

## 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. 44), was a very different person from the "glitterati" 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

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 Councillor 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 broadside against the Windsors, was being decidedly shaped by LaRouche's "Coming Fall of the House of Windsor" exposé.

### **Tragic and mysterious death**

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

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 possible involvement of other, unidentified motorcyclists, 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)*

---

## Statement on Release of Letters

---

# Diana: Shame on the daily media

by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr.

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

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.