

Obviously this would involve a large involvement in mass media in all this. Up until now, unfortunately, this involvement even of a left-wing media is not adequate. However, in spite of that, I also think that the population is, through our actions, in spite of the inertia of others, of the failure of the political parties, is [beginning] to sense this need for birth control. For instance, I can give you an example. Recently we were able to insert in a very, very wild audience late at night, an entertainer in a broadcast, "Dottore C. and Jagger Bell," in front of 20 million TV viewers, issues but in a very sort of joking way. We were able to suggest the idea of sterilization in this way to the general public.

And in spite of the opposition of the Catholic Church, it resulted that a large majority of these 20 million Italians were in favor of voluntary sterilization. And that, to me, was very impressive.

Hamerman: In the Third World, the State Department and others have nonpublic plans to help the population reduction by impeding food supplies and such things. Is that in your plans for Italy as well?

De Marchi: I am not so sure about that. But anyway, here in Rome it will happen, but not for everywhere. It is not so easy to say.

Internationally, though, I am quite discouraged by the fact that the general approach up till now has been paternalistic and thought of as just a Third World problem. This is not true.

Hamerman: Within the Church, are there any forces, such as, for example, the Jesuit order, who show interest in your viewpoint?

De Marchi: They are open. Some of the Jesuits are more open than the general clergy.

One I met with was an important Jesuit, Padre Gustaf Harling. They see the problem in terms of world hunger, or also in terms of general well-being. But I never met anybody who had a grasp of this economic problem. The economic crisis has its roots in this European and Japanese imbalance in their population density.

Hamerman: Is any part of the nobility, the noble families, more understanding to your view?

De Marchi: Yes. After all, even Malthus was a man of the nobility. You must recognize that Malthus saw the basic problem. Obviously he had all this sexophobic conditioning, sex-negative attitudes. Nobility sometimes, though, is better trained to think with the necessary detachment on these kinds of things.

Hamerman: Do there exist any researches in your direction in the East bloc?

De Marchi: Yes, there is just the beginning of perception of the demographic dimension.

Part III: The International Peace Movement

E. P. Thompson's dissident networks in the East bloc

by Luba George

Part II of this report introduced E. P. Thompson, the British "Marxist historian" who heads the European Nuclear Disarmament (END) group, European arm of the World Disarmament Conference, headed by Lord Fenner Brockway, the Fabian Society and Tavistock-linked founder of the old Independent Labour Party in Britain and a leading "agent-handler" for British intelligence networks in Socialist International and Communist International (Comintern) circles from the 1920s through the 1960s.

E. P. Thompson, an expert on the history of Jacobinism and the "Luddite" machine-breaker movements of the 18th and 19th centuries, is himself a shared asset of British intelligence and the KGB, in the Brockway tradition.

As soon as it became evident that Ronald Reagan would be the next American President, Thompson was deployed to the United States to aid the World Council of Churches networks to get the new "peace movement" off the ground. In this third part of our report, we introduce Thompson in terms of his special role in extending the "peace movement" into the East bloc and the Soviet Union itself.

"The new movement intends to exact a price from the Soviet Union as well," declared Thompson in the June 1980 *New Left Review*. "In the first place, this price must be the withdrawal of the MS-20 missile and other medium-range weapons from Europe, and the opening up of East European nations to much greater fluency of exchange. We mean to dissolve that arbitrary ideological frontier in the course of—and as one of our objectives of—our common action for peace. We will not accept the 'peace-loving' bona fides of countries who expel philosophers. . . . Maybe in 1982 or 1983, we will get together to pull down the Berlin Wall."

For E. P. Thompson, such threats of destabilization are more than rhetoric. He is intimately connected to the "solidarist" networks in the East bloc, and to those Anglican, Jesuit, and Soviet KGB elements immediately behind the Polish destabilization.

Thompson is an agent of the Anglican Church hierarchy, those figures ranking above the Archbishop of Canterbury within the immediate household of the Queen who were responsible for the deployment of "Kim" Philby and British intelligence "triples" Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean into high-ranking positions in the Soviet intelligence services. These were not "defections," but the guarantors of an alliance—a virtual "exchange program"—between a certain faction of the KGB and the British aristocracy for shared "world-federalist" goals. Hence the fact that the "fourth man" recently discovered in connection with the Philby-Burgess-Maclean affair was Sir Anthony Blunt, curator of art in the Queen's Household.

Among the leading sponsors of Lord Brockway's World Disarmament Campaign is Lord Trefgarne, lord-in-waiting to the Queen's Household, who endorsed Brockway and Thompson's END (European Nuclear Disarmament) operations in the House of Lords on Dec. 23, 1980. His stepfather, Commodore Anthony Tiswill Courtney, was trained as an interpreter in Bessarabia (Romania) before and during the Second World War, subsequently cultivating strong ties to Soviet intelligence from his top post in British naval intelligence after the war. Lord Trefgarne's superior, Sir Peter Ashmore, master of Her Majesty's Household, is the son of Tamara Vasilevna Shutt of Petrograd and was chief of Allied Staff, NATO naval headquarters, prior to his 1973 promotion to the monarchy's immediate service. His brother Sir E. B. Ashmore, also worked in naval intelligence during World War II, and from 1946 to 1947 served as assistant attaché in the British embassy in Moscow.

Like Philby himself, E. P. Thompson was recruited into the Communist Party (by British intelligence) at Cambridge University, home of the "Apostles"—including Philby, Maclean, Burgess, and Blunt. His older brother Frank Thompson was recruited at Oxford, together with Robert Conquest, Philip Toynbee, Denis Healey, and Iris Murdoch. Murdoch, for example, remains in close touch with Thompson, is a prominent member of the Aristotle Society (formerly headed by Lord Bertrand Russell) which has close ties to Czech and Polish dissidents, and is also a prominent member of the Arts Council of Great Britain—a leading agency in promoting the Polish uprisings (see EIR, Sept. 16, 1980).

During World War II, E. P. Thompson worked in the Balkans, staying in Yugoslavia under Fitzroy Maclean's supervision until 1947.

Next, returning to Cambridge, he received a degree in history and became very active in the Communist Party of Great Britain as a "theoretician," maintaining his party membership until 1956. His wife reports that he is in touch with "old partisan friends" in Bulgaria, whom he visited in January 1980. Describing his 1950s and 1960s work, he has reported: "We maintain close con-

tacts with dissidents in the Soviet Union."

In 1968, Thompson's book *The Making of the English Working Class* was published by Penguin Press, a house controlled by the Arts Council of Great Britain. Having been put through nine editions, it portrays "class struggle" in England in terms of contradiction between the interests of the labor movement and technological progress. The book's celebration of Jacobins and the Luddite "machine-breakers" movement provided a synthetic "left" ideology of the sort now forming the "technology-causes-war" disarmament movement.

Thompson's ideological productions on this score have been explicitly endorsed by KGB elements in the East bloc, elements known to be collaborating with both the environmentalist and "antiwar" movements in the West. Jürgen Kuczinski, who has known E. P. Thompson for years, wrote favorably of Thompson's work in his book *The Rise of the Working Class*, published in East Germany, where Kuczinski now resides. "Thompson," he wrote, "who has recently made a new and detailed study of the Luddites, rightly draws attention to the fact that they were by no means only concerned with those directly threatened by the machine. The machine was a symbol of the new era, hated in principle by all classes and strata who did not have industrial capital at their disposal. The nontechnical minds, particularly the poets, hated machinery. . . . Wherever the machine was introduced into the system of production, there were violent reactions against it."

Kuczinski, who argues that the "West is faced with inevitable decline" and "everything done to assist that process is necessary," is one of the leading "solidarists" of East Germany—an asset of the KGB circles allied to Boris Ponomarev whose associates have endorsed the Global 2000 policy of world population reduction, and are known to collaborate with the Club of Rome and other environmentalist operations in the West. It was Kuczinski-KGB circles in East Germany that deployed that nation's leading environmentalist, Rudi Bahro, into West Germany to work with the Green Party—a radical West German antinuclear organization that is also a leading component of E. P. Thompson's END operation.

The deployment was undertaken with Thompson's evident solicitation. At a seminar of Rev. William Sloane Coffin's Riverside Disarmament Project in December 1980, Thompson reported: "END is a European dimension to what in Bertie's [Lord Russell's] days . . . was Total Nuclear Disarmament . . . across Europe, East and West. . . . We got support from the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation . . . from Gunnar and Alva Myrdal in Sweden . . . from Roy Medvedev in Moscow . . . from Rudi Bahro, now working with the Green Party in West Germany."

Last month, Thompson and his KGB contacts organized a first "experiment" in extending their "greenie

peace movement" into the East bloc, choosing Poland as the location. Some 2,000 bearded Polish youths conducted a march in order to link the cause of "disarmament" with the cause of the Solidarity trade union generally. Although nervous Solidarity leaders successfully prevented the march from passing through the streets of Wroclaw in Silesia, the youths gathered in a park to listen to short speeches and "Polish jazz-rock."

"My unequivocal commitment to this cause of human rights in Eastern Europe goes back for only 25 years," Thompson told the Riverside seminar last December. "And the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation, which has been at the center for distribution of the END Appeal and correspondence throughout Europe, has repeatedly supported, through publications, meetings and petitions, the cause of Soviet and Eastern European dissidents, and of Charter 77 [Czechoslovak dissident organization] in particular."

Thompson has just returned from an "organizing tour" of the East bloc, including Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria. In a recent issue of *New Statesman*, he wrote a response to a "letter from a Czech dissident":

I am an antistatist: I do not trust state power. What matters most are not the stereotypes of "left" and "right," but the active democratic values and respect for persons and for human rights. . . . My quarrel with you ["Dear Czech dissident"] is just this. You are a libertarian and antistatist, but only on your side of the world. I ask you to extend your antistatism a little further, and to show less confidence in the states of the West.

Either we will burn together, East and West, or we must reverse the inexorable thrust towards war. And we can do that only by making Europe whole once more. . . . The youth of both halves of Europe . . . must be brought together in solidarity and fusion—autonomous, democratic and antimilitarist . . . to prevent the logic of militarism from reaching its ultimate consummation. . . . If this presence should assert itself, then the very parameters of Cold War politics which have endured for over 30 years would be transformed. Small nations could reassume autonomy and new spaces for social experiment would open up.

The next installment of Mrs. George's report will include an exposé of the Palme Commission on Disarmament, a supranational body composed of representatives of the Socialist International, the Soviet KGB, and, through Cyrus Vance, the U.S. State Department/Episcopal Church networks. These are the same factions that have drafted and promoted the Global 2000 doctrine of depopulation, and view disarmament as a tool for technology restriction.

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