

only after Attorney General Sam Silken, an appointee of Callaghan and Labor Party Member of Parliament, had refused to interfere with the postal union campaign "in the public interest." The court, calling upon Silken to explain why he had not halted the boycott organizing, declared that "Political reasons are not necessarily good legal reasons," a hint of the underlying constitutional issue involved: Who is the final arbiter of the law, the courts or Parliament? (With broad support from Parliament, Silken insists that he is answerable only to Parliament, not the courts, and charges that the court has exceeded its authority, and has no business inquiring into the grounds of a decision for which he is accountable by English traditions only to Parliament.)

The court notably refused to investigate the NAF, whose intelligence agency origins and nature are not obscure, and which has been catapulted into national prominence by the case. Its decision, which implies a fundamental change in Britain's uncodified constitution, befits an operation which amounts to a treasonous conspiracy against the British government directed from the U.S. side of the Atlantic.

The NAF is tied closely to David Rockefeller's New York Council on Foreign Relations, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, and the intelligence-linked underside of the Tory party. The NAF shares personnel and policies with the London Institute for the Study of Conflict, the agency which has stage-managed every "red-scare" in Britain for the last three years. The Institute's director, CIA agent Brian Crozier, was identified by the Soviet daily *Izvestia* in November, 1976 as co-ordinator of Forum World Features, used by the CIA until 1968 as an "instrument...in the struggle against Communist propaganda." Robert Moss, who is now the ringleader of the National Association for Freedom, worked as a correspondent for Forum World Features, and specializes in terrorism and Third World destabilization — a fact revealed by both *Literaturnaya Gazeta* and, more recently, the *Manchester Guardian*. Moss is a top policy advisor to British Conservative Party chairman Margaret Thatcher, according to the *Guardian*. Moss, also editor of the London *Economist's* confidential weekly "Foreign Report" has recently authored "Chile's Marxist Experiment" — reportedly for the CIA.

Although the NAF vigorously denies connections to the Tory Party, its directors include Sir Keith Joseph, (Mrs. Thatcher's "right hand man"), Tory education spokesman Rhodes Boyson, and Conservative M.P. Ian Sproat,

who recently alleged that the Labour Party had been infiltrated by "crypto-Communists and fifth columnists."

Mrs. Thatcher herself — a member of the Bilderberger group carefully groomed by the Rockefellers' Council on Foreign Relations to take over Callaghan's job — is not above putting in an appearance at NAF functions, as recently when the guest of honor was Soviet dissident Vladimir Bukovsky. Right wing sources in the U.S. have affirmed that the "human rights" issue now being centered around Bukovsky in Britain could also easily be used to compromise Callaghan's fight for improved East-West relations on the basis of expanded trade and economic cooperation, in conjunction with the Carter administration confrontation policies which give added clout to the Tories' anti-Sovietism.

Callaghan's vulnerability to Cyrus Vance's destabilization attempts was revealed this week when, just after he had outlined British Government thinking on South Africa to visiting Trilateral Commission emissary Walter Mondale, eight bombs rocked through London's central shopping district — the work of the Rockefellers' Interpol terrorists. Just last week, British fascist Enoch Powell was trotted out again to give, according to the press, his "most startling and chilling prognosis yet" on the imminence of race war in Britain. Powell, now a member of Parliament from Ulster, has been inciting British workers to fight each other for years. This time, he said, all that was needed was a "few thugs, a few shots, a few bombs at the right place and time — and that is enough for disproportionate consequences to follow."

The Labour Party and the trade unions have already taken steps against such a possibility. Trade union leader Jack Jones, uncharacteristically coming right to the point, warned that Britain nearly faced a right-wing coup two years ago, and the same people "are still around." The press was full of "colonel this and captain that," recalled Jones. "Around the top echelons of society there was quite a lot of loose talking and quite a degree of undemocratic talk." In a warning to Callaghan not to hesitate in pushing forward with his policies for growth and economic stability, Jones noted that Britain had averted a coup two years ago only due to "progressive management" and the solid alliance between the Labour Party and the trade unions. Callaghan's Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland has similarly urged the press to devote more attention to exposing the swing toward right-wing extremism in the Tory Party.

Gov't. Gives Industrial Strategy Concrete Direction

Describing their proposals as "frankly experimental," British Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey and Industry Secretary Eric Varley laid before members of the National Economic Development Council during their meeting Feb. 2 proposals to boost British exports by as much as £36 billion by 1980. The proposals, which are being seen as the first concrete implementation of the

government's much-discussed industrial strategy, focus on the importance of government-sponsored development of five key sectors of British industry for sparking a general recovery of the economy.

Held in the context of successive buoyant economic announcements, including a balance of trade surplus, a 75 per cent increase in the reserves in the last month, and

the continuous fall in interest rates, the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) meeting, chaired by Prime Minister James Callaghan, met with the purpose of extending these first signs of recovery throughout British industry.

The government's report to the NEDC clearly reflected the government's intention to spearhead economic recovery by planned intervention into critical industrial sectors. Named for immediate attention during Wednesday's meeting were industrial engines, construction equipment, office machinery, electronic components and domestic electrical appliances.

According to the government's report, these sectors have been chosen because they are "part of the mechanical and electrical engineering industries whose performance is central to increasing our overseas trade. Second, these sectors are among the world leaders in their markets or have expressed themselves as confident of their ability to make a very significant improvement in their market performance. Third, these are areas where the instruments of industrial policy available to the Government can contribute most effectively to the achievement of sectoral objectives."

Areas in which the government will now be concentrating include "assistance to exports (involving the Export Credits Guarantee Department, the British Overseas Trade Board and the provision of finance generally), scope for industrial restructuring and assistance to new product development."

Major responsibility for implementing the government's industrial strategy is being given to the National Enterprise Board to undertake discussions with targetted companies on future investment and organizational plans. The NEB was formed in 1975 with powers to buy up troubled industries and provide financial assistance to firms considered to be critical for national economic health.

Only this week the NEB took a major step towards

revolutionizing Britain's computer industry by creating INSAC Data Systems, a government-sponsored consortium that would promote exports and product development for the industry. In exchange for 25 percent ownership by the NEB, selected British computer firms (still to be named) would appoint members to INSAC's board of directors to jointly plan its policies.

A critical part of the government's overall strategy is its energy policy, dominated by the important role the development of the North Sea plays in returning the country to a payments surplus by the early 1980s. Speaking this week, Energy Minister Tony Benn stressed that Britain would "take a page out of OPEC's book" and use the revenues from the North Sea — estimated to total £3.4 billion a year in the early 1980s—to boost industrial investment.

Benn's pledge that the government has "taken powers to ensure that every field is fully exploited" was made obvious by the announcement this week that the British National Oil Corporation (BNOC) would become actual operators in the North Sea for the first time following the new round of licenses to be announced early next week. Further, Chevron oil, developer of the Ninian Field (third largest in the North Sea), in which BNOC has a 20 percent stake, announced a major investment drive to develop the field's full capacity.

Most important to the government's energy drive, was British Petroleum's announcement this week that it was doubling its previous investment allocation for the next five years to £2.7 billion, to be used in both North Sea exploration and construction of increased chemical and refining capacity on the mainland. David Steel, chairman of British Petroleum, whose shares are 61 percent owned by the British government, stressed that the company's investment program "will make a major contribution not only locally in terms of jobs, but also to the health and continuing development of the national economy."