

# A disastrous year for the House of Windsor

by Scott Thompson and Jeffrey Steinberg

The year 1995 was bound to be a really bad year for the British monarchy. The Windsors were reeling from the global circulation of this magazine's Oct. 28, 1994 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," which exposed the role of Prince Philip in the genocide in Rwanda, through his World Wide Fund for Nature; and, for the first time, revealed the existence of the Club of the Isles, the agency through which the British royals have steered their geopolitical games for over a century.

Barely a month into 1995, the oldest bank in the City of London, Barings, went belly-up after a loss of \$27 billion on the Far East derivatives market. The Bank of England concluded that nothing could be done to save the 300-year-old institution that once formed the financial pillar of the British East India Company.

The collapse of Barings triggered a series of emergency takeovers of some of the City of London's most prestigious banks. ING Bank of the Netherlands did buy up Barings—for £1! Next, Swiss Bank Corp. took over S.G. Warburg in May 1995; Dresdner moved a month later to take over Kleinwort Benson; and Merrill Lynch bid in July to take over Smith New Court. Barings and Kleinwort Benson were personal bankers to the Windsors.

As the result of these maneuvers, and the summer 1995 bailout of Lloyd's of London by the American International Group (AIG) of Maurice Greenberg, the British Crown not only lost a bundle of money; it lost partial control over the City of London, the hub of global offshore finance, to continental European and North American factions within the Club of the Isles. For the first time since the death of King Edward VII, the House of Windsor found itself on shaky ground, even within the factional alignments of European oligarchical power.

## 'War and a half' with Clinton

But the biggest rub of 1995 was the fact that the Clinton administration refused to repair the "Anglo-American special relationship." The President of the United States continued to hammer at some of London's prize geopolitical schemes, taking charge of the entire Bosnia peace effort; forging ahead with Middle East peace, even after the murder of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by a British-inspired

Jewish assassin cult; and forcing the John Major government to make concessions toward resolving the Northern Ireland conflict. When President Clinton traveled to London in November, he told the British Parliament, with ironical humor, that he still worries that London will attempt to sack and burn Washington, as it did during the War of 1812; and that he is eternally grateful to his ancestors for leaving the British Isles and settling in America.

Clinton then proceeded to Belfast, the first American President to visit Northern Ireland while in office. The day before the President's arrival in London, British Prime Minister Major, under White House pressure, made some concessions that may jump-start the stalled Northern Ireland peace talks, which had been all but shut down by British intransigence. While he publicly praised Major for making a courageous concession to further the negotiations, President Clinton privately joked that he had given his national security adviser, Anthony Lake, a bottle of champagne right after Major's announcement, further underscoring the fact that the Northern Ireland peace process is a "Made in America" product.

## Two other blows

The most serious Clinton administration assault upon the power of the British Crown and the City of London, however, hit at the heart of the British Commonwealth's secret power: illegal narcotics, the underground economy, and the role of the British banks in laundering over \$1 trillion a year in black market money.

In a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Oct. 22, the President denounced the growing power of organized crime as a threat to all civilized nations. He simultaneously signed a public Executive Order declaring a state of emergency over the threat to national security posed by the Cali Cartel and other drug-trafficking organizations. He signed a classified Presidential Decision Directive (PDD-42), ordering every cabinet-level agency to join forces to shut down 50 international money-laundering centers. PDD-42 authorized the secretary of the treasury to cut off all access to the U.S. banking system to any nation that refused to cooperate in the shutdown of the hot-money centers.

If there were any doubt that PDD-42 had drawn a bead on London's offshore money-laundering empire in such locales as the Cayman Islands, the Bahamas, Hongkong, and Singapore, those doubts should have been dispelled on Nov. 12, when the *Sunday Times* of London's Washington bureau chief, James Adams, penned a column admitting that the Clinton initiative targets London. Not only are the British Crown colonies of the Cayman Islands and the Turk and Caicos Islands on the very top of the list of PDD-42 targets; London itself is also "rapidly becoming the money-laundering capital of the world," he wrote.

Exactly one year before the President's declaration of a "national emergency" over the spread of the narco-economy,

*EIR's Special Report* had identified the vast offshore banking apparatus, and control over strategic raw materials, as the two pillars of power of the Club of the Isles.

### **Princess Di takes center stage**

The British royals were delivered another, potentially fatal blow, when Princess Diana, the estranged wife of Charles, Prince of Wales, gave an interview to the BBC's "Panorama" television show, in which she declared Prince Charles unqualified to serve as king. Every faction within the Club of the Isles scrambled to capitalize on the latest bout of Windsor bashing. Soon, allegations were flying that Princess Di had made a deal with Margaret Thatcher, whose dislike of Queen Elizabeth II was well known and barely concealed by the former prime minister. Further confusion was sown a week after the BBC broadcast, when the Princess of Wales appeared with a top official of the British Labour Party on a public platform, violating all Windsor protocols.

On one level, the Princess Di affair sparked infighting among Europe's oligarchy, which is faced with the greatest existential crisis in 600 years, as the financial system upon which they base their power is teetering on the edge of disintegration. But, the outbreak of the latest cat-fight among the Windsors also forced to the surface a more profound revolt against monarchism and oligarchism—an issue hitherto almost the exclusive domain of Lyndon LaRouche and *EIR*.

On Nov. 28, 1995, E.J. Dionne, Jr., a *Washington Post* syndicated columnist with close ties to the Clinton White House, penned an op-ed titled "The King Is Dead," which declared open season on the House of Windsor. Dionne observed: "The world should be grateful to this Windsor lot for proving what our American forebears understood long ago: that republics are better than monarchies, that monarchism and its philosophical ally, aristocracy, are dead ideas that deserve to stay dead."

The significance of the Dionne piece was not missed by the British oligarchy. Within 48 hours, Lord William Rees-Mogg, the Club of the Isles' chief propagandist against President Clinton, wrote a response in the *Times* of London, defending the "hereditary principle." He observed: "In the 20th century, the hereditary principle has been widely discredited in application to human beings, though it is still generally accepted for racehorses. Yet, the more the scientists discover about the human brain, the more clear it becomes that brain structures are genetically determined physical realities, like our noses or our muscles. . . . Kings are successful both because they have the necessary mental attributes and because they are trained to be kings. It seems likely that training on its own cannot produce a great monarch, any more than it can produce a Derby winner."

### **London's reply: terrorism**

Throughout 1995, assets of the British Crown were dispatched to carry out irregular warfare attacks, all to further

London's geopolitical aims, and especially to destroy the Clinton Presidency and break up the United States.

A case in point: On March 9, over strenuous British objections, President Clinton decided to grant a visa to Irish Sinn Fein President Gerry Adams. Included in the travel permit was an invitation to attend a March 17 St. Patrick's Day celebration at the White House. Immediately, the *London Times*, the Hollinger Corp.'s *Daily Telegraph*, and even the Fabian-aligned *Guardian* all assailed the Clinton decision, pronouncing it new evidence that the Anglo-American special relationship is dead—so long as Bill Clinton is in the White House.

A month later, on April 19, a car bomb leveled the federal building in Oklahoma City. Although a former U. S. Army soldier, Timothy McVeigh, was soon arrested and charged with the crime, U. S. government investigators remain convinced that a more sophisticated conspiracy, probably hatched from abroad, was responsible.

On April 21, just 48 hours after the bombing, the *London Guardian* reported that Conservative Party members of Parliament, "still resentful at the U. S. administration's red carpet welcome for Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein president, in Washington last month, responded to the Oklahoma bomb outrage by claiming that it had taught the Americans a lesson."

The *London Economist* followed with an even more pointed warning to President Clinton on April 22: "Suddenly everywhere in America seemed vulnerable. But, of course, it has been so for years. America, famously free of terrorism, is indeed still as wide open to it as the fundamentalists boast. . . . And although America's leader may take his morning jog in a daunting phalanx of Secret Service agents, cranks last year found no difficulty in firing on the White House or crash-diving onto it in small aircraft."

The other major terrorist attack of 1995, the assassination of Israel's Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin by a member of a British-sponsored assassin cult, had immediate and grave consequences for the Mideast peace process upon which President Clinton has, in part, staked his Presidency. It was the same assassin network that attempted unsuccessfully, in February 1994, to kill off the peace process between Israel and the Palestinians, by massacring Islamic worshippers at the Cave of the Patriarchs in Hebron. The networks, including the Hollinger Corp., that are behind the Jewish terrorist underground, have been in the forefront of the assault against the Clinton Presidency since the beginning of 1993.

Apart from the irregular warfare attacks of 1995, the year has been more broadly characterized by global terrorism coming from a wide range of British-sponsored assets. Among these are the Aum sect in Japan, which staged a series of poison gas attacks on the Tokyo subway system; and the "afghansi" mujahideen, who have conducted terrorist attacks worldwide—all conforming to British geopolitical objectives.