "is the first home of the campaign for nuclear disarmament. The CND was revived last year and took on a new secretary, Msgr. Bruce Kent. This long-established peace movement became very active once again. . . . A new organization was formed by Lord Fenner Brockway and Lord Philip Noel-Baker called the World Disarmament Campaign. . . .

"We found we had an alliance of active people stretching through from ecologists, churches, CND, World Disarmament, trade unionists, the Liberal Party, socialists. . . ."

After describing recent demonstrations, Thompson continued: "So we got together to catalyze an all-European movement to make a nuclear weapons free zone right across Europe, East and West. . . . We did this with the help of the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation; we got good support and advice from Gunnar and Alva Myrdal in Sweden, from Roy Medvedev in Moscow, from Claude Bourdet in France, editor of *Témoine Chrétien*, from Ulrich Albrecht at the Free University of Berlin, from Cardinal Alfrink [of Pax Christi] and socialists in Holland, from Rudi Bahro [East German environmentalist], who is now working with the Green Party in West Germany, from distinguished academicians, artists, writers, editors and trade unionists all over Europe."

Thompson elaborated at another session at Brown University: "In Germany we have the best situation because of the Euromissiles. The stalling has allowed a significant section of the left FDP [Free Democratic party] to ally with the left SPD [Social Democratic Party] and come out against Schmidt. . . . We have Schmidt boxed in. Europeans are much more nuclear-conscious than the Americans.

"France is an amazingly peculiar country, [but] the latest opinion polls show that an ecological breakthrough in the consciousness of the population is near. The



situation is already beginning to shift. I'm a lot more happy about Germany, however."

Edward P. Thompson's background exemplifies the synthetic "left" in Europe and its deployment by British intelligence to create new Luddite movements. Like Kim Philby, the British triple agent who is now a Soviet KGB general, Thompson was recruited into the Communist Party while he was a student at Cambridge University. His older brother Frank had been recruited a year earlier, in 1939, at Oxford, together with Robert Conquest, Philip Toynbee, Denis Healey and Iris Murdoch; for years Edward was close to this group as well. At the outbreak of World War II, Frank became a

liaison officer under Fitzroy Maclean, the Philby associate who ran Britain's Balkans operations. Edward is said to have fought in Italy, maintaining contact with Communist networks, as he still does among the "Bukharinists," i.e., anti-industrializers, in Eastern Europe.

After the war, Thompson stayed in Yugoslavia until 1947, then returned to Cambridge for his degree in history. His party membership ended in 1956, when he helped found *The Reasoner*, forerunner of today's *New Left Review*. While still in the party, he worked with the Russell Foundation, with Socialist International cofounder Fenner Brockway, and with the war resisters' movement.

## Royal peers oversee peace agitation

The "peacenik" proclivities of various British lords, as embodied in the late Bertrand Russell, are not simply a manifestation of English eccentricity. The Queen's inner circle, which traditionally runs British intelligence as a private operation, has oversight for the "disarmament movement" as part of those intelligence duties. Thus, last Dec. 23, Lord Trefgarne, the Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen's Household and Minister of State, told the House of Lords that the Thatcher government "welcomes the activity of the World Disarmament Campaign in arousing public interest in disarmament." (The stance of the Tory Party itself was apparently irrelevant.)

In turn, the World Disarmament Campaign (WDC) is cochaired by two venerable titled British Fabians, Lord Fenner Brockway and Lord Philip Noel-Baker. The WDC directly oversees the Jesuit-run Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) in Britain and E. P. Thompson's European Nuclear Disarmament (END).

Brockway, a mere life peer who came from a family of Calcutta missionaries, was a leader of the British Independent Labour Party and a 1926-31 executive of the Socialist International, which he helped to found. During that period he edited *The New Leader* and established close ties to German socialists which persist. In the 1930s and 1940s he also maintained ties to the Comintern's anti-Stalin wings, and as chairman for the Movement for Colonial Freedom received Comintern aid in fostering the Jacobin wing of "national liberation" movements in Africa and Asia.

As president of the British Campaign for Peace in Vietnam, Brockway was a coordinator for the resisters' movement. Among the many dozens of operatives he trained is Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the left-wing Labour Party chief who acts as chief British delegate to the Socialist International.

Brockway (who is now 92) announced in a letter to *The Times* of London on Jan. 2, "This year will bring to a climax the confrontation in the world between the forces making for renewed cold war and rearmament and those making for détente and disarmament. We must make 1981-82 the Year of Disarmament." To this end, he notes an "international committee" has been formed under the chairmanship of Sean McBride of Amnesty International "to coordinate all the activities of the campaign on a worldwide scale." Already, "mass resistance is paralleled in much of the world." Disarmament is now "pragmatic politics," he concludes.

McBride's membership in the Pan-European Union is one of the most important nodal points in the control apparatus. It demonstrates the link between the "peace" movement and the overtly environmentalist, feudal, and racist Union, which works to revert the continent to a "Europe of the Regions" free of industrial technology. In the 1920s through the 1940s, the Union openly interlinked with, and was indeed largely responsible for creating, German, Italian, and Central European fascism.

Lord Noel-Baker, Brockway's cochairman, is a veteran League of Nations/United Nations operative, bestowed with the Nobel Prize, who has also reached his nineties. It was Lord Noel-Baker who originally proposed to Olof Palme that Palme begin to form a supranational "disarmament commission" as a special operation at a time of rising East-West tensions. Today the body exists in the form of the Palme Commission.