

Queen's Privy Council sends Blair to U.S.A. to boost 'GOP Democrats'

by Scott Thompson

British Labour Party leader Tony Blair, who will probably be the next prime minister of the United Kingdom, traveled to New York City April 10-11, and thence to Washington, D.C. on April 12, to strengthen the hand of the "Republican" faction in the Democratic Party. Blair was deployed to the United States by a highly secretive body known as the Queen's Privy Council, of which he and Prime Minister John Major are both members. All members of the Privy Council, which will be further described below, have taken an oath of allegiance to uphold every action of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II, who has more concentrated "Prerogative Powers," than any elected President.

'Strictly business' in New York

After meetings on April 10 with "one-world" advocates at the United Nations—Sir John Weston, U.K. representative to the U.N., and U.N. Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali—Blair met with Wall Street fund managers, including those from Lazard Frères, S.G. Warburg, Goldman Sachs, and Bankers Trust. This was followed by a meeting with executives of Brown Brothers Harriman, the firm which helped Bank of England Governor Montagu Norman finance Hitler's rise to power in the 1930s.

Blair also met with financier George Soros at the latter's request—an occasion whose irony Blair's office acknowledged, since it was Soros who had led a wolf pack in 1992 to collapse the European Rate Mechanism (ERM), while earning \$1-2 billion in two weeks from devaluing the British pound, and \$280 million from devaluing the Italian lira. A spokesman for Soros Fund Management "declined" to answer this author's question, as to whether Soros were sizing up Blair for another go at the pound; but Soros told the wire services that he found Blair "refreshing." Soros is largely a creation of the British-centered Rothschild family banking group, the financial lapdogs of the House of Windsor and its predecessor dynasties since the Rothschilds aided the Red Coats against the American Revolution.

April 11 began with Sir Henry Kissinger hosting a breakfast for Blair at the River Club, with 20 top media officials and business clients of Sir Henry. Among those known to have been invited were the president of ABC News; Kissinger client Maurice Greenberg, chairman of the American International Group, which had bailed out Lloyd's of London; the

executive editor of the *New York Times*; and, the editor of *Newsweek*. In 1982, Sir Henry had publicly admitted, in a speech at the Royal Institute of International Affairs (Chatham House), that he had served as a British agent while holding high public office as U.S. national security adviser and secretary of state.

After a luncheon address to the British-American Chamber of Commerce, Blair was off to Washington, D.C. As the April 15 issue of *Business Week* pointed out: "Blair's trip is part of a campaign to reassure U.S. investors and currency markets that he won't reverse changes brought about by 17 years of Conservative government. . . . He'll pledge not to raise personal or corporate taxes, not to re-nationalize industries, and not to let labor unions run the country." In short, as the April 11, London *Times* made clear, Blair would not reverse Thatcherism, being a "passionate free trader" and "unashamed anti-protectionist."

Intervention in Washington

A bash at British Ambassador to the United States Sir John Kerr's residence on April 11 was reportedly attended by top officials of the Democratic National Committee. According to the London *Guardian* on April 9, the DNC is among the most interested institutions in Washington, in Blair's "New Labour" policies. DNC Chairman Don Fowler is also busily attempting to sabotage the reemergence of a strong Democratic Party based upon traditional constituencies and policies to revitalize the economy.

On the morning of April 12, Blair met with President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher at the White House. Among the topics he discussed with them was the necessary dislocation in jobs that would take place with the "Information Age." Reporters were told, after the meeting: "Both the Democrats here and the Democratic President here, and 'New Labour,' are trying to ensure that in a world which is completely changed, where there's massive economic and technologic challenge bringing great insecurity in its wake, that we are equipping our people and our business for that change."

White House spokesman Mike McCurry told reporters that Blair and the President had discussed Bosnia and Northern Ireland, but that the longest discussion was on the global economy, especially the question: "How do industrial socie-

ties in this Information Age adjust to the enormous and very hopeful changes occurring in the world economy?"

Defense of Thatcherism

At a press conference at the National Press Club, this author asked Blair: "You have been comparing 'New Labour' with 'New Democrats.' You reject dirigistic 'Big Government,' you decry 'tax-and-spend,' without discussing what money is being spent for, and you refuse to roll back Thatcherism. This comes at a time when a major faction of the Democratic Party has been stressing, 'We don't need two Republican Parties.' And, they have stressed the traditional role the Democratic Party in the U.S. needs to go back to, that of FDR and JFK, while bringing in constituencies such as labor and minorities, that you eschew. Are you trying to steer the debate away from this call by Senator Kennedy and Senate Minority Leader Daschle, despite superficial similarities of your corporatist 'stakeholder society'? In short, are you not just another Republican Democrat?"

Blair responded: "These lessons need to be applied in a different time. We are living in a New Age. There is no disrespect for FDR, to say that this is not the time for his 'New Deal.' Today, we need a strong and cohesive society. To do that, we must approach it differently from the way we have been doing it. It is the difference between respect for the past, and living in it."

Asked about his stand on Northern Ireland, Blair said that he stood foursquare behind the actions of Prime Minister Major, who had set a date in consultation with the Irish government for talks on Northern Ireland. Blair agreed with Major that no one who participated in violence should be allowed to be part of those talks.

When a journalist asked, "Do you think that the Thatcher-Reagan medicine is right for Russia?" Blair responded with a defense of Thatcherism. "It is not a question of Thatcher-Reagan," he said. "A command economy does not work. You need a free market. The Labour Party has tried to play a part. We are in touch with all the former East bloc countries. . . . We support free market reforms in Russia and democratic methods."

Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was asked to comment on this exchange, in an April 13 radio interview with "EIR Talks." He replied: "You had this disgusting creature, Tony Blair, who is now . . . part of the underside as a candidate member of the Queen's Privy Council. . . . He came as a candidate-member of the Queen's own Privy Council, to try to influence this government, this administration. And, he represented the pure filthy politics of the British monarchy. As to whether he's 'better' or 'worse' than Major, it's a toss-up. He's probably worse, because he's likely to be around a bit longer.

"That's what the issue is. They want that kind of thing, as they have in Britain, where the Tories and the Labour Party, and so forth, and the Liberals are all the same thing, really. They just toss them around and flip them around. The *don't*



British Labour Party leader Tony Blair, a member of the Queen's Privy Council, speaks at the National Press Club on April 12.

want politics coming from a political process, a process of representative government, of participation."

What is the Privy Council?

Blair has been a member of the Privy Council since 1994, when he was selected to head the Loyal Opposition. *EIR* will have more to say about the Privy Council in a forthcoming issue. Briefly, it includes representatives of the royal family, the House of Lords, the City of London, Prime Minister John Major, all cabinet ministers, leading Anglican clergy, and leaders of the Loyal Opposition. The Privy Council is above Parliament, and it is one of the main instruments through which the queen exercises her Prerogative Powers. A few of these powers include the right to dissolve Parliament, to select the next prime minister, to override any law enacted by Parliament, to declare war, and to act as commander-in-chief.

Just one of the 12 Privy Council Committees, the Judicial Committee, acts as a secret Supreme Court for the British Empire, reporting its findings only to the queen for "Orders in Council." To join the Privy Council, all members must swear an oath of allegiance to the queen, pledging to uphold her every action. These oaths give the lie to the myth that the British Empire is run by a "constitutional monarchy."

Membership in the Privy Council by both Prime Minister Major and Loyal Opposition leader Blair helps explain why there is "not a dime's worth of difference" between them.