

Lord Russell and British racism

by Carol White

The British Round Table grouping was founded at the turn of the century, as a group of bright young men clustered around Cecil Rhodes, the first prime minister of South Africa. It was then brought to England by Rhodes's protégé Lord Alfred Milner. The Round Table has since spun off such not-so-august institutions as the New York Council on Foreign Relations, and its sister organization, the London-based Royal Institute for International Affairs.

The Round Table's purposes were and are no less blatant than the ongoing British invasion of the Malvinas Islands implies: the maintenance of British imperial domination over the underdeveloped sector. It is perhaps less obvious to U.S. readers that members of the Round Table and its daughter organizations very definitely include the United States in this informal empire; in fact, British Embassy personnel in Washington, D.C. refer to the U.S.A. as "the unofficial colony."

The recent submission of U.S. foreign policy to British interests is only the latest humiliation suffered by "the unofficial colony." Not a day has passed since the Revolutionary War when the British have not pursued attempts to regain control of this country lock, stock, and barrel.

Round Table founder Cecil Rhodes's name is familiar to many because of the scholarship fund created in his will, which allows the brightest U.S. college graduates the advantage of being trained in the arts of colonial empire as Rhodes scholars at Oxford University. Rhodes's will, first drafted when he was 24 and continually amended, contains his master plan for the re-establishment of a global British empire by other means as well.

In the first draft of his will Rhodes ordered that his vast fortune should form the endowment of a secret society, the very society that was later named the Round Table grouping, which would devote itself to:

The extension of British rule throughout the world . . . the colonization by British subjects of all lands where the means of livelihood are attainable by energy, labour, and enterprise and especially the occupation by British settlers of the entire Conti-

nent of Africa, the Holy Land, the Valley of the Euphrates, the islands of Cyprus and Candia [Crete], the whole of South America, the islands of the Pacific not heretofore possessed by Great Britain, the whole of the Malay Archipelago, the seaboard of China and Japan, the ultimate recovery of the United States of America as an integral part of the British Empire. . . .

Rhodes further clarified his conception of the secret society in an 1891 letter to his collaborator W. T. Stead, editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

Please remember the key of my idea discussed with you is a Society copied from the Jesuits as to organization, the practical solution a differential rate [tariff]. . . . That the work, with America in the forefront, is devising tariffs to boycott your manufactures and that this is the supreme question, for I believe that England with fair play should manufacture for the world and, being a Free Trader, I believe until the world comes to its senses you should declare war—I mean a commercial war—with those who are trying to boycott your manufactures. . . . You might finish the war by union with America and universal peace, I mean after 100 years.

Sometime after Rhodes's death, the Round Table grouping became known as the Cliveden Set (after the estate at which it met) or alternately the Astor circle (named for that family of American anglophiles). By these names, Rhodes's heirs became famous for their open support of Adolf Hitler, which lasted at least until the beginning of World War II.

At arm's length: Bertrand Russell

But like the Jesuit operatives who are orchestrating both the right and left sides of the political violence destroying Central America today, the Round Table had its lines of control into every subdivision of the political spectrum. One example of their diversification is Bertrand Russell, who was an early member of the group but who later was maintained a discreet arms length from the Cliveden set. Even in his most extreme "leftist" phases, Russell had security clearance with the Round Table.

Russell began his career as an academic, during which phase he wrote vicious attacks on the founders of mathematical physics, Leibniz, Riemann, and Cantor. From World War I on, he assumed responsibilities for British intelligence, concentrating on the development of Britain's modern capacity to deploy terrorist movements. While operating as a member of pacifist and anarchist organizations, he was secretly an architect, along with Winston Churchill, of the British first-nucle-

ar-strike policy, which took the form of demands that the United States attack the Soviet Union before it developed nuclear weapons.

In 1951, in the same period as Lord Russell was openly calling for a pre-emptive nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, he wrote the following passage in *The Impact of Science on Society*:

At present the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 per diem. War, so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. . . . War has hitherto been disappointing in this respect . . . but perhaps bacteriological war may prove effective. If a Black Death could spread throughout the world once in every generation, survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. The state of affairs might be unpleasant, but what of it?

Russell's conversion to the peace movement shortly thereafter, following a Soviet demonstration that the U.S.S.R. had the hydrogen bomb, should come as no surprise to those of us who have just seen a remarkably similar conversion by Robert "Body-Count" McNamara, Cyrus "Missiles" Vance, and MAD Henry Kissinger.

Russell was associated early in his career with Rhodes's protégé Lord Alfred Milner. Milner in the 1920s wrote in his *Credo*, a manifesto which could appear in the British press today.

I am a British (indeed primarily an English) nationalist. If I am also an Imperialist, it is because the destiny of the English race . . . has been to strike fresh roots in distant parts. . . . My patriotism knows no geographical but only racial limits. I am an Imperialist and not a Little Englander, because I am a British Race Patriot. . . . It is not the soil of England, dear as it is to me, which is essential to arouse my patriotism, but the speech, the tradition, the principles, the aspirations of the British race.

Milner's mentor and one of the architects of this Nazi racism was a man named Charles Dilke, who wrote in his book *Greater Britain*: "In America we have seen the struggle of the dear races against the cheap—the endeavors of the English to hold their own against the Irish and Chinese. In New Zealand, we found the stronger and more energetic race pushing from the earth the shrewd and laborious descendants of the Asian Malays. In Australia, the English were triumphant and the cheaper races excluded from the soil not by distance merely, but by arbitrary legislation; in India, we saw the

solution of the problem by the officering of the cheaper by the dearer race. Everywhere, we have found that the difficulties which impede the progress to universal dominion of the English people lie in the conflict with the cheaper races. The result of our survey is such as to give us reason for the belief that race distinctions will long continue, that miscegenation will go but a little way towards blending races, that the dearer are on the whole likely to destroy the cheaper peoples and that Saxondom will rise triumphant from the doubtful struggle."

It is not strange that with such ideology dominant among the British monarchical circles and ruling elite, Adolf Hitler would there find promoters and supporters. However, the name of the author of the following remarks (a covert member of the Russell-Milner Round Table group) may surprise you: "It is not possible to form a just judgement of a public figure who has attained the enormous dimensions of Adolf Hitler until his life work as a whole is before us. . . . History is replete with examples of men who have risen to power by employing stern, grim and even frightful methods. . . . He has succeeded in restoring Germany to the most powerful position in Europe."

No, that was not written by Neville Chamberlain (cousin to Hitler's early adviser, the infamous racist Houston Stewart Chamberlain); it was written in 1935 by his successor as British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill!

There are some poor wretches in the United States so treacherous that they are willing to welcome the viper again to our shores. They willingly ally themselves to the imperial aims of the racist British. Lest they be too sanguine about their perfidy, I would like to close by quoting some remarks on America by dear Bertie Russell. The first quotation is from a letter to his mistress, written in 1914:

I find the coloured people (in the United States) friendly and nice. They seem to have a dog's liking for the white man—the same kind of trust and ungrudging sense of inferiority. I don't feel any recoil from them."

Then in 1921, in *The Problem of China* Lord Russell wrote: "The Chinese have a civilization and a national temperament in many ways superior to those of white men. A few Europeans ultimately discover this, but Americans never do. They remain always missionaries—not of Christianity, though they often think that is what they are preaching, but of Americanism." On this trip, Russell was teaching classes in "philosophy" to Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai. His leading student, Mao went on to leadership of the Chinese Communist state, a position he used to promote the immiseration and depopulation of that unfortunate land.