

# **Can the House of Windsor survive Diana's death?**

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*Diana, Princess of Wales (1961-97). (EIR cover photograph, September 12, 1997)*

# Can the House of Windsor survive Diana's death?

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Were Princess Diana, the Princess of Wales (1961-97), still alive today, she might have been passing a warm September weekend, in London or Paris, leafing through the Aug. 22, 1997 issue of *EIR*, headlined "Britain's 'Invisible' Empire Unleashes the Dogs of War."

This is not idle speculation. As you will learn in the pages that follow, between the end of 1994 and March 1997, the Princess of Wales, through her personal secretary, maintained an occasional correspondence with a representative of Lyndon LaRouche. She received, and acknowledged having personally reviewed, the Oct. 28, 1994 *EIR* special edition, titled "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor." Copies of that issue were made available to every member of the royal family. She, alone, chose to respond to the mailing with a personal reply—at a time when the London establishment was abuzz over the LaRouche journal's exposé of the "invisible hand" of the Windsors, behind the already hideous genocide in the Great Lakes region of Africa. *EIR*'s "Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" exposé, furthermore, was known to have been based upon crucial leads, provided by sources within the elite circles of the United Kingdom, which were then pursued by a team of *EIR* researchers in Europe and the United States. The fact that the *EIR* study had been sparked by "inside information," only added to the climate of hysteria around Buckingham Palace and the headquarters of Prince Philip's World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF).

Princess Diana later received a series of economic writings by Lyndon LaRouche, and other material pertaining to the tragic economic disintegration of Russia. In March 1997, she sent, through her private secretary, a second communiqué, expressing her gratitude for the material, and thanking the correspondent for his expression of support for her own efforts on several humanitarian fronts.

The Princess Diana whom one gets a glimpse of, through

this brief correspondence (see p. 212), was a very different person from the "glitteratti" personality portrayed in both the mainstream and tabloid media, throughout her short life. The fact that she chose to maintain a correspondence, albeit private, with a representative of the LaRouche political movement, following *EIR*'s publication of the most comprehensive exposé ever of the House of Windsor and the allied Club of the Isles, is certain to force many people around the world to give pause, and reassess their, perhaps, too glib views about the late princess. Her efforts on behalf of victims of war in Bosnia and Angola stood in contrast to the often-stated wish of her father-in-law, Prince Philip, that he be reincarnated "as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

## A complex factional struggle

Following the airing of a several-hour interview with a reporter from BBC Panorama, conducted on Nov. 19, 1995, the Princess of Wales emerged as a central figure in a controversy that is still unravelling, and that threatens to bring an end to the House of Windsor. In that interview, which was aired on Nov. 24, 1995, Princess Diana candidly stated that she doubted Prince Charles's qualifications to serve as monarch. The princess carefully chose her words, in response to the question, "Do you think the Prince of Wales will ever be king?"

"There was always conflict on that subject with him when we discussed it," she began, "and I understood that conflict, because it's a very demanding role, being Prince of Wales, but it's an equally more demanding role being king. And being Prince of Wales produces more freedom now, and being king would be a little bit more suffocating. And because I know the character, I would think that the top job, as I call it, would bring enormous limitations to him, and I

# Diana: Shame on the daily media

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

## Statement on Release of Letters

### Tragic and mysterious death

"Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" expose.

don't know whether he could adapt to that. Earlier in the same interview, Princess Diana had stated, "I'd like to be an ambassador for this country. I'd like to represent this country abroad."

Her Panorama interview helped spark a high-visibility brawl, within the ranks of the Club of the Isles, between shifting coalitions of pro-Windsor, anti-Windsor, pro-"republican," and "reform monarchy" factions.

News accounts at the time suggested that the circles of the former prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, had been courting the Princess of Wales as an ally in the drive to bring down Queen Elizabeth II. At the time of Princess Diana's BBC interview, the monarchy was already making preparations to dump the Tory Party and John Major, and replace them with Privy Counsellor Tony Blair, and his "New Labour Party," a fact that only further fueled the longstanding personality clash between Thatcher and the Queen.

The purpose of the Crown's orchestrated parliamentary shakeup was to take some of the heat off of the deeply discredited Windsors, and to put a more "Europe-friendly" face on the British regime, to better lure France, factions in Germany, and the Eurosocialist bureaucracy at the European Commission in Brussels, into a British-led alliance against the United States.

Those byzantine factional details aside, the climate in Britain at the moment that Diana made her broadcast against the Windsors, was being decidedly shaped by LaRouche's "Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" expose.

The death of Princess Diana, her friend Dodi al-Fayed, and their chauffeur, Henri Paul, in an automobile wreck in a

Sept. 4—We at *EIR* did serious soul-searching in the course of reaching the decision to publish the late Princess Diana's correspondence to my representative. On balance, we were persuaded, that these letters show, more simply and effectively than any other facts available to us, that Princess Diana was a far different person than that pack of hyenas known as the international daily news-media have, chiefly, painted her thus far.

We do not claim to know the whole picture; but, we know, that by publishing our particular piece of the puzzle called "Who was Diana?" we may be forcing public

Paris tunnel in the pre-dawn hours of Sunday, Aug. 31, 1997, remains very much a mystery as this issue of *EIR* goes to press. Virtually all of the details provided in the mass media must be considered suspect, at best.

There are seven "paparazzi" photographers under investigation by the French authorities for possible indictment on charges of involuntary manslaughter, failure to assist accident victims, and interference with the rescue effort.

Differing eyewitness accounts of the incident suggest the who may have cut in front of the Mercedes Benz, causing the crash. At least one eyewitness reported having heard what sounded like a gunshot, just before the crash. Reports that the chauffeur, Henri Paul, was intoxicated at the time of the crash, have been contradicted by family members and by people who saw him earlier in the evening. Paul was a highly trained and skilled professional driver, who had earlier been an Air Force pilot. As deputy security director of the al-Fayed owned Ritz Hotel, he was hardly a likely candidate to perish as a high-speed drunk driver. A fourth passenger in the car, one of al-Fayed's bodyguards, survived the crash, and is expected to live. It is still too early to determine whether he will be able to shed any further light on the incident.

While every media-reported detail about the tragic crash must be considered highly suspect for the time being, certain facts are clear.

In the weeks leading up to her death, Princess Diana had resumed her high-profile criticisms of the House of Windsor. Her blossoming love affair with Dodi al-Fayed was, itself, an outgrowth of the brawl around the monarchy. Dodi's father, Mohammed al-Fayed (a super-wealthy Egyptian business-

*(continued on next page)*

opinion to look for other missing pieces, too.

In a time when the British Commonwealth is conducting a spreading of Yoweri Museveni's campaign of holocaust throughout Africa, and leading figures of the U.S. Supreme Court demand prompt execution of defendants with probable, even clear evidence of innocence, on procedural grounds, securing justice for a very public, international figure, Princess Diana, may contribute to a climate in which, at last, there is justice for all, even in Africa, even exoneration of the innocent inside the United States.

man who has lived in England for over 30 years, but has never been granted a British passport) first came into contact with Diana's family, the Spencers, through their mutual battles against the Crown.

Throughout the early 1990s, Mohammed al-Fayed was in a running war with Tiny Rowland, the now-deposed chairman of Lonrho, over ownership of the House of Fraser, a London corporation that owns the famous Harrods department store. Rowland has long been associated with Africa-based, but London-controlled "private" Special Air Services (SAS) mercenary circles that have served as "discreet" death squads for the British establishment and the Crown. In the past year, Rowland's name surfaced in the context of the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, which is now believed to have been carried out by South African assassins linked to Lonrho's operations.

It is quite relevant that *EIR* played a prominent role, in the early 1990s, in exposing Tiny Rowland and Lonrho as leading elements within the dirtiest side of the British oligarchy. This *EIR* effort was well known to the al-Fayed family.

Clearly, the circumstances surrounding the death of Princess Diana are very suspicious, and assassination cannot be ruled out at this time. While many international media outlets have already published stories attributing the murder to the House of Windsor, there is as yet no direct evidence to prove this; and events in Britain suggest that the death of Princess Diana may indeed hasten the fall of the House of Windsor. Enemies of the Windsors may have possessed even stronger motives than the Royals for eliminating the princess.

History books will certainly look back upon the death of Princess Diana as Britain's equivalent of the Kennedy assassination. Yet, historical hindsight shows that none of the details about the Kennedy assassination, published in the world media at the time of his murder, stood the test of time. Assassinations require enormous pre-planning, and, in the case of a high-level political assassination, more effort must go into staging the coverup than into the killing itself.

The other undisputable factor, that must be taken into account in any serious effort to understand the death of Princess Diana, is the escalating struggle between the British Club of the Isles oligarchy and the United States—the strategic backdrop to her death. The only force on the face of this planet that the Club of the Isles fears is the United States; and much of that fear boils down to the fact that the Clinton Presidency, in a moment of crisis, could turn to LaRouche for a new policy direction, one aimed at wrecking the power of the oligarchy once and for all.

No matter how great the temptation, it is premature to pronounce the death of Princess Diana an act of political assassination. Yet, the strategic context in which her tragic death occurred, demands that there be a thorough probe of all of the details of the incident. Anything less than that, would be to spit on Diana's grave.

## Correspondence with Princess Diana

by Scott Thompson

Over the span of two years, a private correspondence was carried on between this reporter for *EIR*, with Diana, Princess of Wales. The reason for the discretion was that Princess Diana was under a political, social, and media microscope, and *EIR*'s editors had no desire to create additional problems for her by having it become public that we were sending her some of the exposés that *EIR* was publishing about the British royal family.

The correspondence began when Diana, then Her Royal Highness, Princess of Wales, was the only member of the British royal family who responded favorably to receipt of "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," a *Special Report* in the Oct. 28, 1994 issue of *EIR*. The report exposed the genocide being carried out (largely in Africa) under the direction of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh; it was the first in a series of three *EIR* special reports exposing the "crimes of the century" by the British royal family. It led with an article by *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., that began with the following quote from Prince Philip: "In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

Princess Diana's brief response read:

5th June 1996

Dear Mr. Thompson,

The Princess of Wales has asked me to thank you for your letter and enclosure.

Her Royal Highness appreciates the interest which prompted you to write and has asked me to send you her best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Maureen A. Stevens

When Princess Diana was sent the second part of this series, entitled "The Sun Never Sets on the New British Empire," in the May 24, 1996 issue of *EIR*—which focussed heavily upon the evil power exercised by Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II—the princess did not respond. However, her private secretary told this author that it was most unusual for a royal to respond more than once to a writer. And, the private

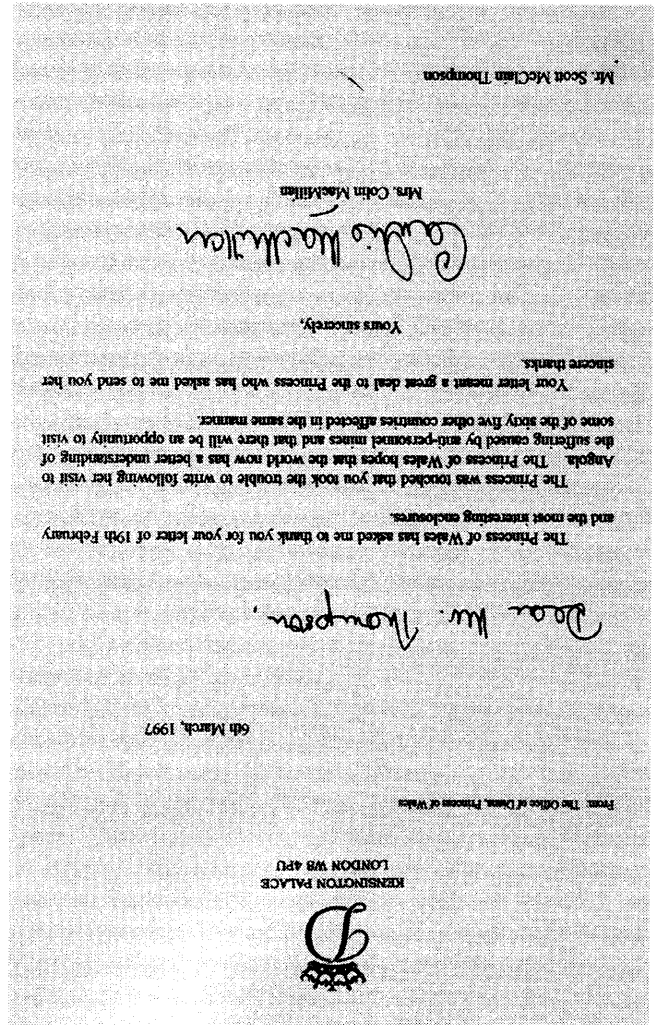
February 19, 1997  
The Princess of Wales St. James Palace London SW1A-1BS U.K.  
Re: *Hard Times in the World*  
Dear Princess Diana:  
Given your concern for the general condition of mankind, I am sending you a series of articles on the

secretary added that Princess Diana had been aware of the mailing, and it had created quite a stir.  
In February 1997, this author sent Princess Diana, who had subsequently divorced His Royal Highness The Prince Charles, Prince of Wales, a series of reports, mostly of *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.'s forecasts in *EIR* of a global economic collapse and "hard times" for every human being.  
The letter of transmittal for this series of articles on the global crisis of civilization read as follows:

Princess Diana, whom staff members insist reads all her mail, had the following response to this series of articles on LaRouche's economic views sent to this author:

"hard times" facing many in the world's population from the economic studies of *Executive Intelligence Review (EIR)*.  
The first item is an essay by former candidate for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., entitled, "The 'Globaloney' Is Over," on pp. 4-7 of the February 21 issue of *EIR*, that discusses the end of President George Bush's and Baroness Margaret Thatcher's "New World Order" in the crash of "hard times." The second of the series of articles in this issue that I would like to draw to your attention, is the Feature, which is entitled "Russia's Liberal Reforms: Anatomy of a Catastrophe." It is based on a Working Paper prepared by Academician Dmitri S. Lvov, Dr. Valeri G. Grebennikov, and Dr. Viktor E. Dementyev, of the Central Economics and Mathematics Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The authors show how far Russia has disintegrated under International Monetary Fund-dictated shock therapies.  
On the same theme, I am sending you Lyndon LaRouche's "Letter to a Russian Friend," from the November 29, 1996 *EIR*. It is on pp. 10-43.  
I must say that I was quite touched by the concern you showed recently for the victims of the Angolan War, as well as the sick and dying, and I am sure that this is a concern that extends throughout the world, where there is impoverishment and injustice.  
Respectfully yours,  
Scott McClain Thompson

Kensington Palace London W8 WPU  
From: The Office of Diana, Princess of Wales  
6th March, 1997  
Dear Mr. Thompson,  
The Princess of Wales has asked me to thank you for your letter of 19th February and the most interesting enclosures.  
The Princess was touched that you took the trouble to write following her visit to Angola. The Princess of Wales hopes that the world now has a better understanding of the suffering caused by anti-personnel mines and that there will be an opportunity to visit some of the sixty-five other countries affected in the same manner.  
Your letter meant a great deal to the Princess who has asked me to send you her sincere thanks.  
Yours sincerely,  
Mrs. Colin MacMillan



# The crash: Unanswered questions abound

by Rüdiger Rumpf and Jeffrey Steinberg

Shortly after midnight, on Sunday, Aug. 31, Princess Diana and her friend Dodi al-Fayed left the Ritz Hotel on Place Vendôme in Paris, in a Mercedes Benz 280-S. The driver of the vehicle, Henri Paul, was the deputy security director of the hotel, which is owned by Dodi al-Fayed's father. Paul was a highly trained driver and a skilled pilot, who had served in the French Air Force. The fourth passenger in the car was Trevor Rees-Jones, a bodyguard employed by the al-Fayed family.

At approximately 12:35 a.m., the Mercedes crashed into a post inside a tunnel under Place de l'Alma, along the Seine River. The driver and Dodi al-Fayed were killed instantly. Princess Diana and Rees-Jones were both seriously injured. After some effort, they were extracted from the wrecked car, and brought to Pitié Salpêtrière Hospital. At approximately 4 a.m., doctors pronounced Princess Diana dead. Rees-Jones is expected to live, but it is unclear at this time whether he will be able to provide any details about what happened in that crucial 35-minute period, from the time that the Mercedes left the Ritz Hotel, chased by a group of paparazzi photo journalists in cars and on motorcycles, and the point that the crash occurred.

These are the verified facts, known so far to *EIR*: Virtually all of the news coverage in the American and European press in the five days following the tragic car crash has been shamelessly irresponsible. Most of the purported details of the tragedy reported in the media have been discredited altogether, or placed in doubt by contrary eyewitness accounts.

Lyndon LaRouche underscored this problem in an interview with "EIR Talks" on Sept. 2. "There is a smell of a homicide case," he said, "and probably even willful murder, willful assassination. We'll just have to wait and see; but it's going to be difficult, because the cover story, lies, mythologies, and fairy tales about this are going to abound. It takes a cool head under these circumstances, to follow a case like this."

*EIR*'s European security specialists, familiar with the Paris streets and the tunnel where the tragedy played out, have conducted a preliminary assessment of the known facts. What emerges from that review is that the most crucial facts are still unknown, and, until they are established, it is all but impossible to come up with a satisfactory conclusion about what occurred. It is impossible to determine whether the incident was a highly professional assassination or a tragic accident. All that is appropriate at this time, is to highlight the anomalies and raise the crucial questions.

**The final hours:** At approximately 8:30 p.m. on Saturday,

Aug. 30—four hours before the crash—Princess Diana and Dodi al-Fayed were seen shopping on the Champs-Élysées, after which they dined at the Ritz Hotel. Earlier in the day, they seemed unconcerned about the media swarms, as they were out and about in the city streets. At the conclusion of the meal, the Land Rover in which they had been traveling around Paris earlier in the day, left the hotel with al-Fayed's regular driver behind the wheel. Apparently, this was an attempt to draw the group of 30 paparazzi, gathered in front of the hotel, into pursuing the decoy vehicle, while the Princess and al-Fayed left in a hotel car by a rear exit. What prompted this switch in security procedures?

The decoy operation failed, and not surprisingly. According to several of the paparazzi who were detained by the police following the crash, they regularly received tips on Princess Diana's whereabouts, travel routes, and so on, from "secret service," and, "British tabloids" were also regularly providing them with advance details about the Princess's itinerary.

**The driver:** Accusations that the driver, Paul, was drunk, have been a subject of great controversy. The al-Fayed family has said that they will request a second autopsy, to determine the amount of alcohol in his bloodstream. By profile, Paul was an experienced, professional security specialist, with no prior record of drinking problems. His last assignment in the French Air Force was as a captain, in charge of security at the air base in Rochefort, Brittany. A longtime friend of Paul's, Marcel Douzier, while categorically rejecting the idea that Paul had been drinking the night of the tragedy, observed, "There must have been something irregular."

**The chase:** After leaving the Ritz Hotel, the Mercedes made a series of turns, eventually turning at the Place de la Concorde into a straight stretch of road approximately 2,200 meters long, leading into the tunnel under Place de l'Alma, where the crash occurred. At the entrance to the tunnel, the road makes a slight turn to the left and slopes down about four meters. Contrary to initial reports, which identified the car as a Mercedes 600 model, the vehicle was a model 280-S, which has 200 horsepower—i.e., it is not a very fast vehicle, especially compared to the 600. To have achieved the high speeds reported in much of the media, Paul would have needed to accelerate the car throughout the entire straight-away, leading into the left curve and downward descent. Yet, most of the motorcycles and scooters chasing the Mercedes were incapable of keeping up with even the slower model. At high speeds, even the slight curve and downward descent into the tunnel would pose a challenge to a skilled driver. If this account is accurate, what provoked the flight?

What actually occurred during those minutes, is one of the key unanswered questions. Some eyewitnesses have reported seeing a motorcycle cutting in front of the Mercedes just before the left curve; other witnesses have reported that they heard a noise resembling a gunshot, seconds before the crash. Yet other witnesses have reported that blinding lights flashed shortly before the crash.

# Princess Diana's war with the Windsors

by Scott Thompson

For more than two years, as her marriage to Prince Charles unraveled, and relations between Princess Diana and the Windsors went from bad to worse, the Princess emerged as a central figure in the struggle around the future of the House of Windsor. And, with the controversy, came a flurry of subtle and not-so-subtle threats, which we summarize below.

The first barrage of threats against Diana came immediately after her interview with the British Broadcasting Corp. "Panorama" program on Nov. 19, 1995, in which she more or less declared war on the British royal family. Among her more startling revelations in that broadcast, was that Prince Charles neither had the inclination nor the ability to be king of the British Empire. She intimated that Prince Charles should be skipped over in line of succession, in favor of their son, Prince William.

Specifically, Princess Diana said about her then-separated husband: "Because I know the character, I would think that . . . [being king] would bring enormous limitations to him, and I don't know whether he could adapt to that." According to ABC journalist Ted Koppel, Princess Diana had been coached for this interview by the former press officer of Lady Margaret Thatcher, the former prime minister of the United Kingdom, known for her hatred of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. "I shall not go quietly," Princess Diana warned in another part of the broadcast, adding: "That's the problem. I shall fight, and I believe I have a role to fulfill with two children to bring up."

A series of threats and countermoves followed:

**Nov. 20, 1995:** Lord William Rees-Mogg, the former editor of the London *Times*, wrote in that newspaper, referring to Princess Diana's Stuart heritage: "Like other historic co-inheritors of Stuart PR gene, the Princess is brilliant at the kingcraft of public image building. . . . The unfortunate Prince of Wales seems only to have the Windsor gene to guide him. . . . If one takes the long view, and tries to see the Princess of Wales as her role may appear in a hundred years' time, she will then be seen as the great royal star of the late 20th century, the most famous member of the royal family since Queen Victoria." However, Rees-Mogg is not of the "Diana party." He stated that Stuart brilliance "almost always ends in per-

sonal tragedy," like that of Mary Queen of Scots, who was executed, and that the Hanoverians (now Windsors) have a

**Nov. 21, 1995:** The Princess of Wales set off "fireworks in Buckingham Palace" with her broadcast, said unofficial Palace reporter Mrs. Morton on German television. Morton added that Prince Charles was furious. Meanwhile, German TV showed a clip of Prince Charles's press secretary calling Diana "mentally ill."

**Nov. 22, 1995:** The authorized biographer of Princess Diana, Andrew Morton, spoke on SKY-TV, saying that Princess Diana "sees herself as grooming William for his future destiny."

**Nov. 24, 1995:** Germaine Greer wrote a commentary entitled, "God Help the Princess of Wales," written amid a number of warnings to Princess Diana "not to go too far." Greer outlined the misfortunes of various Princesses of Wales, especially those who suffered at the hands of the Hanoverian dynasty. She noted the career of Princess Caroline, wife of George IV, who was thrown out of England by her hateful husband. Caroline, however, refused to give up her right to be crowned Queen when George III died, and returned to London to the overwhelming welcome of the general population. The House of Lords passed an act depriving her of her rights and divorcing her from the king; when she tried, with public support, to enter Westminster Abbey for the coronation, she was physically prevented. "Ten days later, Caroline was dead," Greer wrote. Soldiers fired on London crowds who gathered for her funeral. "If Lady Diana Spencer had known the record of this family, if she had had a history [diploma], she might have learnt that the Princess of Wales is a title written in tears."

**Nov. 24, 1995:** The *Daily Telegraph* reported that Nicholas Soames, a Tory member of Parliament, second ranking defense minister, grandson of Winston Churchill, and former equerry and confidant of Prince Charles, had been demanding that Prime Minister John Major use his influence on the Queen to secure a divorce for Charles and Diana. On the Monday night immediately after Diana's interview, Soames went on the radio to say:

"I do know great sadness and unhappiness when I see it. But when people claim that they have enemies at every turn and are spied on at every corner, I know of no other word than paranoia. I'm not questioning the Princess of Wales's state of mind at the moment. I'm merely saying to you in some of the things she said last night it did exhibit a degree of paranoia."

John Keegan, former defense correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* and military historian, went one step further. In a commentary on the editorial page of the *Telegraph*, under a cartoon of Charles looking up, suddenly inspired, at a portrait of Henry VIII (who executed two of his six wives), Keegan wrote: "The important thing is that [Princess Diana] should set limits to her ambitions. She has said she will not 'go quiet-



etly.' She must, however, not go too far. . . . The people know how much change in the system they desire. If the Princess exceeds their wishes, it is she who will become the casualty, not the monarchy."

**Nov. 24, 1995:** A poll taken by the London *Times* showed that only 2% of the British public blamed Princess Diana for the breakup of her marriage, while 43% blamed Prince Charles. And, more than half the British public believed that Prince Charles should not become king in succession to his mother.

**Nov. 24, 1995:** According to the *Berliner Morgenpost*, more than two hours of the interview with Princess Diana, which included even more damaging comments about the British royal family, were cut. However, when these portions of the interview were privately aired for a BBC inner circle, there was "panic" at BBC, and frenetic last-minute efforts were made to water the interview down.

**Nov. 25, 1995:** British author A.N. Wilson, in a commentary for the *New York Times* entitled "What the Princess Is Up To," presented new evidence that Princess Diana's BBC Panorama show was scripted by some of the leading Thatcherites. Wilson, who is also the author of a book titled *The Rise and Fall of the House of Windsor*, emphasized that the fight between the royal couple was much bigger than an oligarchical soap opera:

"No one can doubt that this was a skillfully organized attack on the institution of the monarchy itself. Not just on Prince Charles. Not just on the Queen, whom Diana obviously hates. But on the monarchy. . . . But then, nor had anyone supposed that she would be so self-confident and so well-groomed in her answers. She has been taking lessons from experts. Only a week before the broadcast, she attended a private dinner party in London with . . . Home Secretary Michael Howard and the new editor of the radical right-wing *Sunday Telegraph*, Dominic Lawson, whose wife, Rose, is a close friend of the Princess. No one can doubt that all those present have scant regard for the old institution of the monarchy. . . . For the real threat to the monarchy comes not from the soft-centered old left, but from the radical right. When she was the prime minister, Margaret Thatcher made no secret of openly despising the Queen and of disagreeing with the essentially liberal consensus politics that the House of Windsor has always espoused. . . . Prince Charles is a committed liberal, openly hostile to the 'little Englanders' of the right."

Wilson concluded with a pointed warning to the Princess: "The war is not about individuals. It is about the oldest and most durable constitutional monarchy in the world. The example of Wallis Simpson and Edward VIII should be enough to tell Diana that when it comes to fighting a war, the Establishment can get very nasty indeed, and that for all her undoubted popularity, if she continues to rock the boat in this way, the Establishment will simply get rid of her, as they got rid of Edward and Mrs. Simpson. She might think she will

pull down Charles with her. Well, we shall see."

**Dec. 4, 1995:** Biographer Andrew Morton wrote an article for *Newsweek* magazine, entitled "Diana—Her Life Alone," in which he stated that the Princess of Wales believes the House of Windsor is falling:

"So the hidden agenda in her TV interview was to spread her view that William is more suited to the role of Sovereign than her husband. Diana believes that the monarchy today is outmoded and out of touch. Over the years she has emphasized her determination to bring up her children in a very different manner from that of previous royal generations. She believes that their constricted upbringing has left members of the royal family emotionally stunted and unable or unwilling to understand a modern society. As one of her friends told me: 'She finds the monarchy claustrophobic and completely outdated, with no relevance to today's life and problems. She feels that it is a crumbling institution and believes that the family won't know what has hit it in a few years' time.' "

**Dec. 6, 1995:** The *Times* of London reported: "Baroness Chalker of Wallesey, Overseas Development Minister, has emerged as the main figure in Foreign Office opposition to a formal role for the Princess. After they conducted a joint trip to Nepal in March 1993 Lady Chalker became convinced that the Princess should be kept away from the diplomatic sphere." Lady Chalker, who is a Thatcherite Life Peer, is the person behind Ugandan mass murderer Yoweri Museveni. This might have been ugly egotistical pique, because Princess Diana reportedly "upstaged" Baroness Chalker in Nepal.

## The second round

**Mid-August 1997:** The French press issued a curious "pre-warning" that the British royal family was prepared to move ruthlessly against Princess Diana and Dodi al-Fayed. *Le Monde* published a full-page feature entitled, "When the Court of St. James 'flirts' with the al-Fayed Family." After reviewing the "Dodi-Diana friendship," London-based journalist Marc Roche concluded:

"Mohammed al-Fayed is not at the end of his troubles. If Diana were to marry 'Dodi,' and become Lady Diana Al-Fayed, this union risks undermining the worldly capital amassed by the owner of Harrods. Prince Charles would be aghast at this, and, in a ricochet effect, so would the entire royal family. As a 'Buckinghamologue' in the know indicates, 'The problem for the Windsors is not to pardon this type of thing; the problem is, that they never forget.' Clearly, the British royal family has a long and merciless memory."

**Aug. 27, 1997:** Princess Diana gave an interview to *Le Monde* in which she said that her behavior was "upsetting certain circles." Interviewer Annick Cojean noted that Diana's behavior "did not fail to provoke furrowed brows in the royal family. The Diana 'style' was unsettling, especially when it became obvious that, beyond having a more modern image, it reflected a different relationship to people."



# The accelerating fall of the House of Windsor

by Mark Burdman

Although the precise circumstances surrounding the death of Princess Diana and her companion, "Dodi" al-Fayed, over the night of Aug. 30-31, continue to be murky, the least that can be said, as the shock-wave effects of her death reverberate throughout the United Kingdom and worldwide, is this: The fate of the British Royal House of Windsor, is now very much hanging in the balance. The coming days will show whether the Windsors can maneuver themselves out of a corner largely of their own making, or whether "the coming fall of the House of Windsor," forecast by *EIR* in its Oct. 28, 1994 cover story of that title, is going to become a near-term reality.

The death of Princess Diana is shaping up to be an event of the utmost strategic significance.

Interviewed on the weekly radio program "EIR Talks" on Sept. 2, *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche stressed that "whatever happens, this is going to be a shocker. It will not go away. Some people will blame the British Royal Family for assassination. This will be the 'Kennedy assassination' of the British monarchy. They'll have to live with it. It's not going to be pleasant."

Some 24 hours later, events were proceeding so fast, that that latter assessment already seemed to be quite an understatement. By Sept. 3, an unprecedented backlash was erupting across the United Kingdom against the monarchy, in a way that can only be characterized as a cultural-political shock. Millions of Britons, who have been sheepishly subservient to the monarchy, were getting a flavor of the brutality, venality, and cynicism of the Windsors and their Establishment cohorts. The contrast could not have been greater, between the millions of Britons emotionally mourning Diana, streaming to London to commemorate her, on the one side, and the cold-blooded, calculating Windsor clan, closeted away at their estate in Balmoral, Scotland, not uttering a word of grief or tribute, on the other.

The Windsors' bizarre attitude also contrasts with the warm condolences extended by leading political figures, including President Bill Clinton, a personal friend of Diana, who is sending his wife, Hillary, to the Sept. 6 funeral; Pope John Paul II; Mother Teresa; and South African President Nelson Mandela, among others.

In commentaries Sept. 4, the London *Independent's* Polly Toynbee and the *Guardian's* Richard Gott were likening the

mood in Britain, to what one sees in a revolution. Toynbee said that the closeted monarchy was acting as if "a revolution is taking place outside the gates of Buckingham Palace, and they may be right." Gott described the situation as "turbulent," with a "barely hidden rage" of the type that "only happens in times of revolution."

Interviewed on BBC the evening of Sept. 3, monarchy affairs specialist Anthony Holden reported that he was attacked by well-wishers outside St. James Palace, when he attempted to interview them. He commented that "the Royal Family could not have handled the situation worse," and that their behavior was "perhaps suicidal."

An elderly British man, one of the many mourners interviewed, summed up the mood eloquently, when he affirmed, "I've been a royalist all my life. Not any more."

Evidently smelling blood, commentators writing in the *New York Post* (Sept. 2) and the *Reverend Sun Myung Moon-owned Washington Times* (Sept. 3) blasted away at the House of Windsor, and in the case of the Moonie *Times's* Martin Siefert, speculated that the death of Diana "may well prove to be the death knell of the House of Windsor and the British monarchy."

Andrea Peyser's vicious attack against the Windsors in Murdoch's New York City tabloid was in line with the Australian press baron's longstanding involvement in moves to replace the Windsors on the British throne, or junk the monarchy altogether. She wrote:

"The British royal family—perhaps the greediest dynasty of welfare recipients to grace Europe—has good reason to worry. . . . For the last 16 years we have witnessed a pathetic spectacle out of a Grimm's fairy tale, as the palace occupants harnessed their energies toward one insidious goal: crushing a princess who dared make them look bad. . . . Yet, as each humiliation was heaped on her slender shoulders, Diana only grew stronger, more popular. And completely uncontrollable. So they drove her out of the palace. Now, Diana is dead. . . . Members of the royal family. . . have never looked so mean and ugly. The monarchy has never seemed so bafflingly useless. For Diana was the best of the revolting lot. The Windsors can't deny it any longer. All this raises a question you will hear a lot more about in coming weeks: Why should the British people continue to subsidize these moochers?"

Making matters yet more trenchant, is the widespread belief in many quarters of the world, that the Royals themselves had Diana done away with.

As LaRouche emphasized in his "EIR Talks" interview, what has happened, "is a threat to [the Windsors'] security, that is, the security of the House, for various reasons."

## Strategic implications

The potential implications of what is now unfolding, are vast. The Windsors are the *primus inter pares* in an oligarchical structure known as the Club of the Isles, which is the

controlling agency behind vast financial wealth, raw materials and natural resources deposits, energy, real estate holdings, and much else. The British monarchy formally sits atop a vast imperial structure, both "visible" and "invisible," particularly regulated through the Queen's Commonwealth.

As evidenced in Africa, Ibero-America, and other parts of the world, that "New Empire" has been in a state of hyperactivity in the recent period, looting whatever resources they can get their hands on, to have a hold on hard assets, as the current financial and monetary system enters its final stage of collapse and disintegration.

In fact, just as this drama was breaking, Her Majesty and her minions were in advanced preparations for the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM), taking place in Edinburgh, Scotland, Oct. 24-27. For the first time in the history of CHOGM gatherings, the Queen is scheduled to make a formal address. This imperial apparatus has been upgraded, with the carefully engineered election of Tony Blair as prime minister on May 1. The Blair government, which replaced the inept and fumbling John Major government, has made it very clear, in both public and private statements, that it intends to make strengthening the Commonwealth, its number-one strategic priority. Blair, as the head of the Loyal Opposition, before his election as prime minister, had been appointed by the Queen to her Privy Council in 1994.

The Commonwealth is the main vehicle, through which the Queen's Privy Council, the main repository of power in Britain, conducts its global war, declared and undeclared, against its single most important adversary, the United States. Blair's ascendance has signalled a qualitative escalation in that anti-American conflict, including through building up pro-British assets in continental Europe, via a reinforced

Anglo-French Entente Cordiale, and other nasty alliances and operations.

A leading Scottish policymaker, who spoke with *EIR* on background, on Sept. 4, gave the following blunt assessment of the future of the Windsors:

"What is happening now in Britain, can only be described as a popular revolution, and the causes of it have little to do with Princess Diana's death, as such. Everyone's fed up with the nonsense from the Establishment, and the emotions involved with Diana provide a convenient way of expressing it. What you are seeing now, everywhere, tells you how people think of the Establishment. Everybody knows that the system doesn't work. The mood is, 'We've had enough, we're tired of the Establishment!' You can say there are some parallels to what happened in eastern Europe in 1989, as long as you make the proviso, that this is being done in an English way, choosing an occasion to do a revolution."

According to this source, "What is going on here dooms the Windsors, there is no doubt about it. It's all quite extraordinary. Tony Blair is playing two games at once. He is identifying himself with this extreme populism, and trying to ride with it, but he is also trying to make sure that the whole pack of cards doesn't come down. It is *he*, who went to the Queen, to demand that she make an extraordinary address to the nation, tomorrow night. He told her to pull herself together; he can sense the mood."

The Scotsman then drew attention to the fact that, in the next weeks, there will be votes in both Scotland and Wales on the issue of greater autonomy, and this could be an historic moment, as well, which could also trigger a backlash of "English nationalism." "It's all happening at the same time, an amazing confluence. It is very weird, very strange, living in this country, at this time."

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