

Will the crisis in Poland trigger World War III?

by Criton Zoakos, Editor-in-Chief

British and French intelligence, in collusion with the Soviet KGB, have worked through the summer and fall of this year to produce the present world strategic crisis triggered by the declaration of martial law in Poland by General Jaruzelski.

The crisis in U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. relations triggered by the Polish events, even though it has Poland as its center of attention, in fact extends throughout every hot spot on the globe. According to reports, the "crisis maps" at the Pentagon and the White House are lit up like Christmas trees, with monitors watching the deterioration of local situations in the Middle East, Africa, Central America, South West Asia, and South East Asia. A similar tense situation is presumed to exist in Moscow.

The destabilization potential across the band of countries in North Africa has been heightened dramatically. Quiet but dramatic transformations are occurring in the Balkans since the accession to power of Socialist Andreas Papandreou in Greece. The Greek-Turkish crisis around the perennial Cyprus issue has escalated to the point of troop movements. Israel has moved into a wild "breakaway" mode with the annexation of the Golan Heights.

Escalation of disturbances in Yugoslavia's Kosovo province has further intensified the Yugoslav-Albanian crisis. Israeli-South African coordination in overall African deployments is coordinated with rapid intensification of the Central American crisis.

The striking aspect of all these developments around the globe is the fact that the leading individuals and agencies lighting the fuses all trace back to the same controlling entity. On first approximation, this control-

ling entity can be identified as British-French-Israeli intelligence coordination with the Soviet KGB cut into the deal. On further close scrutiny, the beast's features become clearer: The British-KGB interface goes back to the famous Kim Philby track, the famous Arts Council of Great Britain which controls the Solidarnosc leadership through its control of Kolakowski-Kuron and the KOR grouping in Poland. The Arts Council takes us back to Lord Rothschild, Anthony Blunt, Kim Philby, and from there to those strategists of the KGB who, through Polish Politburo members Olzowski and Kania, coached the Polish internal security forces to the purpose of allowing the Solidarnosc organization to come into existence and then flourish.

The British-French intelligence interface turns out to be the same relation between the British Royal Household and French Socialist-Solidarist networks which created Permindex, the notorious assassination bureau which was behind numerous assassination attempts against General de Gaulle, and is suspected of having masterminded the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. This British-French intelligence connection is typified by the history of a little-known "Swiss" bank, *de Neuflige, Schlumberger & Malet*, Malet being its British component and Schlumberger (the interests which placed Mitterrand in power) its French. The bank represents a Franco-British intelligence relation of unbroken continuity which goes back to Lord Shelburne's orchestration of the French Revolution. This network, especially the Malet family, played a critical role in triggering the Crimean War, which opened the way to World War I.

The British-Israeli intelligence interface right now operates through channels developed around the Max Fisher-Meyer Lansky-Edgar Bronfman influences inside the Israeli political establishment, most notably the Sharon-Shamir faction inside the current cabinet.

For what purposes?

The joint efforts of this French-British-Israeli-KGB symbiosis are aimed at orchestrating a huge U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. confrontation in order to produce a so-called "Third Force," a phony European superpower, standing equidistant between the United States and the Soviet Union, and dominated by Lord Carrington's policies, a "superpower" used to catalyze the promulgation of worldwide Malthusian, population reduction policies.

Such a "Third Force" is supposed to emerge out of a series of U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. confrontations, the result of destabilization policies in every hot-spot of the Third World, erosion of U.S.A. influence in Western Europe, and erosion of U.S.S.R. influence in Eastern Europe. In this context, the management of the Polish crisis comes into proper perspective.

Over the summer and autumn, a tentative coordination among President Reagan, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, Pope John Paul II, and President Brezhnev seemed to develop the potential for stabilization of the world situation. President Reagan's inability to come forward with a program of rapid technological and industrial expansion for the U.S. economy tended to undermine the potential for stabilization. Suddenly, the Fahd Plan for a Middle East settlement was launched with support from the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, accompanied by distinct nods of approval from the Brezhnev leadership in Moscow.

President Sadat's assassination threw this stabilization effort off balance. During that time, the potential to calm down Poland was very high. That became evident during a Nov. 4 meeting of General Jaruzelski, Primate Glemp, and Lech Walesa, during which pledges were made for joint efforts toward national reconciliation. The Jaruzelski government subsequently proposed to Solidarnosc a scheme for National Accord according to which the government, the Church, and Solidarnosc would join in an effort to stabilize the shattered national economy and thus create the conditions for further progress in social and economic reforms. It may not have been the best of all possible policies, but under the emergency circumstances facing the country it was a serious stabilization proposal upon which the Church, the patriotic elements in the Polish Army, and the Solidarnosc moderates were all agreed.

From that point of time onward, the radical hot-heads within the National Commission and the National Commission Presidium of Solidarnosc mobilized fully against the idea of National Accord. They established a

reign of terror against the Solidarnosc moderates, including overt threats of assassination against Lech Walesa, and launched the clamor for armed insurrection and confrontation with the U.S.S.R.

Leaders of the extreme radicals were predominantly personalities belonging to KOR, the Social Self-Defense Committee which is run by the Arts Council of Great Britain, and its secondary deployments which include Freedom House in New York, the League for Industrial Democracy, Force Ouvriere in France, and the Arch Puddington, Jay Lovestone, Irving Brown networks among the European trade unions. This is a well-known British intelligence network, or better, a British-Venetian intelligence network run by NATO psychological warfare specialists out of Verona and Tavistock.

These confrontations prepared the ground for the Dec. 4, 1981 meeting of the Solidarnosc National Commission at Radom.

In the course of the meeting, numerous motions for withdrawal of confidence in Lech Walesa were presented. Finally, one of the leading provocateurs, Seweryn Jaworski, told Lech Walesa: "If you take just one step backward I will personally knock your head off."

In this hysterical climate, the leaders of KOR and the ultra-radicals of the Warsaw Solidarnosc organization developed plans to "launch attacks at any cost on the provincial authorities and discredit them completely"; to "create the workers militia, which would be groups of people armed with helmets and batons. The first action of the worker militia will be aimed at liberating the radio-television headquarters. The social council for national economy must be established immediately. It will be something like a provisional government. The government must at last be overthrown, laid bare and stripped of all credibility."

These quotes are taken from tape recordings of the Radom meeting which were broadcast on Polish radio by the Jaruzelski government. The tapes further indicate that detailed plans for a provisional government were made during the Radom meeting, gameplans and scenarios for an array of regional and local confrontations and so forth. Seven days after the Radom meeting, the entire National Commission of Solidarnosc, not just its Presidium, had a further meeting in which they called for government by referendum, including a referendum on whether Poland's military alliance with the Soviet Union should be continued or not.

Two days after that, on Dec. 13, General Jaruzelski went on national television to announce the imposition of martial law and the temporary detention of Solidarnosc leaders, along with imprisonment of many Communist Party leaders associated with the earlier Gierk government.

When Jaruzelski declared martial law, Secretary of State Alexander Haig was in Brussels. Without Haig in

Washington, the White House maintained a clear-cut attitude toward the Polish developments: it took care to make a sharp distinction between Jaruzelski's martial law, which it termed a strictly internal matter, and the potential for any Soviet action, which would be viewed as a foreign intervention. During Dec. 12 and 13, the United States government gave no indication that it would move to penalize the Polish government for what it was trying to do.

Then Alexander Haig flew into town. Hardly disembarked from his aircraft, he announced to reporters that the United States should hold in "abeyance" any contracted food shipment to Poland. Shortly afterward, he sent a State Department official to give a private briefing to Senator Percy of the Foreign Relations Committee, after which Percy issued a press statement announcing that the United States is withholding food shipments "pending clarification of the internal situation in Poland." Suddenly, with Haig's arrival, the distinction between "outside intervention from the Soviet Union" and "internal Polish affairs" was abandoned. In statement after statement, the picture emerges that Alexander Haig, contrary to President Reagan's best judgment in this matter, is succeeding in committing United States policy, not to containing the crisis, not to stabilizing the domestic Polish situation, but to defending and preserving the provocateur elements in the Solidarnosc leadership which precipitated the show-down on orders from British intelligence. Alexander Haig is getting his orders from Lord Carrington.

How matters will proceed from this point onward will depend to a large extent on whether Haig's influence over policy is curbed or not. Our own monitoring of the British-French intelligence inputs into Poland indicate the following:

The extensive channels of communication managed by the Arts Council, Freedom House, the League for Industrial Democracy, Force Ouvriere, Socialist International command, collaborating with the Solidarist/Jesuit faction of the Church, are now attempting to build up a "passive resistance" against Jaruzelski, with increasing industrial slowdowns, economic sabotage up to and including arson, and other physical destruction, to culminate in a general strike by Christmas Eve; from there, a several month perspective of further economic disruption and passive resistance intended to lead up to a general discrediting of General Jaruzelski and his eventual replacement by Politburo member Stefan Olszowski, a systems-analysis oriented "Marxist-Leninist" who is reportedly acceptable to Solidarnosc extremists as a negotiating partner. Such an eventual outcome would presumably strengthen the anti-Brezhnev forces in the Soviet leadership in favor of the Suslov-Ponomarev-IMEMO-Club of Rome grouping.

The alternate path would be for the Soviet military

to move in before the Suslov tendency gains in strength. Either way, unless Poland is stabilized and calmed down immediately, the alternatives down the road are too horrifying and too unpredictable to contemplate.

United States policy now should therefore be anything required to stabilize Poland. Haig is doing exactly the opposite. He is attempting to commit the United States to preserving the assets of a filthy British-KGB game inside Poland, and he is attempting to organize an international food boycott against Poland.

The food supply question is critical. The Solidarnosc extremists, and all their British, French, and Jesuit associates, are counting on a rapid food crisis to develop their "passive resistance" confrontation gameplan.

Haig, well briefed on this gameplan, upon his return to Washington is trying to lock the administration into a perspective of "cruel winter" and "famine" in Poland. Unless this perspective is abandoned, we are playing with Armageddon.

The string-pullers behind the crisis

by Rachel Douglas, Soviet Sector Editor

The fact that representatives of the Solidarity trade union abroad are telling Westerners *not* to send food to Poland right now should recall a basic truth about the last year and a half of crisis in Poland: the Polish population has been victimized by outside elites. Solidarity is not a movement for the workers' interests, not the motor of positive reform, although the majority of its 10 million members and some of its leaders joined it in hopes of finding such an independent voice.

Solidarity is a synthetic creation, conceived in the social control laboratories of British intelligence: the *Tavistock Institute*, and *Oxford* and *Cambridge* universities. It was incubated in two Polish institutions linked to these British centers: the dissident *KOR* (Committee for Workers Defense) and the *DiP* (Experience and the Future) study group. DiP comprised anglophile liberals from the communist party, *Jesuit*-tied specialists in "Christian Social Doctrine," and Tavistock's chief field agent in Poland.

Once established, Solidarity, like *KOR* before it, enjoyed an influx of funds from international trade union networks centered on right wing Social Democrats and from a closely related web of human rights advocacy