

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

bishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, the Archbishop of York, and so forth.

The Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister, is *merely a committee of the Privy Council*, and all Cabinet members, some junior ministers, the head of the Opposition in Parliament, and assorted other "senior MPs" are all its members; they *must* be sworn into the Privy Council upon taking office. The chief officer of the Privy Council is the Lord President of the Council, who is the sixth highest officer of State, a member of the Cabinet and, usually, the leader of either the House of Lords or the House of Commons.

Upon being inducted into the Privy Council, its new members have to swear an oath to the Crown (to the person of the Crown, rather than to a generic "Head of State") similar to a freemasonic oath of undying loyalty upon pain of a gruesome death. The oath commands that Privy Councillors "will keep secret all matters committed and revealed unto you, or that shall be treated of secretly in Council." Given that this oath has generated adverse publicity and suspicion, the Privy Council complains on its website that, really, there is "nothing at all 'secret' about Privy Council meetings", and that the unfortunate "myth that the Privy Council is a secretive body springs from the wording of the Privy Council Oath". It

then admits, however, that, yes indeed, that oath "requires those taking it to 'keep secret all matters ... treated of in Council'", and that "The Oath", is no historical curiosity, but "is still administered and is still binding" today.

Confidential discussions, whether within the Cabinet or involving senior politicians of opposite parties, may be specified as being held "on Privy Council terms", meaning that anyone involved in them is forbidden to divulge anything of the discussion.

Not only are all of the senior members of Parliament Privy Councillors, but their entire deliberation process is formally overseen by the Privy Council Secretariat.

As indicated above, the Crown-in-Council has unlimited powers. The following are those usually formally attributed to it, often through one or another of its "standing committees", of which the Cabinet is only one. Another, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC) was for centuries the highest court in the British Empire, from which there was no appeal. For cosmetic reasons, a Supreme High Court was established in 2009, as ostensibly the U.K.'s highest court, but its justices are members of the JCPC, and the two bodies are housed in the same building.

Other specified "responsibilities" of the Privy Council include control over all coinage; all higher education; all

national healthcare; all matters concerning the Church of England, an imperial-style state church; all matters of the offshore U.K. islands (including Sark, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man etc.) and for all British overseas territories including Bermuda, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland (sic) Islands, and Gibraltar, many of which are notorious money-laundering centres for the world's trillion-dollar per annum drug traffic; all statutory regulatory bodies covering most professions; the appointments of High Sheriffs for England and Wales and many Crown and Privy Council appointments to governing bodies; all scientific associations, and for all corporate bodies holding a Royal Charter, without which it is difficult to get far in the U.K.

There are over 400 of these entities holding a Royal Charter, the full list of which is posted on the Privy Council's website. A Royal Charter is a very serious affair, "since once incorporated by Royal Charter a body *surrenders significant aspects of the control of its internal affairs to the Privy Council*", and no amendments can be made to these bodies' functions without the consent of Crown-in-Council. Beginning with the chartering of the universities of Cam-



The headquarters building of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (JCPC), for centuries the highest court of the land.

bridge (1231) and Oxford (1248), these include: The Royal Society (1662), and subsequently its colonial spin-offs, such as the Royal Society of New South Wales (1866);

Hudson's Bay Company (1670), a pillar of the British Empire for centuries; Bank of England (1694);

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (1701);

London Assurance (1720);

Royal Exchange Assurance (1720);

Royal Asiatic Society (1824);

Royal Zoological Society of London (1829), provider of all the early leaders of both the eugenics and the environmentalist movements;

Royal Astronomical Society (1831); Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company (1840), a mainstay of the British Empire's worldwide drug trafficking;

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China (1853), now known as Standard Chartered Bank, historically a major institution of the British world;

London and Eastern Banking Corporation (1854);

University of Sydney (1858);

University of Melbourne (1859), the headquarters of the eugenics movement in Australia;

Royal Geographical Society (1859).

John Ruskin: Apostle of the "New Dark Age"

An enraged, terrified British Empire responded to the explosion of American System economics worldwide with a commitment to mass genocide, world war, and the obliteration of the advances of civilisation since the Golden Renaissance—a drive to implement a New Dark Age, echoing that of the 14th century. Their spokesman for this project was the "art critic" John Ruskin (1819-1900), and one of their chief vehicles was the Round Table organisation, along with its "working-class division", the fanatically pro-imperial Fabian Society.

Ruskin's pamphlet *The Storm Cloud of the Nineteenth Century* served as the founding rant of all the modern environmentalist hoaxes on the theme that "industry is destroying the atmosphere", such as the now-discredited hoaxes of the "disappearance of the ozone layer" and supposed anthropogenic global warming.

The "conservative" Round Tablers and their Fabian stooges alike called their project for a permanent world empire, "international socialism". By this they meant an agrarian, medieval guild-style socialism, premised on the elimination of almost all industry and the corporatisation of the rest, and the destruction of urban civilisation in general. Ruskin's was the "socialism" adopted by H.G. Wells, Bertrand Russell, and the founders of the eugenics movement, as expressed by Russell in his 1923 call for a world controlled by a medieval aristocracy, where "the present urban and industrial centres will have become derelict, and their inhabitants, if still alive, will have reverted to the peasant hardships of their medieval ancestors."

But that glorious reality would only happen through mass depopulation, through genocide. Reflecting in 1951 on the fact that World War I and World War II had killed only a relatively small portion of the total world population, Russell wrote in his book *The Impact of Science On Society*: "But bad times, you may say, are exceptional, and can be dealt with by exceptional methods. This has been more or less true during the honeymoon period of industrialism, but it will not remain true unless the increase of population



John Ruskin



Ruskin disciple Cecil Rhodes

can be enormously diminished. At present the population of the world is increasing at about 58,000 per diem. War, so far, has had no very great effect on this increase, which continued throughout each of the world wars. ... War ... has hitherto been disappointing in this respect, but perhaps bacteriological war may prove more effective. If a Black Death could be spread throughout the world once in every generation survivors could procreate freely without making the world too full. ... The state of affairs might be somewhat unpleasant, but what of that? Really high-minded people are indifferent to happiness, especially other people's."

The Round Table

Nominally headed by Ruskin disciple Cecil Rhodes, the Round Table was actually a front group for a much deeper power, centred upon the British Crown, the Venetian-sponsored Rothschild family, and the nexus of Britain's oligarchy around the Cecil family, which had been allied with Venice since the 16th century. The Rothschild family fortune had been created at the time of the Napoleonic Wars, thanks to the Europe-wide intelligence service of the Venetian Thurn und Taxis family (originally Torre e Tasso), which had run the postal service (which was the intelligence network) of the Hapsburg Empire for centuries.

The Crown's representative in the Round Table was Lord Esher (Reginald Baliol Brett), of whom historian

influence, and privilege controlled by the Cecil family. It is not possible to describe here the ramifications of the Cecil influence. It has been all-pervasive in British life since 1886."²

Ruskin's Venetian Cult Belief: "The Three Thrones"

Beginning some time after his first visits to Venice in the 1840s, Ruskin served as the intermediary between the ancient Venetian oligarchy and Lord Palmerston (1784-1865), British Foreign Secretary or Prime Minister during much of the mid-19th century, who had been trained by Lord Shelburne's disciple Jeremy Bentham. When not in Venice, Ruskin usually lived at Broadlands, Lord Palmerston's own estate.

The Stones of Venice, Ruskin's major work, outlined the strategic vision of the forces which deployed him, a perspective known as Three Thrones of History, according to which the British Empire must replace those of Venice, and of Tyre earlier, as a world-ruling maritime empire. "Since the first dominion of man was asserted over the ocean," wrote Ruskin, "three thrones, of mark beyond all others, have been set upon its sands: the thrones of Tyre, Venice, and England. Of the First of these great powers only the memory remains; of the Second, the ruin; the Third, which inherits their greatness, if it forget their example, may be led through prouder eminence to less pitied destruction."

Ancient Tyre, on the coast of what is today Lebanon, had commanded a notoriously cruel empire, as Ruskin well knew, featuring child sacrifice and such all-pervasive brutality, that the concept of "tyranny" took the city's name. Ruskin's concern was to establish the perpetual rule of the British Empire, such that it would never fall, as its two



Lord Alfred Milner, CEO of Rhodes's British Round Table.

predecessors had fallen.

Tutored by his Venetian masters, Ruskin knew that *culture* determines everything else in society, because culture determines how an entire civilisation thinks. Therefore, eternal British imperial rule could only be consolidated by overthrowing the Renaissance *culture* that had given birth to the nation-state, and to science and technology-centred civilisation. Therefore, said Ruskin, "It is in Venice, and in Venice only, that effectual blows can be struck at this pestilent art of the Renaissance. Destroy its claims to admiration there, and it can assert them nowhere else."

Ruskin sponsored the Pre-Raphaelite Movement, named for (rather, against) one of the artistic geniuses of the Renaissance, the painter Raphael. The name bespoke his intention to bring back a feudalist dark age. Ruskin viewed architecture as particularly important, because buildings are seen by people every day, so the impact of architecture is constant and pervasive. Henceforth, he preached, the model for all architecture must be "The Ducal palace of Venice", which he considered to be "the central building of the world".

Anti-Technology Class Warfare

Ruskin and his crowd aimed to manipulate the "great industrial masses", to which American System economics had given birth, in order to exploit that working class as a battering ram against the very civilisation which had created it. Beginning

1. Carroll Quigley, *The Anglo-American Establishment: from Rhodes to Cliveden* (Books in Focus, 1981), p. 42. It should be noted that Quigley's account of British imperial institutions is marked by huge sins of omission, such as his nearly total omission of the role of the Crown, and distortions such as his emphasis on the activity of Oxford University people, who were more visible, as against the lower-profile, but more important ideologues of Cambridge.

2. *Ibid.*, p. 15

Continued on next page