

Tavistock's web in Eastern Europe

by Rachel Douglas

Events in Poland could not have unfolded in just the way they did, to the high point of the proclamation of "free trade unions" with an adjunct "center for study of social affairs" in the Lenin Shipyards at Gdansk, without the acquiescence, approval and even the aid of some significant political groups in the Soviet Union.

This observation leads us once again to point out the strategic power of the capability British intelligence has at its disposal *inside* the Soviet Union. If the U.S.S.R., during the weeks and months of crisis ahead, fulfills some NATO prophecies about the "long arm of Moscow" puppeteering Third World revolutionaries or even desert-clad, terrorist bands in locations of strategic interest, then you may be sure of what the Polish case already suggests: the British-engendered, Bukharinite faction in Russia has made a decisive move for policy control.

Philby and Maclean

Kim Philby and Donald Maclean are the best-known names. British defectors, recruits to the British aristocracy's brand of socialism since their youth, each has his niche in the Soviet Union. Philby, the specialist in Middle Eastern affairs, is a general in the Soviet security apparatus, the KGB. Maclean is planted in the Soviet Academy's Institute of the World Economy and International Relations, monitoring Europe. Each has leverage with which to realize his inherited, instinctual antipathy for any international design the continental European nations would try to put together with Leonid Brezhnev or any other leader of the Soviet Republic.

The story does not begin with Philby and Maclean, however, nor does the entrenched British capability in the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe end with what they do.

In Poland we have the case of Jan Szczepanski. Not a member of the Polish communist party nor of the dissident KOR group, but the Vice-President of the Polish Academy of Sciences in charge of sociology and education, Szczepanski is a recruit of the Tavistock Institute—the British intelligence center for internation-

al operations conducted through the sociology and anthropology professions, the training center for psychological warfare operatives over three decades.

At Tavistock originated the psychological and ideological profiling of Soviet leaders, pioneered by Tavistock's H. V. Dicks and Dame Margaret Mead. Tavistock trained Jan Szczepanski at its American spin-off, the Stanford Center for Advanced Study on Behavioral Sciences, where Szczepanski went after his early work on "crowd psychosis" in the Poznan, Poland riots of 1956.

Jan Szczepanski is the respected sociologist of Poland. He is a delegate to the Sejm, Poland's parliament, where on Sept. 5 he boasted of having "the precise sociological tools" to understand what happened in the Polish strikes and what has to be done in Poland now. Jan Szczepanski, meanwhile, sits on the editorial board of Tavistock's journal, *Human Relations*.

Dominic Morawski, the Vatican correspondent of the Paris-based Polish émigré magazine *Kultura*, told Agence France Presse Sept. 2 that Jan Szczepanski, together with three representatives of the Catholic group Znak, advised the Inter-factory Strike Committee and government negotiators during the strike in Gdansk. Szczepanski suckered the Polish strikers. Their agreement mandates a "center for study of social affairs" to service the new, independent trade unions, to study and determine what the workers' needs are. The British press writes already about a quality-of-life weighted "Gdansk model" for the Polish economy to replace the "Katowice model" named for the modern steel complex Edward Gierk built in Silesia. The Polish economic reformers, together with the strike leaders recruited by the British intelligence-founded grouplet KOR advised by Jan Szczepanski, are well on their way to subjecting Poland to the Tavistockian devastation of industry and morale inflicted in past years on the citizens of Sweden by Tavistock's Scandinavian networks. The coal miners of Silesia await the experiments in labor manipulation which Eric Trist, of Tavistock and the Wharton School, unleashed on the coal miners of West Virginia.

The Tavistock scenario for Poland and the rest of Eastern Europe is proceeding on the paradigm of "tension release"—a controlled crisis which precedes the consolidation of a new world view. Morawski, in an interview with the Italian bureau of *Executive Intelligence Review*, boasted that the Polish strikes were stopped "just at the right moment." One step more and there would have been a Soviet intervention.

But now, he said, there is a chance to expand the pattern methodically, step-by-step into Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Rumania. A "new Marshall Plan" for Poland is being prepared by friends of Zbigniew Brzezinski in the United States, Morawski revealed—not

just aid, but aid earmarked for exactly the factories and infrastructure projects the investors desire to have built. An East European desk officer at Citibank concurred: "Poland will depend more upon us for loans."

The 'northern route'

Follow Jan Szczepanski, and we are in the middle of a British intelligence creation that antedates the Tavistock Institute: the "northern route" leading into Russia through Scandinavia. The northern reach of the networks developed to carry out the projects of the British operative Alexander Helphand-Parvus for dismembering the Russian empire (the "Parvus Plan"), this was the web of Social Democrats and radicals Leon Trotsky passed through to reenter Russia for the revolution of 1917.

Jan Szczepanski heads the Anglo-Polish Round Table from the Polish side. On the British side is Mark Bonham-Carter of the London School of Economics board and the Index on Censorship, which promotes the erstwhile Trotskyites of the KOR group in Poland.

Szczepanski is also on the editorial board of *Co-Existence* magazine, published in Glasgow, Scotland, which links him into a complex of leftist Soviet studies specialists that descends directly from the "northern route" networks and plays an analogous role vis à vis the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe today.

It was from the Russian Studies departments of Glasgow and Sussex universities that the "Conference of Radical Scholars of Soviet and Eastern European Studies" was developed in the 1970s, by individuals from the Fourth (Trotskyist) International, the Second (Social Democratic) International's left wing, and Zionist intelligence networks. The product of their effort was *Critique* magazine, which features among its editors and contributors Ernest Mandel of the Fourth International, Michael Vale of British intelligence's traveling leftist networks, Swedish social democrats and British Trotskyists. A major purpose of *Critique* is its circulation into Eastern Europe via networks like the KOR in Poland (whose bias against high-technology dirigist economic planning *Critique* shares) and East German dissidents oriented to economic criticism of the system.

The Center for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Birmingham, where Vale's associate Donald Filtzer is currently an Honorary Research Fellow, is another gathering point for this grouping. Birmingham publishes an East-West journal called *Economics of Planning*, edited by Tom Kronsjo who sits with Szczepanski on the board of *Co-Existence*. Also on the masthead of both magazines is the Swede Gunnar Myrdal, whose 1977 lectures on a low-growth perspective for world economic development are currently running in Russian in Donald Maclean's home publication, the journal of IMEMO.

Economics of Planning has drawn in Eastern European editors from Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia and even lists as its Soviet editor Tigran Khachaturov, who as a top official in the U.S.S.R. Academy's Institute of Economics is one of the deans of Soviet economics!

It has been reported that sociology as a discipline in the Soviet Union only achieved legitimacy on the shoulders of its proclaimed successes in Eastern Europe, for instance in Poland, where sociology means Szczepanski, and Tavistock.

Tavistock and the Bukharinists

In the U.S.S.R., it took until 1968 to establish a sociology branch of the Academy, the Institute of Applied Social Research. Its mentor and chief was A.M. Rumyantsev, one of the top Bukharinite economists in the Soviet Union.

Only a few radical Bukharinites argue for N. Bukharin's original stand for non-collectivized agriculture as the foundation of the economy, which would revert the Soviet Union to the even lower productivity levels which exist in, for instance, Polish agriculture. The watchwords today are different: decentralization of economic planning to give more resource allocation rights to the individual enterprise, a preference for "true convertibility" of Soviet bloc currencies, a linkage of Soviet domestic prices to the world market.

That is roughly the program A.M. Rumyantsev advocates. It resembles, point-by-point, the working policy proposals of the British-connected Hungarian National Bank officials whose example the new Polish finance minister intends to follow.

The British contamination of Soviet thinking thus extends far afield from the foreign policy desks of IMEMO and the KGB. A substantial wing of the Soviet economics community flew into the British camp a long time ago. They go back to Bukharin, and they have no substantial methodological differences with the Cambridge University-centered projects on Marxist economics of the early 1950s.

We have reason to fear for the survival of the opposing, healthy tendency in Soviet economic and strategic policy, the men in the Academy, the party and the government whose commitment to scientific progress and excellence leads them to want sanity and industrial progress to prevail in the West as well as the East.

All this is going on under their very noses, but Soviet thinking is blocked by the attachment to supposed "objectivity," which Lyndon LaRouche identified in an *EIR* analysis of the Polish crisis last week. What Soviet leader will ignore the categories of Marxism-Leninism long enough to see clearly what really is going on between some desks in Moscow and Glasgow and Gdansk? ■