
The Trust & the Monarchy—Part III

Of Lord Mountbatten, British defense, and Soviet espionage

by Scott Thompson

Louis, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the mentor of both Prince Philip and Prince Charles, who was among Queen Elizabeth II's closest advisers, was that relative of the British royal family most closely linked with the leading Soviet "back-channel" to the West, Bertrand Lord Russell's Pugwash Conference. That does not mean he was the Queen's closest link to Soviet intelligence services. The latter distinction was held by Sir Anthony Blunt, who was given the protection of being the Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, after his exposure as the chief talent-spotter for the Cambridge Apostle-centered Soviet espionage cell, advised by Earl Russell.

Sir Anthony Blunt's story will be presented in the final part of this four-part series, which will conclude with those networks under personal oversight of Queen Elizabeth II that link her to Soviet intelligence networks identified with the infamous 1920s-30s "Trust" operation of the Cheka/GPU. Since the deaths of Lord Mountbatten and Sir Anthony Blunt, the Queen's treasonous links to the Kremlin have progressed to such a degree that she stands in direct violation of the 1701 Act of Settlement by which Parliament chose the House of Hannover (today, Mountbatten-Windsor in England) to ascend the British throne.

Cambridge communists and Pugwash

Lord Mountbatten's views on defense and East-West relations bear a close resemblance to the Spenglerian pessimism of Anglo-Soviet agent Henry Kissinger, another Pugwash affiliate, who believes that by appeasing the Soviets through arms control and disarmament, a global "New Yalta" deal can be struck with the Soviet oligarchy. The origins of this viewpoint are not only a matter for NATO security investigation, but, through Lord Mountbatten's immense influence upon Prince Charles, heir to the British Crown, of concern to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and MI-5.

When Lord Louis Mountbatten was named Chief of Combined Operations during World War II, he turned to a fellow Cambridge student of Karl Marx, J. D. Bernal, to be his chief scientific adviser. Bernal, a member of the Communist Party of Great Britain who had helped found the Cambridge CPGB cell to which Sir Anthony Blunt and H. A. R. "Kim" Philby were recruited, had also been a co-founder, with the neo-Malthusian racist Solly Zuckerman, of a scientific club

called *Tots and Quots* shortly before the outbreak of the War.

This club was intended to help plan Britain's defense policy, and its members included: J. B. S. Haldane, a faculty adviser to the Cambridge CPGB cell; the former Trinity College, Cambridge secretary of the British Fabian Society, Lancelot Hogben; Julian Huxley, the grandson of T. H. Huxley and brother of Aldous; and Joseph Needham, another associate of the Cambridge CPGB cell. At Bernal's insistence, Lord Mountbatten hired on Solly Zuckerman as his number-two. Zuckerman would later be chief scientific adviser to Mountbatten when he was Chief of the Defense Staff (1959-64), then chief scientific adviser to Her Majesty's Government from 1964-71 upon Mountbatten's retirement.

Lord Mountbatten's two scientific advisers in Combined Operations became leading participants in Earl Russell's Pugwash Conference. J. D. Bernal worked closely with Russell in recruiting former Manhattan Project scientists and others to launch Pugwash in 1957, under the auspices of the World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government. Pugwash's founding coincided with "liberal" Soviet party boss Nikita Khrushchov's consolidation of power over the Stalinists, and with the reorganization of the Soviet intelligence services by Shelepin to conduct long-term political and military deception operations like the Trust. After Pugwash's founding meeting, the first private meeting attended by Soviet officials outside Russia since Stalin took power, Bernal was also an unofficial consultant to Pugwash's Continuing (Steering) Committee.

Lord Russell wrote *Bolshevism: Practice and Theory* in 1920 after his return from Bolshevik Russia. He was then still a member of the Fabian Society's inner "Circle of Co-Efficients" and a Cambridge don. The evil Earl states: "I believe that Communism is necessary to the world, and I believe that the heroism of Russia has fired men's hopes in a way which was essential to the realization of Communism in the future. . . . The existing capitalist system is doomed. . . . It may be that, through the influence of America, the capitalist system will linger . . . but it will grow continually weaker. . . . If we continue to refuse peace and trade, I do not think the Bolsheviks will go under. . . . The [Bolshevik] Government will be driven more and more from mere self-preservation into a policy of imperialism. . . . For us, from

the imperialist standpoint, [this] will mean utter ruin.”

Russell stood by this analysis throughout his life, as an October 1946 piece for *The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists* makes clear:

“ . . . There is only one way in which great wars can be permanently prevented, and that is the establishment of an international government with a monopoly of serious armed force. . . . There is one other method by which, in theory, the peace of the world could be secured, and that is the supremacy of one nation or of one closely allied group of nations. *By this method Rome secured the peace of the Mediterranean area for several centuries. America at this moment, if it were bellicose and imperialistic, could compel . . . a world-wide monopoly of American armed forces. But the country has no wish for such enterprises, and in a few years the opportunity will be gone. . . . But if, as seems more likely, there is no world war until Russia has an adequate supply of atomic bombs, plans for world peace will have to reckon with Russia and America as roughly equal powers, and an international government, if it is to be established . . . will have to be created by agreement rather than by force.*”

Pugwash was created to reach this agreement with the Soviets, and Lord Mountbatten, who had given speeches as a Cambridge student on behalf of turning Britain’s naval forces over to the League of Nations to enforce world government, was a supporter of Russell’s way of thinking. Pugwash was also the principal institution through which the Soviets ran a strategic deception that won unilateral Western adoption of such insane military doctrines as Mutual Assured Destruction, Flexible Response, Theatre Limited Nuclear Warfare, and the curtailment of ABM and strategic defense programs—while the Soviets built up an in-depth, war-winning capability.

Restructuring British defense

Starting with Secretary of Defense Robert McNamara, who was Chief of Defense Staff Mountbatten’s counterpart, U.S. forces were configured on the basis of these doctrines, culminating in National Security Adviser Henry Kissinger’s treasonous 1972 SALT-ABM agreements, which enshrined Soviet military superiority. Mountbatten carried out a similar restructuring of the British defense forces, which involved:

1) Cancellation of the British land-based ICBM or bomber-based Skybolt to instead purchase four Polaris submarines, whose missiles were then less accurate and powerful, such that they were only capable of attacks upon Soviet cities, not counterforce strikes on Soviet missile silos. This shift, approved by McNamara, was the essence of British adoption of the MAD doctrine.

2) An attempt to cancel NATO use of tactical nuclear weapons, while at the same time arguing that NATO should consider conventional force reduction and an end to “over-kill” stockpiling of strategic nuclear weapons.

3) Cancellation of NATO development of both ABM and

more exotic forms of strategic defense—e.g., lasers, X-ray lasers, particle beams—such as Marshal V. D. Sokolovskii had emphasized the Soviets would develop in his 1961 book, *Soviet Military Strategy*.

Together with his chief science adviser, Solly Zuckerman, the “Zuck-Batten Axis” was able to ram such policies through over political and military opposition, largely because Lord Mountbatten had personal entré to consult Queen Elizabeth II on these matters. Through Zuckerman, Lord Mountbatten could also intervene with Pugwash, which Zuckerman began to do by attending the Eighth Pugwash Conference on Sept. 11-16, 1961 in Stowe, Vermont. Zuckerman’s patron, J. D. Bernal, attended the Tenth Pugwash Conference on Sept. 3-7, 1962 in London with Henry Kissinger, where Pugwash finalized plans to mobilize a “peace” movement against early development of a Western strategic defense.

This conference resolved: “Against global rockets with thermonuclear war-heads, there is no effective defense.” Zuckerman himself echoed this in a 1966 book, *Scientists and War*, when he stated: “The stability of the nuclear balance would . . . be dangerously threatened if either side were to devise an effective defense capable of intercepting incoming nuclear warheads.”

After his retirement as Chief of the Defense Forces in 1966, Lord Mountbatten was to sponsor the founding of Pugwash’s Swedish affiliate, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI)—also patronized by Mountbatten’s relatives in the Swedish royal house. Early in 1979, he was invited, as a member of SIPRI’s Scientific Council, to give a speech in Strasbourg—his last major public address—in which he championed “nuclear disarmament” at all costs. This speech, heralded by Bertrand Russell House and the KGB-controlled peace movement worldwide, was accompanied by his private lobbying of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher to initiate “serious arms control” with the Soviets. Since Lord Mountbatten’s violent death, apparently at the hands of the Irish Republican Army, shortly after this speech, Lord Zuckerman has continued to work with the Pugwash network.

Exemplary was Zuckerman’s defense before the British Royal Society of the Vienna-based International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA), after the U.S. government had shutoff funds, because IIASA was found: to have illegally tapped into the CRAY-1 computer at the University of Reading, England, to make nuclear weapons design calculations for the Soviet Union; and, to have gathered oil-production technology for the Soviet Union through a Norwegian “double agent” employed by IIASA. The current chairman of IIASA, with whom Lord Zuckerman has worked closely, is Dzhermen Gvishiani, a top Soviet military intelligence (GRU) official charged with technological espionage since the 1960s, who is also the son-in-law of the late Alexei Kosygin—the man who invited Lord Mountbatten to visit Moscow in 1966.