

# Britain dons the imperial mantle again

The elevation of Oxford-educated "grocer's daughter," Margaret Thatcher to the position of British Prime Minister has nothing to do with domestic British politics per se. The British election campaign—hailed by U.S. press commentators who quietly wished that U.S. elections could be so quick and painless—is the cover for a long-planned policy shift by Britain's oligarchical factions to maintain their control over global strategic developments by launching a drive toward an immediate geopolitical showdown with the Soviet Union.

Thatcher's government has been assigned the task of maintaining the world rule of the British oligarchy and its continental supporters such as Austrian pretender Otto von Hapsburg and his Pan European Union (PEU), through a return to the imperialist strategy of the Churchill era. Thatcher herself hinted at this design when she topped her 3,000-mile campaign tour with a visit to Winston Churchill III's election district. Appearing with the late Prime Minister's grandson, the "Iron Lady" promised to carry out the earlier Churchill's war-making strategy "just as Churchill had the job of turning this nation from Socialism to Conservative freedom and prosperity." Votes for her would be votes for a return to Churchill's ideological vision and for a "return to the policies and economics of the free world," Thatcher told her enthusiastic audience.

British strategy to draw Europe into the battlefield against the Soviet Union was outlined by one of Thatcher's key public relations spokesmen, Deputy Editor of the London *Daily Telegraph*, Reginald Steed. Steed was guest of honor at a gathering of Hapsburg's Pan European Congress held in Wiesbaden, West Germany on April 28. There he brought the rag-tag crowd of tattered and would-be aristocrats to its feet with cheers for Thatcher and the prospect of increased influence for the European Black nobility under her tenure.

The Pan European Union's provocative program, as laid out by Steed calls for "liberating" the populations of the eastern European socialist countries which lie trapped behind what Churchill referred to as the Iron Curtain, and unleashing Western Europe's

"regional ethnic minorities," whose terrorist potential would then be directed against both the Warsaw Pact and the central European governments.

To accomplish this "free Europe needs a really strong and determined NATO...only under the conditions and guidance of a strong, NATO-supported free Europe can we influence the eastern, imprisoned part of Europe..." Steed effused. He elaborated further on the Tory policy for allying with Peking to provoke the Soviet Union into a war posture which would necessitate a pre-emptive strike by NATO forces. "China is moving onto the scene," said Steed, "and is facing the Russians on the Eastern flank.... The Russians' biggest historical nightmare has become a reality and we in the West have to move skillfully and carefully to exploit this process."

To give teeth to PEU crowd call for the stationing of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. "If we can keep our nerves sound as we militarily strengthen free Western Europe, we will be able to counter Soviet intimidation threats against Western European governments," said Steed.

In an interview with *Time* magazine, Thatcher outlined her own plans for new weapons which would put Britain back in the nuclear arms race and her hopes that the U.S. would press ahead with the production of the controversial neutron bomb to "safeguard Europe." "I'm very much for three deterrents," Thatcher told *Time*. "American, ours and the French. It's very much better than one." Thatcher added that Carter "did not get the view in Europe he was asking for" during the neutron bomb flop. "I think it's a great pity."

Under the Thatcher regime, the Anglo-American "special relationship" will be given a new twist. As one spokesman for the International Mont Pelerin Society confirmed, the problem with James Callaghan was that he "reinforced the worst tendencies in Jimmy Carter." Thatcher, according to British sources also thought that Callaghan acted too much "like Carter's poodle." Maggie wants things the other way around and will jerk the "dumb giant" U.S. to heel on a British leash through such Anglophilic points of control as the Zionist lobby and the interconnected free enterprise

movement of the Mont Pelerin Society and the Heritage Foundation.

Three of Thatcher's Cabinet appointees are members of the Mont Pelerin Society's international organization and several of her key advisors are drawn from its British affiliate, the St. James Society. Together they will "instruct" Thatcher on the best methods of dismantling British industry and destroying any trade union resistance. Another Thatcher confidante, Heritage Foundation consultant Robert Moss, has written a book on the success of Chile's fascist experience, slated to be used as an example for Europe.

This is the second prong of the monarchy's "grand design": an accelerated thrust toward "controlled disintegration" of the European economies as laid out by Fred Hirsch, late editor of the London *Economist* in a book commissioned for the New York Council on Foreign Relations. Hirsch's first book, *Limits to Growth*, is reported to be the favorite of Thatcher's economic advisor, William Waldegrave. Waldegrave's sister, Lady Susan Hussey is a Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen.

To achieve the objective of dismantling the European economies, the British have slated as their top priority the replacement of the Franco-German alliance which now effectively rules Europe with a triumvirate including Great Britain. Brussels sources predict that Britain will become a full member of the EMS by no later than the end of 1979. This policy thrust—which was recommended by the Royal Institute for International Affairs last November—will force a dilution of the EMS's primary goal of extending low-interest credits for Third World development. As well, it will ensure that the EMS becomes nothing more than a NATO-controlled version of the International Monetary Fund.

According to the *International Herald Tribune's* columnist Paul Lewis, the "establishment of informal political alliances between Britain, France and West Germany as Europe's three most powerful countries will lead in time to the emergence of new defense links between them." This runs contrary to the stated aims of the EMS founders, West German Chancellor Schmidt and French President Giscard d'Estaing who have put into effect a framework for peace from the "Atlantic to the Urals" based on cooperation in economic development between Europe and the Soviet Union.

Schmidt became the first European leader to meet Thatcher personally when he flew to London for a two-day visit beginning May 10. Reports circulating in Washington before the meeting occurred suggested that this encounter would resemble "Jaws Three" as Thatcher and Schmidt's views on Europe's future clashed.

—Marla Minnicino

## Thatcher's cabinet: a page

Five barons, three earls, two viscounts, and a baroness will be among those making policy for Britain's new Prime Minister. When Thatcher murmured demurely: "It is the greatest honor for a British subject to serve the Queen" upon being asked to form a government, she was bowing to the fact that her reign as Britain's head of state is intended as little more than the "public" end of the British aristocracy's policy proclamations.

This situation is unprecedented in modern history and harks back to the days when British kings and queens ruled without such plebeian trappings as parliamentary democracy. Thatcher's government has been assigned the task of maintaining the world rule of the British oligarchy and its international supporters from the Pan-European Union of Otto von Hapsburg to the Royal Family's economic disciples in the Mont Pelerin Society. Between them, these groups promote the proper mix of "free enterprise" and "ethnic nationalism" designed to retard Europe's prospects for peace and economic development and plunge the continent into a replay of Winston Churchill's confrontationist policies of the 1950s.

The Cabinet, which is heavily weighted toward the old landholding barons and banking families of Britain, also contains at least three members of the Mont Pelerin Society. Thatcher's immediate circle of advisors is drawn from think tanks such as the Institute for Economic Affairs and the Center for Policy Studies which specialize in Tory-imperialist printouts, and the newly formed St. James Society (the British affiliate of the Mont Pelerin Society).

William Waldegrave, another intimate of Mrs. Thatcher, has been seconded directly from the Queen's bed chamber, as it were. Waldegrave is the heir of the fifth Earl Waldegrave, whose daughters are the Queen's ladies-in-waiting and whose cousins are equerries to the Royal Family's horses. Baron Strathcona, Waldegrave's brother-in-law, has been appointed second-in-command as Thatcher's Ministry of Defense. His other sister's husband, Marmaduke Hussey is executive editor of the *London Times*.

Thatcher's other confidants, Robert Moss of the *Daily Telegraph* and Dudley Fishburn of the *Economist*

## from Burke's peerage

Intelligence Unit, will ensure that the monarchy's foreign policy line is imbibed by the British population as well as by policy-makers throughout the world.

### **Her Majesty's Cabinet**

**Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary:** Hereditary baron whose wife's family, the Colvilles of Culross and Clydemuir, run most of Scottish banking and have provided the Queen's Bodyguards for Scotland. On the board of Barclay's Bank and Rio Tinto Zinc, he served as First Lord of the Admiralty and Minister of Defense in previous Tory governments.

**Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer:** Member of the Mont Pelerin Society, chairman of the Bow Group (right-wing Tory club) and editor of its publication, *Crossbow*. A director of Sun Alliance (insurance) Ltd., a lawyer, and Cambridge scholar, he is a former spokesman on economic affairs.

**Keith Joseph, Minister of Industry:** Mont Pelerin Society member and the founder and chairman (with Margaret Thatcher) of the Tory think tank, the Center for Policy Studies, which has published such tracts as "Why Britain Needs a Free Market Economy." The economic eminence grise of the Conservative Party and Thatcher's tutor on such matters, he is a proponent of such anti-labor policies as abolition of picketing rights and banning the closed shop.

**William Whitelaw, Home Secretary:** Deputy leader of the Tory Party, a Cumbrain landowner, and head of the Northern Ireland office when direct rule from Westminster was imposed. He sanctioned British Intelligence activities and military operations in the province which led to cold-blooded massacres of the Irish Catholic population. He favors controls on non-white immigrants to Britain and plans to give law and order top priority.

**Francis Pym, Secretary of State for Defense:** Wants to bring Europe and the U.S. into efforts to upgrade the West's defense capabilities. He thinks a 3 percent

increase in military spending pledged to NATO last fall is not enough.

**Baron Strathcona, Minister of State, Department of Defense:** Son-in-law of Earl Waldegrave (member of the Prince's Council, Duchy of Cornwall), and son of the fourth Baron Strathcona and Mont Royal (Lord-in-Waiting to the Queen).

**Lord Hailsham (Quinton McGarel Hogg), Lord Chancellor:** First Lord of the Admiralty, Under Secretary for Air, Lord Privy Seal and Minister for Science and Technology in previous Tory administrations. He is a baron and a life peer.

**Lord Soames, leader of the House of Lords:** Negotiated Britain's entry into the EEC under Heath and was the British Ambassador to France and Vice President of the EEC. The son-in-law of Winston Churchill, he is now with N.M. Rothschild and Sons.

**John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade:** Managing Director, S.G. Warburg, 1963-66.

**John Biffen, Chief Secretary of the Treasury:** Mont Pelerin Society member and a former disciple of fascist theoretician Enoch Powell. He was with the *Economist* Intelligence Unit in the 1960s.

**Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Agriculture:** The Walker in the City of London firm, Slater, Walker Securities.

Other noblemen (and women) in the government:

**Earl of Gowrie, Minister of State, Department of Employment**

**Earl of Mansfield, Minister of State, Scottish Office**  
**Lord Elton, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Northern Ireland Office**

**Lord Belstead, Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Home Office**

**Baroness Young, Minister of State, Education Ministry**  
**Earl Ferrers, Minister of State, Agriculture Ministry**

## The world reacts to the 'Iron Lady'

*The following is a grid of selected press and other comments—both pro and con—on the election of Margaret Thatcher to the post of Her Majesty's Prime Minister.*

**International Herald Tribune, "Europeans Expecting Policy Shift," by Paul Lewis, May 5-6:** "The Conservative Party's victory in yesterday's British general election is likely to lead to a far-reaching, although gradual shift in political relations within Western Europe that will have important implications for the United States...."

Thatcher's government will try to play a more active and constructive role in the Continent's affairs.... An improvement in the tone of Britain's relations with Europe will in time lead a Conservative government to become the third member of the present informal French-German alliance, which effectively dominates European political affairs. ... The gradual emergence of an informal political alliance between Britain, France, and Germany as Europe's three most powerful countries will lead in time to the emergence of new defense links between them that reflect Europe's concern at the Soviet military buildup and its doubts about the Carter Administration's true commitment to NATO...."

**International Herald Tribune, "Mrs. Thatcher's First Move," OpEd by Anthony Lewis, May 8:** "There has been some U.S. concern that a British government under Margaret Thatcher would raise problems for U.S. foreign policy. ... With one move, Thatcher has eased those fears. Her choice of Lord Carrington as Foreign Secretary ensures that the close Anglo-American cooperation of the last few years will continue. Specifically, it could encourage joint new policies in southern Africa.

"...The fact that he is that rarity in contemporary British politics, a hereditary peer, probably makes him less suspect in terms of political ambition...."

**Franz Joseph Strauss, Minister-President of Bavaria and head of the West German Christian Social Union (CSU):** Strauss cabled his congratulations to Thatcher on her "splendid election success," calling it "a decisive

step in our common struggle against socialist totalitarianism" and "the dawn of a new era of European Conservatism" which would be able to counter Soviet domination.

**Helmut Kohl, head of the West German Christian Democratic Union:** Kohl said that the Conservative victory would "undermine the great hopes of European socialists" and boost his own party's June 10 European Parliamentary elections.

**Le Figaro, article by Paul-Marie de la Gorce, May 5-6:** "During her electoral campaign, (Thatcher) called for a kind of hardening of English foreign policy. She would more clearly support the present Rhodesian regime, would raise her voice vis-à-vis the Soviet Union, and would undertake a rapprochement with Peking against Moscow. ... If she really wants to follow this path, she will not get far. The entirety of the Third World and even most of the European countries would be hostile, and the United States would certainly not allow relations between the Atlantic camp and the East evolve other than under their own direction...."

**Wall Street Journal, editorial, May 7:** "Thatcher's will to install labor reforms... to reduce union anarchy... workers want more but there isn't any more. ... If she succeeds, the consequences will be felt well beyond Britain's shores, not least in the U.S."

**Wall Street Journal, "Thinking Things Over: The Lady is for Burning?" by Vermont Royster, May 9:** "...The question is whether Margaret Thatcher... can now govern the country. Even, in fact, whether the country is governable at all.

"And that in turn depends on whether Mrs. Thatcher can do what no British Prime Minister has succeeded in doing since World War II: curb the power, of the trade unions. ..."

**Soviet television commentary by Valentin Zorin, May 4:** "Hardline statements are one thing; a political course in conditions of political realities and within the international balance of forces is quite another. Time will tell whether the line adopted by the Government will fit in with the demands of the moment. Any neglect of an improvement of the economic situation, detente and international cooperation will be fraught with further difficulties for Britain."

**Rude Pravo, the Czechoslovak Communist Party daily:** "The election has taken Britain 'out of the frying pan and into the fire.'" It warned that "the clock of our era is set at detente."