

New insight into the royals' perversity

by Mark Burdman

Prince Eddy and the Homosexual Underworld

by Theo Aronson

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It is one of those curious apparent coincidences for which the British Establishment seems to have a knack, that this book would be published now. Whatever author Theo Aronson's exact intention, *Prince Eddy and the Homosexual Underworld* feeds into the atmosphere of perversity, scandal, and decay that hangs around the House of Windsor these days, precisely at the moment that highest-level circles of the Establishment are promoting a frenzy of scandals to bring down a royal house that has outlived its usefulness as the "primate among parasites" for the international oligarchical structure.

The story, in short, centers around "Prince Eddy," the nickname for Prince Albert Victor, the Duke of Clarence and Avondale, who lived from 1864 to 1892. He was the oldest son of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII, who ruled from 1901 to 1910) and oldest grandson of Queen Victoria, and therefore ultimately the heir to the throne. As Aronson points out, Eddy is a little-known figure today. Both his father and mother (Princess, later Queen Alexandra) insisted, upon their death, that their private papers be destroyed. Also, various relevant documents of Queen Victoria pertaining to the period of his short life were also destroyed, at her insistence.

Eddy would have been even less known, were it not for the fact that in 1970, a certain Dr. T.E.A. Stowell, writing in the relatively obscure British *Criminologist* journal, charged that Eddy/Clarence had been the infamous Jack the Ripper, the serial killer who savagely murdered a number of London prostitutes in the autumn of 1888. Stowell's account sent shock-waves across Britain then.

Aronson begins by introducing the Stowell charges, and later notes that three other books or essays have been written since 1970, which have claimed that either Eddy was Jack the Ripper or that the murders were done to cover up for chicanery that the heir to the throne was involved in. Aronson sets out to debunk these, as well as Stowell's, theses, but endorses a fifth "Ripper" thesis, the details of which we will come to shortly.

Protecting 'the heir presumptive'

For Aronson, the "Ripper" stories are a pointer to what he considers to be the real scandal around Eddy, namely, that he was implicated in the notorious "Cleveland Street brothel" affair of 1889. This involved a house on Cleveland Street in London that was used as a "meeting-place," where influentials, including highest levels of the aristocracy, could procure "messenger boys." In the days of primary communication by telegraph, these were the uniformed youth who would carry messages from place to place. According to Aronson, they were boys of choice for upper-crust homosexuals.

Police investigators looking into the doings at the Cleveland Street brothel uncovered evidence that Lord Arthur Somerset was involved. A top figure in the British aristocracy, Somerset was also Superintendent of the Stables and Equerry to the Prince of Wales, Eddy's father. Alarm bells began ringing in royal circles, with frantic efforts to get Somerset out of Britain. Why? According to Aronson, evidence that emerges from Somerset's correspondence of the time, strongly hints that Prince Eddy was a frequent visitor at the Cleveland Street homo brothel.

To track down this story, Aronson has relied on papers, still preserved, in the archives of Reginald Baliol Brett, a.k.a. Lord Esher. Brett/Esher was one of the most powerful figures in Britain in the period from the 1880s through the First World War. He was, as well, a practicing homosexual.

In fact, as Aronson elaborates in the first couple of chapters—with a number of prurient details thrown in to strengthen his case—buggery was a widespread practice among the elites. To one or another degree, such mainstays of the empire as Lord Curzon and Cecil Rhodes were caught up in buggery. One of the nests of homo practices was the Cambridge University's Apostles cult, to which the notorious Lord Bertrand Russell belonged (although Russell always insisted that he stayed away from sodomy).

Aronson's account of the Apostles complements that chapter of the history of the Apostles by British author Richard Deacon, in which Deacon documents how leading Apostles promoted the concept of "the Higher Sodomy," i.e., not only that homosexuality was perfectly justifiable, but that women were to such an extent inferior to men, that sodomic relations were superior to heterosexual ones. John Maynard Keynes, later the founder of the International Monetary Fund, was one of the chief proponents of the "Higher Sodomy" idea.

This all gets us back to the Jack the Ripper matter.

Eddy had attended Cambridge University for some time, and had become intimately involved with friends who were at the center of homosexual promiscuity on and off campus. His private tutor throughout that period, James Stephen, cousin of unstable writer Virginia Woolf (née Stephen) of the Fabian Society's "Bloomsbury" set, was an impassioned woman-hater, and helped guide Eddy in such directions.

The book that Aronson essentially endorses on the Ripper

The racist Prince Philip

Since *EIR*'s Oct. 28 publication of its Special Report on "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," more evidence has emerged showing the degeneracy of the royal family.

Researchers turned up an article in the London *Daily Mail* of Dec. 8, 1988, citing Prince Philip's statements of contempt for the human species. A few samples: ● On the problems of the Chinese saving endangered species: "I regret to say, they eat almost anything." ● During a visit to China in 1986, speaking to a British student: "If you stay much longer, you will go back with slitty eyes." ● At a factory in North Wales, where unemployment was 20%: "Everybody talks about the unemployed. We would do much better to talk about the number of people who are employed because there are more of them."

Off-prints of *EIR*'s Special Report may be purchased for \$10, plus \$2.50 shipping and handling (\$.50 each additional copy). Make check payable to: EIR News Service, P.O. Box 17390, Washington, D.C. 20041-0390. Bulk orders available on request. Call (800) 453-4108.



Organizers from the Civil Rights Movement Solidarity in Frankfurt, Germany promote *EIR*'s report on "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor."

case was written in 1987, entitled *The Ripper Legacy*, by Martin Howells and Keith Skinner. It maintains that the true identity of Jack the Ripper was one Montague John Druitt, a reported homosexual. Druitt's body was found at the bottom of the Thames at the end of 1888, a suicide or a murder victim. Soon thereafter, the Ripper investigation was closed down. But there was a "conspiracy of silence" around the case of Druitt, with no public reference by the police or anybody else to a link between him and the Ripper. Why? Because any investigation into his background would have led, in Aronson's paraphrase of the Howells-Skinner thesis, "straight into that circle of ambitious, socially prominent and, above all, homosexual members of the Establishment. . . . At the head of this band of 'faithful servants of the Crown and State' stood the future wearer of the Crown and the embodiment of the State—Prince Albert Victor, Heir Presumptive to the throne."

Boys in the 1890s, cacti in the 1990s

As matters were later to play themselves out, Eddy never became king. He died at the age of 28 in 1892. It might be said that he died conveniently, from the standpoint of the British Establishment. Not only did he seem likely to drag the British elites into an embarrassing scandal, but he was,

by all accounts, an incompetent fool. At the time, 1892, it might have been feared he would soon be king. Victoria was old, having been on the throne for over 50 years, and his father, the Prince of Wales, himself a known dissolute, was not expected to live very long. As it is, because Eddy died, his more "competent" brother, George, was crowned King George V in 1910. He was British monarch at a most vital time, when the British were in the final stages of setting the First World War into motion. If the British were having designs, already in the very early 1890s, of igniting a war in Europe, then Eddy would not have, then, "passed muster" as the future leader of a Britain at war.

Aronson himself denies that there was a conspiracy to eliminate Eddy. But, however this particular matter is resolved, and allowing for the fact that the predicates of the two cases may be broadly different, the story of Prince Eddy must, somehow, make the reader think of Prince Charles today. His preference may be more for the cactus plants that he talks to than for little boys, but he, too, is proving to be a major embarrassment for the British inner elites and their oligarchical friends elsewhere. The main point of contrast is that the British royal house, today, is in a much more parlous state than then, and it wouldn't take much, now, to push the whole crew of royal degenerates over the edge.