

The British Crown Created Green Fascism

The Real British Empire

Today's British Empire has largely shed the red-coated soldiers and global navy of previous centuries, but its essence remains: it controls global finance from the City of London, the heir to Amsterdam and Venice of yesteryear.

The Venetians set up the interlocked Bank of Amsterdam and Dutch East India Company, as well as the British East India Company and the Bank of England, all of which were premised upon control over huge supplies of gold and silver. Venice had dominated international trade in these metals since the 11th- and 12th-century Crusades. The Serene Republic made staggering fortunes from playing on the fluctuating values of gold and silver

in Europe and the East, all the way to China. Venice's control over East-West bullion flows also enabled the city-state to manipulate the value of currencies in Europe, practically at will.

The floating exchange rates of today, established after the Nixon Administration took the U.S. dollar off its peg to gold in August 1971, allowed international financiers to make hundreds of billions of dollars in currency speculation, following the Venetian model and opening the door to inflation of the huge bubble of the global derivatives trade, presently estimated at \$1.4 quadrillion.

By the late 16th century, a Venice threatened by the rise of powerful nation-states in Europe was redeploying

enormous wealth out of its own trade and into operations centred in the rising Atlantic maritime powers, Holland and England. Venetians established the central banks, stock exchanges, and East India companies of these junior powers.

Venice was debt-free by this time, had established the first central bank and stock exchange in history, and held an astonishing 14 million gold ducats in its treasury. These funds were then deployed north to Amsterdam and England. With such monies, the Bank of Amsterdam was founded in 1609, and quickly came to control the world bullion trade in the 17th and 18th centuries—the lifeblood of the trade of both the Dutch and British East India Companies.

Though Venice still engaged in trade, its ruling oligarchy secured far larger fortunes, as well as continuing political influence, through speculation in gold and silver, as before, but now, also, in the stocks of the two East India companies and of the Bank of Amsterdam and the later Bank of England, through other operations on the Dutch and British stock exchanges, and by orchestrating, through Amsterdam, the largest speculative financial bubbles in history (prior to today's derivatives binge): the South Sea and John Law/Mississippi bubbles, affecting investors in England and France, respectively.

The City of London replaced Venice as the coordinating centre of this worldwide monetarist empire.



The British Empire controls global finance, and therefore nations, through the Bank of England and a network of other banks.

The Nature of the Crown

In the 9 February 2001 EIR article "Look At What Happened in Brazil", excerpted here, Lyndon LaRouche responded to simultaneous attacks on his associates in Brazil, where the WWF had filed a law suit against LaRouche-linked activists, and in Australia, where the Anti-Defamation Commission had attacked CEC WA Senate candidate Tony Drake, complaining against the CEC's depiction of "Aboriginal land rights as a 'fraud concocted by Prince Philip' to splinter Australia".

To understand that British monarchy, one must take into account the fact, that it was originally the

18th-century creation of an association known to 18th-century Europe as "the Venetian Party", which used the House of Hanover and its royal descendants, as Venice had, earlier, used so many among the old Norman occupiers of England, France, Sicily, and elsewhere. It is a British monarchy originally selected for the same general purpose for which Venice had formerly selected its Doges.

The ruling oligarchy of the United Kingdom mimics the financier oligarchical families of old Venice. That Kingdom requires an agency, in this case the monarchy, to hold its heteronomic ranks together as a uni-



Modern central banking comes from Venice, where continuity from Babylon is celebrated by adoption of the Babylonian winged lion symbol.

fied force, against both the population of the British Isles in general, and also as much of the larger world

as it might gather into its imperial roster of colonies, satrapies, and World Bank dependencies. Thus, the Queen, as head of state for several individual Commonwealth-member nations, and *primus inter pares* for the Commonwealth as a whole, has, like a Venetian Doge of yore, relatively tremendous, including arbitrary powers and privileges, if chiefly within the scope of the imperial monarchy's globally far-flung state apparatus and associated custom as such. (A monarchy which claims sovereignty over a number of nations simultaneously is nothing but an empire.)

This power is conditional, in the

sense that a loss of the monarchy's image of authority in and among the victims of that affliction known as British public opinion, might lead to the toppling of the tiresome royal house itself. Yet, at the same time, the oligarchy, especially its explicitly financier component, and the Commonwealth, too, require the existence of the monarchy as an institution, to hold the inherently heteronomic tendencies among the oligarchy, the kingdom, and the Commonwealth together. Not so unified, divided, their unity would easily collapse. (End of excerpt from LaRouche's article.)

The Queen as Dictator

The idea of a "constitutional monarchy" is a myth. All that exists are "oaths of allegiance" to the monarch. Without any requirement to invoke parliamentary authority, Queen Elizabeth has royal Prerogative Powers. The following partial list of those powers is reported in *Burke's Peerage and Baronetage*:

- the Queen alone may declare war at her pleasure;
- as commander-in-chief, the Queen may choose and appoint all commanders and officers by land, sea, and air;
- the Queen may convoke, adjourn, remove, and dissolve the Parliament;
- the Queen may dismiss the Prime Minister and choose whom she will as the replacement;
- the Queen can choose and appoint all archbishops (including the archbishop of Canterbury, who is *primus inter pares* in the Anglican Communion), bishops, and high ecclesiastical dignitaries;
- as "the Sovereign is first in honour, dignity and in power—and the seat and fountain of all three", the Queen may bestow all public honours, including creating a peerage for membership in the House of Lords or bestowing an order of chivalry;
- the Queen alone may conclude treaties;
- the Queen may initiate criminal proceedings, and she alone can bestow a pardon.

Some of these powers are exercised on the advice of cabinet ministers or others. The principal vehicle through which the Queen receives such advice—apart from weekly or more frequent meetings with the Prime Minister—is a body known as the Privy Council.

The British Monarch's Power in Australia

The Crown is most careful to disguise the awesome extent of its powers over Australia, as the Australian constitutional lawyer and historian Anne Twomey summarised the matter in her book, *The Chameleon Crown: The Queen and Her Australian Governors*:

"Like a chameleon, the Crown is a unique and unusual creature within Australia's constitutional law. It takes



Her Royal Dictator Queen Elizabeth II

great care to protect itself by blending into its background so carefully that its presence is barely perceptible. It can, of its own volition, change its colour to suit its environment and deceive others as to its nature.

"The history of the Crown ... shows that despite being a fundamental institution in Australia's constitutional system it has been little understood and the subject of widespread misconceptions. ...

"Its capacity to deceive is surpassed only by its capacity to adapt to meet the circumstances of new environments. ... Whatever its current status, one can be sure that the Crown will continue to transform itself to blend in with the changing times. It is truly a chameleon Crown."

Being a federation "under the Crown", the Crown is at the apex of the Australian Constitutional structure and is the head of the Executive (in fact, it is the Executive), must consent to and may disallow legislation, is the head of the armed forces, appoints the judiciary, appoints (and removes) ministers, and prorogues Parliament. How all this functions in practice is determined by unwritten "conventions" derived from British imperial practice, which are not specified in the Australian Constitution, but are simply "understood" and may be changed as the oligarchy sees fit. One such "convention" is that the Queen would never sack a popularly elected Australian Prime Minister, yet that is exactly what she did to Gough Whitlam in 1975.

The Australian Constitution is an Act of the British Parliament. When con-

sidering the controls exercised by the Crown in that Constitution, one can understand why the British were so determined, at the time of the federation debates in the 1890s, to ensure that the new "commonwealth" was to be "under the Crown", and thereby exclude a true commonwealth or a federation on the model of the American republic, as many in the young Australian Labor Party demanded.

Sir Isaac Isaacs (1855-1948), GCB, GCMG, KC, a grovelling toady of the Crown who was the third Chief Justice of our High Court and later Governor-General, proudly proclaimed, in a 1920 High Court ruling, the difference between the "self-government" of Australia and the system of the American republic: "[I]t is essential to bear in mind two cardinal features of our political system which are interwoven in its texture and ... radically distinguish it from the American Constitution. ... One is the common sovereignty of all parts of the British Empire [i.e., the Crown is sovereign]; the other is the principle of responsible government." Isaacs drove the point home by quoting the famous liberal Imperialist Lord Haldane, who during debate of the Commonwealth Constitution two decades earlier had said: "This bill is permeated through and through with the spirit of the greatest institution which exists in the Empire—... the institution of responsible government, a government under which the Executive is directly responsible to—nay, is almost the creature of—the Legislature. This is not so in America... [W]hat you have here is nothing akin to the Constitution of the United States except in its most superficial features."

"Responsible government" is the fraud of parliamentary democracy, designed so that there is no strong, independent, and popularly-elected president as in America, but a Prime Ministerial system in which the Prime Minister is a creature of the parliament, a body which may be easily organised to overthrow any Prime Minister who threatens to get out of control.

The Crown's Lock Grip

That Australian Federal Constitution provides that:

The States are united "in one indissoluble Federal Commonwealth under



Two British imperialists who swore American Constitutional principles would never come to Australia: British liberal Imperialist Lord Richard Haldane, 1st Viscount Haldane KT, OM, PC, KC, FRS, FBA, FSA, PRIC (a leading organiser of World War I) (l.) and long-time Chief Justice of the High Court Sir Isaac Isaacs, GCB, GCMG, KC, BUM (r.)

the Crown".

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested "in a Federal Parliament, which shall consist of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives..." (Section 1, or s. 1)

The Governor-General shall be appointed by the Crown and "may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time ... prorogue the Parliament, and ... dissolve the House of Representatives." (s. 5)

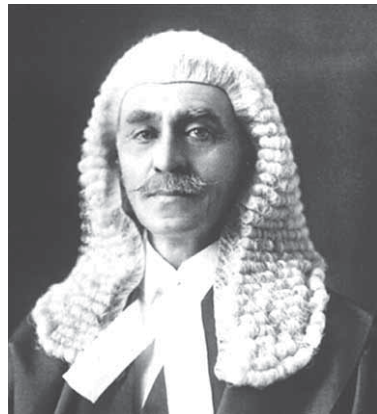
Every senator and member of the House of Representatives shall swear an oath of allegiance to the Crown. (s. 42)

When a law has been passed by the Parliament it is to be presented to the Governor-General for his assent in the name of the Crown and he may "declare, according to his discretion ... that he assents in the Queen's name, or that he withholds assent, or that he reserves the law for the Queen's pleasure." (s. 58)

"The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent..." (s. 59)

"The executive power of the Commonwealth is vested in the Queen and is exercisable by the Governor-General as the Queen's representative, and extends to the execution and maintenance of this Constitution, and of the laws of the Commonwealth." (s. 61)

"There shall be a Federal Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Commonwealth, and the members of the Council shall be chosen and summoned by the



Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and shall hold office during his pleasure." (s. 62)

"The Governor-General may appoint officers to administer such departments of State of the Commonwealth as the Governor-General in Council may establish. Such officers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor-General." (s. 64)

"The command in chief of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth is vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's representative." (s. 68)

"The Justices of the High Court and of the other courts created by the Parliament: ... Shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council; Shall not be removed except by the Governor-General in Council..." (s. 72)

"[T]he collection and control of duties of customs and of excise, and the control of the payment of bounties, shall pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth." (s. 86)

All of this immense, actually dictatorial power is exercised to a single end: that Australia, like the rest of the "self-governing" colonies of the British Empire, be ruled by the British imperial monetary system, as opposed to a sovereign, historically American-style credit system, as had been desired by the best of the old Australian Labor Party in the debates leading into Federation in 1901. The American System, as the latter was known, was even implemented, for a time, with the establishment of an American-style

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national bank: the Commonwealth Bank, founded in 1911 by American immigrant King O'Malley, who proudly proclaimed himself "the Alexander Hamilton of Australia".

A Credit System vs. a Monetarist System

The unique credit system established by the U.S. Constitution adopted in 1787, and developed by the first Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton through his establishment of the First National Bank and related measures, built upon the tradition of credit creation, dating back almost to the founding of the American colonies. The Massachusetts Bay Colony, for instance, already in 1652 authorised its own Pine Tree shilling to be struck, so as to free the colony from Britain's imperial currency control, exercised through the gold and silver bullion monopoly. In the 1690s, the Massachusetts colony issued its own paper money.

Among other things, such control of currency allowed the Americans to construct the Saugus Iron Works, the largest and most efficient such mill in the world at the time. The British repeatedly attempted to intervene against such control of credit, the necessity for which Benjamin Franklin established in his 1729 "A Modest Inquiry Into the Nature and Necessity of Paper Currency".

The fear that the ability to create and direct national credit would promote industrial progress was reflected in the passage of two British Parliamentary Acts against the Americans, the *Iron Act of 1750* and the *Currency Act of 1751*. The first forbade the construc-



The Pine Tree Shilling of the Massachusetts Bay Colony.



Benjamin Franklin (l.) and first U.S. Treasury Secretary Alexander Hamilton (r.): architects of the unique American "credit system".

tion of an iron industry in the colonies, which was vital not only for any kind of industry, but even for agricultural production; the second declared that no "paper bills or bills of credit, of any kind or denomination whatsoever, shall be created or issued under any pretence whatsoever."

The First Article of the U.S. Constitution, Section 8, assigns to the U.S. Congress sole control over the national credit, specifying Congress's unique power "to coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin". In 1913, a corrupted and pressured Congress passed the *Federal Reserve Act*, which allowed for largely private control of U.S. credit, in explicit violation of the Constitution. That must be remedied, LaRouche has repeatedly emphasised, by the establishment of a new, government-run national bank, which will take over the Federal Reserve system.

As for Australia, judging by Part V ("Powers of the Parliament") of Chapter I of our Constitution, our sovereign control over our own credit creation through our popularly-elected national representatives would seem to be guaranteed under Section 51, which grants the Parliament control over "Currency, coinage, and legal tender", as well as over "Banking, other than State banking; also State banking extending beyond the limits of the State concerned, the incorporation of banks, and the issue of paper money".

These authorisations, however, are vitiated by later sections. Section 56, for instance, specifies that no measures "for the appropriation of revenue or moneys shall" be valid except by recommendation of the Queen's Govern-

ment-General. Section 58 specifies that, even though passed by both Houses of Parliament, no bill whatsoever shall become law until the Governor-General "assents in the Queen's name". Furthermore, against the almost unthinkable eventuality that the Govern-

ment-General might act independently of the Crown, there is the above-mentioned stipulation in Section 59: "The Queen may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent...."

The Governor-General is therefore a virtual dictator on behalf of the Crown, as an astonished Gough Whitlam and the nation discovered in 1975, over the question, lawfully enough, of "supply" (government appropriations).

The sacking of Whitlam was not the Crown's only blatant intervention into Australia's affairs, despite the "conventions". That same year, Queensland premier Joh Bjelke-Petersen tried to get the Queen to extend the term of the Queensland governor. She simply refused to assent. In a 3 March 2011 article in *The Australian*, constitutional lawyer Anne Twomey reported on similar subsequent actions by the Crown:

"Neville Wran [Premier of NSW, 1976-1986] was so alarmed at British involvement in state affairs that he proposed to break off links with Britain unilaterally. In 1979 he proposed the enactment of laws terminating Privy Council appeals from state courts and requiring the Queen to act on state advice in appointing state governors. The British foreign secretary, at the insistence of Buckingham Palace, sent a dispatch to the governor telling him the bills would have to be reserved for the Queen's assent and that he would advise her to refuse assent. The Privy Council bill had already been passed by both houses of NSW parliament with bipartisan support. It was quietly buried in the governor's desk drawer rather than being reserved and refused

assent. The other bill did not proceed. Most Australians would have been shocked to know that the British government was telling NSW what laws it could or could not pass in 1979. But the Australian people were not told. It was all too embarrassing."

Phony Sovereignty

The 1986 Australia Acts passed by the UK Parliament and the Australian Federal and State Parliaments supposedly transformed Australia into a sovereign nation-state. In fact, they were only window-dressing for the credulous, and confirmed precisely the opposite: that the Queen of the United Kingdom is also the Queen of Australia, and that she still holds all the dictatorial powers granted her in the Australian Constitution of 1901. With typical British deceitfulness, the *Australia Act 1986* did little more than to set a precedent for amending the Constitution, thus opening the door for a future push to enshrine such manipulated British imperial issues as the sanctity of Aboriginal "lands rights" in a future edition.

In 1991, the Constitutional Centenary Foundation (CCF) was established. It is composed of "all the Queen's horses and all the Queen's men", with the avowed goal of turning Australia into a "constitutional republic". The CCF's founding chairman, Sir Ninian Stephen, had been the Queen's Governor-General and was still a member of her Privy Council, and its funding was provided by pillars of the British financial establishment such as Rio Tinto, in which the Queen herself was the leading private shareholder.

After their preliminary drum-beating, in 1995 Prime Minister Paul Keating, who a decade before had deregulated Australia's financial system on the City of London-mandated model, duly demanded that Australia become a "constitutional republic" by 1 January 2001. Her Majesty's CCF boys also dominated the Constitutional Convention, held 2-13 February 1998. This "Con Con" was chaired by Ian Sinclair, the Queen's ranking Privy Councillor in Australia (and later founding chairman of the Murray-Dar-

ling Basin Commission, established to shut down the MDB), while the Australian Republican Movement (ARM), which had officially organised the Con Con, was led by merchant banker Malcolm Turnbull—later, as Liberal Party leader, to lead the charge for a carbon tax, until being overthrown by popular hatred.

Her Majesty's Con Con demanded that a preamble be drafted for the new Constitution, which would specify, among other things, "acknowledgement of the original occupancy and custodianship of Australia by Ab-



Prime Minister Gough Whitlam: (left centre) was sacked by the Queen in 1975.

original peoples and Torres Strait Islanders" [the basis for "land rights"]; and "affirmation of respect for our unique land and the environment", as demanded by Prince Philip's ACF.

In a referendum on 6 November 1999, Australians overwhelmingly voted down the Con Con sham, which had proposed a President as head of state to replace the Queen and her Governor-General, but with the proviso that the President should not be popularly elected, but merely appointed by the Prime Minister, thus preserving "responsible government". Former Independent Member of Parliament Phil Cleary, a leader of the "Real Republic" movement, voiced the national sentiment: "What they are offering is not a republic, it's an oligarchy. I want a real republic, they want a phony republic. Well, bugger 'em!" The notorious Green Fascist Prince Charles has continued to crusade—even insolently demand—of Australia's political and business leaders that Australia become a "republic".

The Queen's Privy Council

The dictatorial powers of the Queen are usually exercised by the "Queen-in-Council", meaning the Queen together with her Privy Council. The latter is the shadowy, secretive, but all-powerful administrative ruling body of the Empire.

Australians got a taste of the Privy Council when it overturned Prime Minister Ben Chifley's plans to nationalise the Australian banking system in order to continue the credit system established during World War II, which had served the task of industrialising Australia overnight and contributed mightily to winning the war in the Pacific. Chifley's legislation was passed by both houses of Parliament, but the Privy Council threw it out—a disaster for which we have suffered ever since.

The Privy Council is no longer formally the highest court of appeal for Australia, but given that the Queen rules an empire, and Australia is a mere colony in that empire and she is the Queen of Australia, it is in fact the ruling body of Australia as well, deciding and establishing fundamental issues of ruling policy such as the orchestration and spread of Green Fascism. The Privy Council far outranks the clown show known as the Australian Federal Parliament, which usually simply does as ordered.

In the 1980s Gerald Reaveley James, chairman of the leading British ammunition and weapons manufacturer Astra Holdings, complained bit-

terly that his company had been taken over and broken up by the British Intelligence Services, MI5 and MI6. By virtue of his occupation, James had had great experience of how the British Empire really functions, as opposed to the fairy stories about "Parliamentary rule" or the Queen's figurehead role as a "constitutional monarch", and so forth. In a 1996 book called *In the Public Interest* and the paper quoted here, "My experiences, the Scott Inquiry, the British Legal System", James sketched the power structure of the real British Empire:

"It has also been clearly demonstrated that Parliament has no control or knowledge of events and that a vast apparatus of permanent unelected Government exists. This permanent Government consists of senior civil servants, intelligence and security officers, key figures in certain city and financial institutions (including Lloyds of London), key industrialists and directors of major monopolistic companies, senior politicians. The Lord Chancellors Office which is responsible for the appointment of Judges, Clerks of the House of Commons select Committees and approval of Chairmen of such committees and the approval of the Queen's Counsel, holds a total control of the legal administrative framework and has strong connections to the security and intelligence services. ... The armed forces ... swear their allegiance to the Monarch not to Parliament as

do Judges and the Intelligence and security services—the latter are totally unaccountable as is the Lord Chancellors' office, which controls Courts and Judges".

The ultimate coordinating body for this vast apparatus, James concluded, is the Privy Council of the Crown.

No other conclusion were possible: the Privy Council is indeed the formal administrative ruling body of the British Empire, through which the Sovereign exercises his or her dictatorial Prerogative Powers. It is composed of some 600 individuals, with representatives from all branches of the British oligarchy, including: Peers from the House of Lords, the Prime Minister, the Law Lords, all cabinet officers, leaders of the Loyal Opposition in Parliament, prominent individuals in the City of London, and leading members of the established Anglican Communion, the state church headed by the monarch. Once sworn, a member is in for life, and is sworn to perpetual secrecy regarding any Privy Council matters, which cover virtually everything.

The Crown-in-Council

The Privy Council began in the wake of the Venetian-coordinated Norman pillage of Saxon England in 1066, when only the most trusted retainers were allowed to approach the sovereign when he was seated on the commode: hence the Council's name. It underwent various transformations



Benjamin Franklin was "summoned" to appear before the Privy Council in 1774 to discuss a petition by the colony of Massachusetts. He was so disgusted that he refused to wear the same clothes again.

over the centuries, emerging in its modern form under King George I (ruled 1714-27).

While the members of the Privy Council constitute the administrative apparatus of the Empire, it is, in effect, a subset of a higher level of power besides the Crown, the complex of great oligarchical families which have wielded power in the Empire for centuries. They require no formal structure or elaborate rules of secrecy to wield that power.

In addition to the Royals, these powerful people include titled oligarchs such as the Dukes, Marquesses, Earls, Viscounts, Bishops, and Barons. The more exalted of these

carry the title "Right Honourable", as do all Privy Councillors. Most of these aristocrats are grouped into the elite orders such as the Royal Orders of the Garter, of the Thistle, of the Bath, and of St. Michael and St. George, into which selected colonials may also be inducted, as were Sir Garfield Barwick and Sir John Kerr, (the two toadies who oversaw the sacking of Whitlam) into the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

The monarch functions as the "Crown-in-Council". The order of precedence in the Privy Council begins with the Queen, then Prince Philip, then Prince Charles, followed by the top Anglican prelate the Arch-