

# Freemasonic intrigue and the British 'party of treason' in France

by Mark Burdman

A news item in the French weekly *L'Événement du Jeudi* in early February, provided a rare insight into how the British monarchy corrupts some of the leading institutions in France. It seems that some unusual eruptions have been occurring at the highest echelons of Freemasonry in France, including the resignation of two top officials, reportedly under pressure from British freemasonic circles.

The article also revealed one of the vehicles through which the British and their collaborators in France have promoted a pro-Serbian policy in former Yugoslavia. At the same time, it provided an enticing lead into some of the factors that may have been involved in the disgraceful and unprecedented ruling by France's Constitutional Council, to deny "matching funds" to the campaign of Presidential candidate Jacques Cheminade, an associate of Lyndon LaRouche, in 1995.

*L'Événement du Jeudi* journalist Pascal Krop reported that the National French Grand Lodge (GLNF), one of the key branches of French Freemasonry, is so closely linked to the powerful United Grand Lodge of England, that "it suffered for a long time, in France, from the reputation of being nothing but the creature of 'Perfidious Albion.'" The magazine reported that the number-two and -three in the GLNF hierarchy, French Senate Vice President Etienne Dailly and Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, had resigned from their posts. Alexander, so the account went, resigned under pressure from his British friends, declaring: "My privileged relations with officials of the United Grand Lodge of England, have exposed me to their critical remarks and to their severe judgment concerning the state of our order."

The scandals center, particularly, around members of the GLNF's "Lodge of Silence." All those named in the article as involved in scandals, including Judge Maréchal and Didier Schuller, are close associates of former Interior Minister Charles Pasqua. It was the corrupt activities of these individuals, that provoked the downfall of Pasqua prior to the 1995 Presidential elections, and also helped undermine the Presidential ambitions of then-Prime Minister Edouard Balladur.

The appearance of the *L'Événement du Jeudi* story brought swift reactions from Freemasonry's spokesmen. The

head of the United Grand Lodge of England is the Duke of Kent, a cousin of Royal Consort Prince Philip. When contacted by *EIR*, the Duke of Kent's spokesman, Cmdr. Michael Higham, already had the Krop piece on his desk. He insisted that there had been no British interference whatsoever into the affairs of the GLNF, and that the matter was strictly an internal affair of the French lodge. When the GLNF was contacted, a spokeswoman angrily attacked the story as "a lie and an amalgam," but fully confirmed that something was amiss inside the Grand Lodge's structure. While insisting that Prince Alexander still held his position, she sneered that Dailly had not resigned, but had been "dismissed," for reasons she refused to specify. She avowed that relations with the United Grand Lodge in London were "more than friendly, that is, fraternal." She then terminated the discussion.

## Dailly and the stench of Mitterrand

This is more than just a matter of "freemasonic intrigue" as such. French politics is, admittedly, tainted by the significant percentage of prominent personalities who mediate their relation to public life through freemasonic bonds, whether as members of the GLNF, the Grand Orient, the Grand Loge de France (GLF), or other "rites." That, in itself, is a complicated question, which has been the subject of several books. But the case here, has immediate relevance to a number of sensitive issues. Whatever Dailly did or didn't do, the very fact that he would have reached such a high position in the GLNF, and that he achieves notoriety amidst an aura of corruption and scandal, tells a lot about how French institutions are perverted by the British, utilizing assets within the French elites who evidently have less loyalty to their own country, than they do to the British Crown.

Dailly is also a leading member of the UDF party, headed by former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing. He has long-standing connections to murky British interests. In 1981, Dailly was brought onto the board of directors of Générale Occidentale, the holding company for the financial empire of Anglo-French wheeler-dealer Sir James Goldsmith. Over the past years, Goldsmith has emerged as one of the more sinister manipulators of political events, not only in Britain and

France, but also in the United States, Poland, and other countries.

In 1995, Dailly was appointed a member of France's Constitutional Council, a body of nine individuals that has extraordinary powers. The Constitutional Council was originally established by President Charles de Gaulle, who was concerned with strengthening the institutions of French *national sovereignty*, and thought of the council as a means of ensuring the integrity of the institutions of the French State. It is the highest court in the nation, but there is no recourse to appeal its decisions. In recent years, the council has taken on an ominous character. Former Culture Minister Jack Lang has likened it to the "black chamber of Louis XV," where the 18th-century king plotted dirty operations against his enemies.

Dailly came into the Constitutional Council at about the same time as its current president, former French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas. Dumas's appointment to this powerful position is itself an extraordinary event in recent French political-juridical history. He was appointed by the late President François Mitterrand, in one of Mitterrand's last acts as President. This was a favor, by Mitterrand, to his closest friend and political ally of several decades.

Dumas, like Mitterrand, is an Anglophile and close acquaintance of the George Bush crowd, a relationship that became closer during the Persian Gulf war. In autumn 1995, both Mitterrand and Dumas made pilgrimages to the United States to meet with Bush and others. Mitterrand, near death, travelled to Colorado Springs in October, "out of friendship with George Bush," as he put it. He attended an Oct. 8-9 conference, together with Bush, former British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, former Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachov, and others, while Dumas went to Houston, Texas, in November, for a strategy conference sponsored by Bush's secretary of state and close buddy James Baker III.

Coincidence or not, it was in this period, on Oct. 11, 1995, that the Constitutional Council headed by Dumas made a decision, of a type *never before made in France*, to deny Jacques Cheminade "matching funds," putting forward obscure technical arguments to justify this decision.

### **The GLNF and the 'Venetian Party'**

Dailly's high-level position in the GLNF helps us put a "British signature" on such operations. As noted, the GLNF is known as the "Anglo-Saxon" branch of French Freemasonry. It is recognized by the United Grand Lodge of England as its "fraternal" freemasonic branch in France, the only one representing the "Scottish Rite" of Freemasonry in France.

The GLNF was formally launched, in its present form, in 1913, on the eve of World War I, largely through the efforts of Britain's Lord Amphill. Around the turn of the century, Amphill had been acting British viceroy in India, a powerful position in the British Empire. In 1913, in his capacity as United Grand Lodge grand master, he called for the activation

of a freemasonry of the Scottish Rite in France. The GLNF, launched in 1910 by Edouard de Ribaucourt, decided in 1913, in response to Amphill's appeal, to associate with the British rather than with a competing Swiss freemasonic branch.

In arranging this link, Amphill utilized the services of a lodge of French citizens based in Britain, the Entente Cordiale Lodge. The Entente Cordiale was the strategic accord reached between Britain and France in the years preceding World War I, and is synonymous with the notion of a French strategic capitulation to its historical British adversary. The Entente Cordiale Lodge existed before the Entente Cordiale as such was concretized, and was obviously a crucial channel for bringing about that pre-World War I strategic link.

When the GLNF was reestablished after World War II, British operations run through it became so notorious, that the son of de Ribaucourt quit the GLNF in 1959, angrily claiming that it had become a front for the British Secret Intelligence Service (SIS).

Over the years, one crucial liaison between the Duke of Kent and the GLNF has been Britain's Cadogan clan. Family scion Lord Cadogan represented the Duke of Kent in at least one investiture of a GLNF grand master in the post-World War II period. The Cadogans are at the core in Britain of what is known as the "Venetian Party." Their rise as a family is integrally tied up in wars against France. The first Lord Cadogan was a close ally of Winston Churchill's ancestor, the Duke of Marlborough, serving as Marlborough's intelligence officer in a number of military campaigns against the French in the early 18th century. In the next century, family links were close to the first Duke of Wellington, a key figure in the wars against Napoleon. The Cadogans' role as the British monarchy's liaison to the GLNF, tells much about the GLNF's function as the "party of British perfidy" inside France.

Sir Alexander Cadogan was one of the most important British diplomats in this century. He was, in 1914, British chargé d'affaires in Vienna, when the Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated. In 1938-46, he was the permanent undersecretary in the Foreign Office, with oversight over MI-6. According to the late U.S. historian John Costello, Sir Alexander Cadogan was a key handler of Sir Anthony Blunt, the official historian of the queen's paintings and a member of the Kim Philby-centered cell of British "triple agents," in dealings with the Soviet Union. According to historian Lord Hugh Thomas, Cadogan was "the most important official in Britain" in 1945-46. He was the author of the original version of the Atlantic Charter, and became Britain's first delegate to the United Nations. Neoimperialist historian John Charmley has identified Cadogan's key role, as an opponent of the anti-colonial foreign policy of U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in 1944-45.

### **Prince Alexander: the Greater Serbia card**

All of this has much to do with the Anglo-French axis in

favor of a Greater Serbia, which flourished particularly during the Mitterrand years. Prince Alexander of Yugoslavia, the GLNF's number-three, is of the Karageorgevic royal line. Living today in exile in France, Prince Alexander is a central figure in a support network for Greater Serbian geopolitical ambitions.

Should the British and certain French interests choose to activate a "monarchy card" for Serbia, to replace the current gangster clique in Belgrade, the Paris-based Alexander will play a key role. The formal claimant is the London-based Crown Prince Alexander, the grandson of King Alexander of Yugoslavia, who was assassinated in 1934, and son of Yugoslavia's last king, Peter. But the crown prince, despite his connections to the British Crown and to corrupted pro-British circles in Washington, blew his chances for ascending to the throne, when he was outflanked by Serbian strongman Slobodan Milosevic in power intrigues in late 1991.

The Paris-based Alexander is referred to by the Duke of Kent as "His Royal Highness." Balkans experts believe that the British and relevant French interests now prefer to play their "Serbia monarchy card" through him, rather than through the washed-up crown prince in London. The Paris-based Alexander's "claim" is that his father, Prince Paul, served as the prince-regent of Yugoslavia when the king was assassinated in 1934. Paul ruled until 1941. While overthrown by the British after making a deal with Hitler, and then interned by the British, Paul later became a raving Anglophile. He married into the Russian noble Demidov family, a fact of some relevance to Alexander's recent activities.

The clan of this Paris-based Alexander is very active in promoting the Greater Serbia cause. His relative, Tomislav, has highest-level connections among Russian right-wing nationalists of the "Third Rome," imperialist variety, and to corresponding factions in the Russian Orthodox Church. Since at least the early 1990s, Tomislav has been involved in efforts to revive a "Serbo-Russian Society." On Aug. 12, 1991, the London *Guardian* reported that, in a visit to Moscow, Tomislav had won Russian backing for the restoration of the monarchy in Belgrade. Soon before that, Tomislav's wife, the Sussex, U.K.-born Princess Lynda, had returned from Belgrade, where her royal party was cheered by crowds in the streets. Alexander's sister, Elizabeth, who lives in New York, is also a big organizer for Greater Serbian causes.

Alexander's wife is Maria Pia de Savoy, the eldest daughter of the late King Umberto II of Savoy, the claimant to the Italian throne. Alexander's brother-in-law is Robert Zellinger de Balkany, a leading figure in the French branch of the 1001 Nature Trust, the fundraising arm of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature.

When it is kept in mind that Roland Dumas, while serving as Mitterrand's foreign minister, was an outspoken defender of the Serbian cause, the dimensions of what is involved in *L'Événement du Jeudi's* freemasonic intrigue begin to become clear.

## Prince Philip fiddles, while monarchy bums

by Scott Thompson

His Royal Highness Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, visited the United States March 12-15, traveling to New York, Washington, D.C., and Palm Beach, Florida. According to an aide, this is Prince Philip's "swan song" as president of the World Wide Fund for Nature. He is scheduled to retire in June, to concentrate upon his Alliance of Religion and Conservation (ARC), which is seeking to transform nine major religions into worship of the Earth Mother goddess, Gaia.

But while the Royal Consort cavorted in the United States, all was not well with the House of Windsor.

Prince Philip's trip was an opportunity to pick up loot for his Duke of Edinburgh Award International Foundation (DEAIF), for "youth leadership." He spent more than two days in New York City raising money for DEAIF, at private breakfasts, a lunch at Sotheby's auction house, a reception at the New York Yacht Club, and private meetings with the officials of Lehman Brothers.

On March 14, he traveled to Washington, D.C., where he raised funds for the DEAIF's American counterpart, the Congressional Award Foundation. He lunched at the hilltop mansion of Arianna Huffington, the "copper-plated" airhead who runs a salon for Conservative Revolutionaries. Entry to the luncheon for 16 people cost \$20-75,000. That evening, after a reception at the British ambassador's residence, Philip pocketed more loot from a \$500-and-up-per-plate dinner at the Corcoran Gallery. Honorary co-chairmen of the dinner were the leaders of the House and Senate. Honorary chairmen included 30 ambassadors to the United States and 200 congressmen.

### Call to abolish the monarchy

Meanwhile, British Labour Party leader Anthony Wedgwood Benn informed *EIR* that he had reintroduced into the British Parliament a bill for abolition of the monarchy and the transformation of Britain into a constitutional republic. Benn said that he does not expect the bill to pass this time around, although a majority of British powerbrokers now favor some sort of reform, but that it will do so with the succession crisis upon the death of Queen Elizabeth II. The bill is an indication of the biggest brawl in centuries over the future of the British monarchy—just as Lyndon LaRouche predicted over a year