

identity.”

Joseph Goldin has had long-standing ties to the pro-drug Esalen Institute of California, which was founded by LSD hallucinator Aldous Huxley and others in the early 1960s. In the 1970s and 1980s, Esalen chairman Michael Murphy and his colleague James Hickman have built “citizens’ diplomacy” channels to the Russians, under the overall rubric, “Soviet-American Exchange.” One Findhorn source said: “The actual institutional entity that made the difference in bringing about a new East-West perspective was the Esalen Institute. . . . Esalen began to get such a good reception in Moscow in the early 1980s, that it would at times have better contacts in the U.S.S.R. than the American Embassy!” One chief cultivator of contacts with Esalen from the Soviet side, was the aforementioned Frolov, now Gorbachov’s adviser.

As of Nov. 1, Goldin had arrived in Esalen, for a new round of discussions there.

Findhorn conference participants point to other organizations that are important in the new phases of East-West “green” exchanges. One is the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, the group financially patronized by Armand Hammer.

Another, working more behind-the-scenes, is a group involved in esoteric practices and theosophy, called the Lucis Trust. Based in New York, London, and Geneva, the Lucis Trust was known at the time of its creation in the 1920s as the Lucifer Trust, but the name’s connotation of “Satan” brought about too much controversy. The Lucis Trust uses United Nations channels to build global influence, and, in the words of a Findhorn member, “has encouraged the formation of thousands of groups around the world.” Its spiritual founder, Alice Bailey, was a well-known American Theosophist earlier in this century. One of its better known U.S. collaborators is Robert McNamara.

Royal family ‘guppies’

Infrastructural and philosophical help for the Soviet-backed “green” movements also comes from the highest levels of the House of Windsor in Great Britain.

On Oct. 30, the London *Sunday Express Magazine* ran a cover story entitled, “Prince Philip: The Original Guppie,” with a photo on the cover of the prince with a green button with black letters reading, “Green Rules O.K.” (“Guppie” stands for “green yuppie.”) The article noted that “Prince Philip was the first member of the Royal family to make a major contribution to green issues and his involvement has been crucial. Twenty-seven years ago he became the first U.K. President of the World Wildlife Fund, now the World Wide Fund for Nature.”

But he is not the only royal “guppie.” Seven years ago, he handed over the U.K. presidency of the World Wide Fund for Nature to Princess Alexandra. Queen Elizabeth II herself patronizes, among other “green” institutions, the Flora and Fauna Preservation Society and the Wildfowl Trust, while

Prince Charles is President of the Wildfowl Trust and patronizes a curious cult called “Men of the Trees.”

With such sponsorship, “green” politics has taken off in Britain. Jonathan Porritt, a leader of Friends of the Earth, told the *Express*, “The ’80s have witnessed the spectacular greening of British politics.” Says one other “green” influential: “The ’60s are over, lovey. People in the ’80s admire gloss and aristocratic style. It’s no longer considered snobby to bring together people who have power and influence with those professionals who know about the environment.”

One group that is expanding fast in Britain, the article notes, is none other than the Soviet-linked Greenpeace.

Thatcher backs nuclear power, upsets ‘greens’

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and some of her Cabinet ministers have created an uproar among Britain’s “greens,” by insisting that the only solution to the “greenhouse effect” and other environmental problems, is an increase in nuclear power generation.

Appearing on BBC-TV’s gram Oct. 30, British Environment Secretary Nicholas Ridley said: “There is absolutely no doubt that if we want to arrest the greenhouse effect, we should concentrate, like the French are, on a massive increase in nuclear generating capacity. Nuclear power stations give out no sulphur or carbon dioxide, so they are the cleanest form of power generation. It is the only serious way of reducing our carbon emissions.” Ridley said that conservationists could “not have it both ways,” since if they opposed nuclear power, then coal-burning power stations would only worsen the problems from carbon dioxide and sulphur oxide. Wind or wave power, which the environmentalists favor, could not provide enough energy to sustain industrialized nations. But nuclear power stations replacing conventional power stations, would help Britain get rid of “conventional pollution.”

At a recent Tory Party conference, Mrs. Thatcher herself insisted on a much heavier nuclear power program for Britain, as a solution to the “green” problems facing the country. She repeated this in a front-page Oct. 26 interview with the *Times* of London, in which she said, “Had we gone the way of France, and got 60% of our electricity from nuclear power, we should not have environmental problems.”

Groups like Friends of the Earth have issued statements attacking Thatcher and Ridley.