

British Trilaterals and Luciferians push for 'one world government'

by Mark Burdman

A report released in London in mid-January reveals the extent to which the British liberal Establishment has openly embraced the international pagan "New Age" movement, in an effort to pull off a global deal with the Soviet Union that would be the stepping-stone toward what the report's authors call a "one world government."

Entitled "A Step Beyond Fear: Building a European Security Community," the report issued by the Federal Trust for Education and Research received a flurry of publicity in the British liberal press Jan. 16. The chairman of the study group which worked over an 18-month period to prepare "A Step Beyond Fear" is Sir Michael Palliser, chairman of the British branch of the Trilateral Commission. Among those working under Palliser's coordination, is the curious Brigadier Michael Harbottle, an operative closely linked both to the Russians, and to the London-Geneva-New York-based Lucis (formerly Lucifer) Trust, the umbrella organization for "New Age" and "ecology" groups around the world.

The report's release coincided with meetings in Moscow between Soviet leader Gorbachov and a Trilateral Commission delegation headed by Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller, meetings given flattering coverage in the Soviet press Jan. 19. In his preface to "A Step Beyond Fear," Palliser returns the compliment: "Changes in Soviet attitudes coincide with the advent to power in the U.S.S.R. of Mikhail Gorbachov and the extraordinary fascination he exerts on East and West alike."

'Special relationship' with the U.S.S.R.

Much of the report recycles recent years' proposals and catch-phrases from the liberal Establishment's Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, the Trilateral Commission itself, the German Social Democracy, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and other such entities and individuals. It advises that Western Europe "should seek to develop a common security relationship with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe." This should be based on new arms control accords, reinforcement of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, new "confidence-building measures," the creation of "non-aggressive defense postures" by East and West, *ad nauseum*.

What is new, is that this is a solely *British* production, and thus is a move by the British liberal Establishment to put

"Albion" in a coordinating role in the next phases of East-West and global relations. This would mean, at some point, for Britain to drop its official opposition to the "Europe 1992" plan for the corporatist restructuring of Europe and for Britain to become the guiding force in European Community policy. That is not explicitly stated, but the idea has been promoted by one contributor to the report in a background discussion. The authors welcome the potential achievement of "defense integration in Western Europe" by 1992, after which "security policy and a joint policy toward the East should form part of European Union." This should be followed, or joined, by a menu of "political and economic links with Eastern Europe," including exploring possibilities for "collaboration and greater convertibility between the European Monetary System and the Transferable Ruble Zone"; the unfolding of a "special relationship" with the Soviet Union equal to the special relationship with the United States (as the U.S., of course, progressively disengages from Europe); and the linkage of the U.S.S.R. in some form of "associated" status with the European Community.

But all of this is purely transitional, toward reaching an effective "world system," and, eventually, a "one world government," in which the EC would have a unique global role to play.

'World order Mark III'

Of the policy guidelines and proposals put forward at the end of the report, the last two, concerning the United Nations, echo recent Gorbachov proposals. They read: "The United Nations also has to be made an effective framework for settling disputes and a more effective peacekeeper. The Security Council now needs to be made the main focus of the search for security consensus between the powers and reinforced with effective staff. The emergence of integrated regional groups outside Europe could also help to create a better balance between North and South, a reformed Security Council and a more effective United Nations. *Though the prospect of world government is remote, an interim objective should be a World Community of Communities, in which major regions work together in a reformed U.N.*" (emphasis added)

In its chapter 6, under the heading, "Managing the Planet," the report defines its aim as "a new push forward to a world order Mark III," following the earlier attempts of the

League of Nations ("world order Mark I") and the United Nations ("Mark II"). "Mark III" would be based on a "reformed and strengthened U.N. which is used, for peacemaking and peacekeeping, not just on holy days and the occasional Saturday, but every day of the week. . . . The U.N. has to be made the main framework for negotiating world policies and resolving world problems, not the last resort." This upgraded United Nations would be founded on the basis of a "world security consensus. . . . The Europeans ought to be able to contribute imaginatively to such a structure, for it has parallels with the consensus-building mechanism of the European Community."

Beyond this, eventually, what would emerge would be a "world Community of Communities that works." A yet more utopian goal would be "a world government operating on democratic principles. . . . That alone would provide the context in which it is plausible for national forces and all remaining national nuclear weapons to be surrendered or placed under common control."

The latter idea recalls the 1950s proposals by Bertrand Russell, when he was launching his World Association of Parliamentarians for World Government, for a world agency that would have absolute control over nuclear weapons development. A similar notion of world federalist control over nuclear weaponry is a pet idea of the Lucis Trust, which pushes "world government" and which has had a key behind-the-scenes influence in the workings of the United Nations Organization. The Lucis Trust's direct influence on "A Step Beyond Fear" is mediated via Brigadier Harbottle.

Palliser and Harbottle

The Federal Trust for Education and Research, the sponsoring agency for the report, is itself key to the European branch of the "world federalist" movement. The Trust's president, John Pinder, is also president of the Union of European Federalists. He is one of those in Britain most actively pushing "Europe 1992." The report's actual author, Christopher Layton, was formerly with the London *Economist*, the magazine of the Lazards, Pearson-Cowdrey, and N.M. Rothschild's financial interests, all key "Europe 1992" advocates.

Palliser, the chairman of the study group, is director of Midland Montagu, the investment bank brought about by the merger of the interests of Midland Bank and Samuel Montagu, from which vantage point he has been trying to organize bank-consortium loans from British banks to the Soviet Union. Palliser is also the chairman of the London International Institute for Strategic Studies, and of the British branch of the Trilateral Commission. In autumn 1989, he will be the host for the next meeting of the European branch of the Trilateral Commission. He will travel in mid-May to Moscow, for a conference sponsored by the *International Herald Tribune*, where he will appear together with Armand Hammer.

In 1975-82, Sir Michael had been Permanent Undersec-

retary of State at the British Foreign and Commonwealth Office. During Harold Wilson's 1964-66 Labor Party prime ministry, he served, variously, as head of the Planning Staff of the Foreign Office, and as a private secretary to the prime minister. His wife is Marie Marguerite Spaak, a daughter of the late Paul-Henri Spaak, the ex-Trotskyist who was one of the architects of the European federalist movement and of the European Community.

Palliser's helper Harbottle is listed in the report as representing "The London Centre for International Peacebuilding." Harbottle was, in 1982-83, the co-founder of a KGB front called "Generals for Peace and Disarmament." According to an unimpeachable source, Harbottle launched this group following strategy sessions with Anatoli Dobrynin, then Soviet ambassador to the United States. One leading member of "Generals for Peace" is West Germany's Gen. Gerd Bastian, the traveling partner of Green Party co-founder Petra Kelly. Michael Harbottle and his wife Eirwen, who is the "projects coordinator" for the London Centre for International Peacebuilding, have spoken at forums sponsored by the Lucis Trust in London. In his presentation, the KGB-linked brigadier pointed to the Centre as a "bridge-builder between East and West," committed to using such issues as "environmental damage" to "draw the two sides together."

Among the projects billed by the London Centre's publicity brochure, is one on "Collective Security," being carried out "with the blessing of the Commonwealth Secretary General," Sir Shridath "Sonny" Ramphal. In a speech at Cambridge University Jan. 25, Ramphal called for a "global green agenda" and welcomed Soviet leader Gorbachov's Dec. 7, 1988 appeal at the United Nations for a new global ecological order. Ramphal is on the board of a Lucis Trust-backed project called "International Television Trust for the Environment."

A second project of the London Centre is "to organize international collaboration on environmental projects" for young people. A third is "a young people's musical called Peace Child, which originated in Britain in 1981." In the mid-1980s, the U.S. city of Minneapolis, through its Churches' Council, and Moscow "were linked in a joint production [of Peace Child] by satellite."

Among the London Centre's listed consultants, one finds some interesting figures: ● Sir James Fawcett was assistant legal adviser to the British Foreign Office from 1945-50. From 1955-60, he was General Counsel to the International Monetary Fund. ● Lord Caradon was British Governor in Cyprus from 1957 to 1960. He was Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs and Permanent U.K. Representative to the U.N. from 1964 to 1970. He has been a central figure in British Foreign Office "Arab Bureau" links to Islamic fundamentalist groups. ● Dr. Frank Barnaby was former director of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). He is also a member of the "A Step Beyond Fear" study group.