EIR Special Report

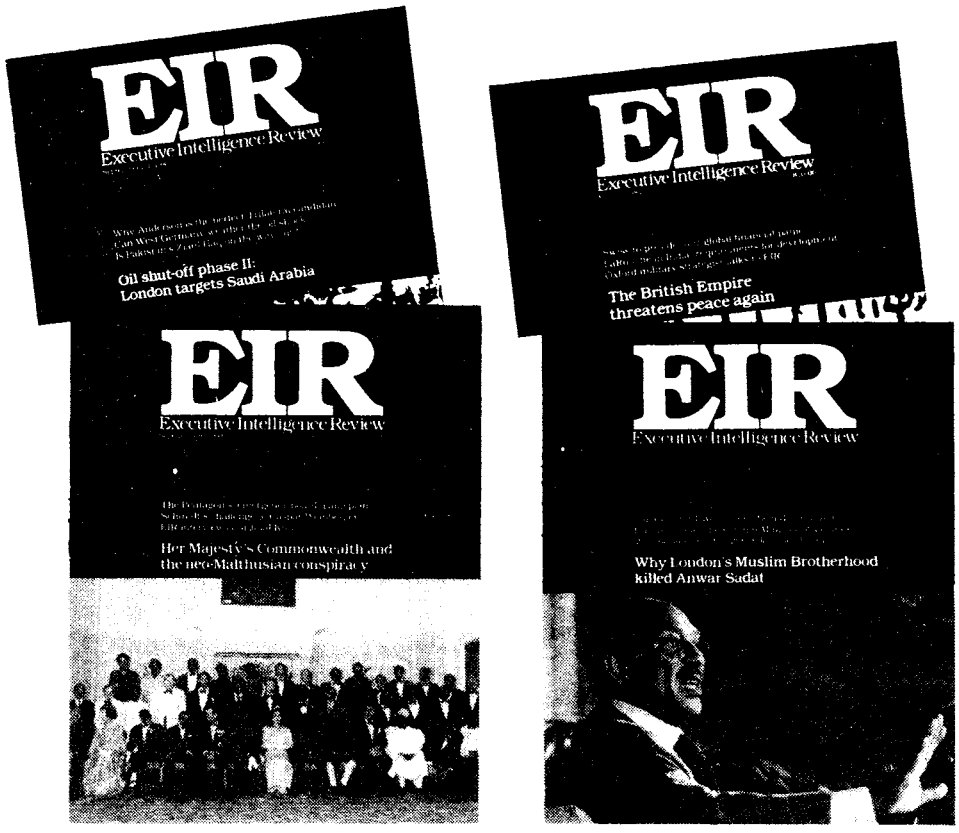
Prime spy scandal: end of the Anglo-American 'special relationship'?

by Criton Zoakos, Editor-in-Chief

Lights have been burning into the morning hours at Buckingham Palace. Turmoil is evident at 10 Downing Street, at Chatham House, in the back rooms of London's Grand "Mother" Lodge of the Scottish Rite, on Threadneedle Street, in the clubs, and at the great ducal houses of the United Kingdom, English and Scottish. The uninformed might imagine that this flurry of concern is related to the Geoffrey Prime spy scandal which the "damned Yanks" forced upon Her Majesty's government. But when, on Nov. 9, 1982, the alleged "Soviet spy" was sentenced to 35 years in jail and was whisked away behind a thick blanket of mystery and secrecy, none of the policy-making portion of the British oligarchy dared breathe with relief, despite the total silence in the press, despite the official coverup and their continuing, childish, refusal to supply the United States government with officially required damage-assessment reports. Her Majesty's government, including Her Majesty's Secret Service and Her Majesty herself, are acting, in a most blatant fashion, as a protective screen which is concealing from the United States secrets and operations of the Soviet KGB.

But this is merely the superficial, spectacular aspect of the affair. The real story is that the U.S. government is about to initiate a revolutionary national security and science policy which Her Majesty's government has been trying to prevent since the premature death of President Roosevelt. The U.S. policy in question, known, so far, to a mere handful of high-ranking Washington insiders, will involve a national commitment to push forward with a crash program for the development of space-based relativistic-beam anti-ballistic-missile weapons, a renewed commitment to accelerate the nation's fusion-energy research programs, and a new policy to put an end to the ludicrous, British-imposed secrecy and classification procedures which are heavily constraining the American scientific community.

The relevant background information on this imminent policy shift can be obtained from either of two sources. One is Dr. Edward Teller's public statements over the last three years; the other is past writings on this subject by the *Executive Intelligence Review* and *Fusion* magazine, going back to 1976 and 1977. Our own



EIR*'s on-the-mark exposés of the British domination of U.S. foreign policy. September 1980, "Oil Shutoff Phase II: London Targets Saudi Arabia"; September 1981, "The Commonwealth: Queen Elizabeth's Malthusian Redcoats"; October 1981, "Why London's Muslim Brotherhood Killed President Sadat"; May 1982, "The British Empire: Menace to Peace."*

standpoint on this policy has been presented in a March 1982 policy memorandum authored by this magazine's chief officer, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and titled *Only Beam Weapons Could Bring to an End the Kissingerian Age of Mutual Thermonuclear Terror: A Proposed Modern Military Policy of the United States*, and a July 1982 *EIR* Special Report prepared by Dr. Steven Bardwell titled *Beam Weapons: The Science to Prevent Nuclear War*. Dr. Teller's own views on this subject are best obtained from his recent public pronouncements, especially his Oct. 26 speech at the Washington National Press Club. In summary, Dr. Teller argues that either the U.S.A. moves forward with a crash program to develop space-based relativistic beam weapons or it might as well sign its surrender to the U.S.S.R. as the last remaining resort to avoid war. Dr. Teller argues two further points of great discomfort to the British: the beam-weapon effort must be an integral part of a more broad-based program to obtain a breakthrough in fusion-energy research, and this program will not get off the ground unless the ridiculous secrecy codes strapping the scientific community are lifted.

A new 'Sputnik' shock

Now as to the strategic and political implications of this proposed U.S.A. policy: Developments internal to the U.S.S.R., especially since its 26th Communist Party Congress two years ago and various Politburo statements over the past two weeks, leave no doubt that the U.S.S.R. is about to deliver a new "Sputnik" shock to the U.S.A., perhaps imminently. The U.S.S.R. is known to be many years ahead of the U.S.A. in both beam-weapons and fusion research, both of which are currently under military administration in the Soviet Union and both of which are unanimously supported by all different political factions in the so-called "succession fight." The U.S.S.R., in short, is leaving no other option to the U.S.A. but to capitulate, or adopt the policies of national security and science development proposed by the *EIR* and Dr. Teller.

According to our own information, if current British efforts in this domain are successfully frustrated, then, unquestionably, the United States government will soon proceed with a crash program indicated above. The world is about to enter into a new arms race which will primarily be a science and technology race. The eventual initial deployment of this new type of weapon three to five years from now will produce an entirely different kind of world political system. It will be a world in which only the two superpowers can play: A U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. condominium which will adopt the form of intense, Cold War technological competition or, preferably, the form of scientific and technological cooperation. In either case, the British special capability for diplomatic manipulation will be entirely negated by the imminent advances in military and civilian technology. This new era of scientific developments will permanently obliterate those special margins of advantage which the British oligarchy has continuously, successfully employed since the 1815 Congress of Vienna to this very day.

The British methodology to date

Since the founding of the British Round Table in the 19th century and the Milner Group in the early 20th century, the

British oligarchy's central concern has been to maintain these special margins of advantage. They maintained them by ensuring that they were not outclassed in matters of science and technology. They succeeded in not being outclassed not by themselves advancing but primarily by preventing their rivals and potential rivals from moving ahead. During and after World War II, Sir Winston Churchill and his chief science advisor, Sir Solly Zuckerman, launched a policy to attempt to put the genie of atomic science back in the bottle. The resulting "Baruch Plan" of Bernard Baruch and "Operation Dropshot" of Lord Bertrand Russell are now part of history. The manipulations around the British-engineered "atomic spy" scandals and around J. Robert Oppenheimer, against which a much younger Dr. Teller fought, also belong to this part of history. This led, in the 1950s, to a serious decline in U.S. scientific endeavors until, suddenly, on Oct. 4, 1957, the Soviet Sputnik delivered its shock.

It is well known that without the Sputnik challenge, there would not have been a U.S.A. space program, nor NASA, nor the Apollo Project, nor Americans on the moon. However, with the 1963 assassination of President Kennedy, the British oligarchy launched a new strategy for bridling and eventually stopping scientific advances in both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. The rationale for this British strategy was included in the 1967 "Rapoport Report," written by Britain's Tavistock Institute, and specifying the dismantling of the U.S. space program.

The Kissinger connection

Henry Kissinger was Britain's principal instrument in this policy. The Kissingerian doctrine of mutual thermonuclear terror argued that to eliminate war, the two superpowers must enter into agreements to first limit their weapons and then limit their technologies and then limit their science. The fact that Kissinger had been an "asset" jointly owned by British and Soviet intelligence since his days at the European Command Intelligence School at Oberammergau, Germany in the mid-1940s, made him a natural instrument for implementing this policy.

In 1968, on British inspiration, a joint East-West clearing house for this anti-science policy was established in Vienna, the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis. From the Western side, it was controlled by the British-dominated NATO Science and Technology Committee. From the Soviet side, it was controlled by the then-appointed KGB head Yuri Andropov. Within months, Kissinger was made National Security Adviser and later Secretary of State. His original controller, Sir Isaiah Berlin of the original Milner Group, was still in contact with H.A.R. "Kim" Philby, the British triple-agent who was deployed by Buckingham Palace to Moscow under the guise of a "defection" arranged by Lord Astor, also of the original Milner Group.

So, 1968 was the critical year. If one looks at the Geoffrey Prime affair from this perspective, one then realizes that Geoffrey Prime's activities at the Cheltenham communications monitoring center from 1968 to 1977 are significant only because they threaten to expose Henry Kissinger's activities from 1968 to 1977. In turn, Kissinger's own activities are significant because they expose the real meaning of his recruiters' activities. How did the Milner Group, i.e., Sir Isaiah Berlin, recruit Kissinger, then a Soviet stringer at Oberammergau, into British intelligence in 1945? How did the Milner Group, i.e., Lord Halifax at Her Majesty's embassy in Washington, set up the Philby Affair, while Sir Isaiah Berlin was also at the embassy? What involvement did the Milner Group, i.e., Lord Harlech, then Ambassador to Washington, have in the Kennedy assassination which set in motion the events which led to the Rappoport Report and the scuttling of the U.S. space program? What involvement did the Milner Group, i.e., Lord Cromer (Evelyn Baring), then Ambassador to Washington, have in the watergating of President Nixon, which gave Kissinger total dominance over U.S. policies?

These are questions which naturally arise out of the Prime Affair. Those activities of Geoffrey Prime which are in the public domain and not denied by Her Majesty's government, strongly indicate that all the British-supplied intelligence to the U.S. government pertaining to the thinking and intentions of the Soviet leadership from 1968 to 1977 is fabrications and deceptions shaped by the Soviet government and laundered by the British.

This is why Her Majesty's government is refusing to supply Washington with damage-assessment reports. What is the fear gripping Her Majesty's government? If the Reagan administration proceeds with the plans to announce a crash program for space-based beam weapons, fusion development and an end to secrecy/classification policies in science, the ensuing arms/technology race of the two superpowers will reduce an outclassed British oligarchy to a marginal, if annoying pimple on the map. The world will be entering a new era. It will be exclusively up to the United States and the Soviet Union to decide whether they wish to cooperate in joint fusion development or to compete; it will be up to the two of them exclusively to decide for either cooperation in space-colonization ventures or competition; up to them exclusively to decide on joint cooperative development of beam weapons, or a new Cold War competition.

In either case, both the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. are about to move ahead again in a way which qualitatively outclasses all other nations, and returns the strategic situation to a bipolar U.S.A.-U.S.S.R. condominium. And then, there is Dr. Teller's very interesting concept of how to pursue war avoidance between the two superpowers. For years, the good doctor has been saying to whomever would listen, that treaties such as Kissinger's arms-control nonsense, which commit the two superpowers to *not do* something, are no good for avoiding war. Treaties which commit the two superpowers to jointly *do* things, such as joint scientific projects, are reliable instruments of war avoidance.

Might it be that the two superpowers could become capable of ganging up against the British oligarchy? "Shades of Suez" wrote the *Daily Telegraph* of London on Nov. 7.