

gave a no-holds-barred interview to BBC television, in which she declared her then-estranged husband Prince Charles unqualified to serve as King.

Right up to her dying day, Princess Diana never abandoned her fight against the Windsors. She represented an existential threat to the British

Monarchy, and, as such, was a target of hatred from the Royal apparatus, which she referred to, with disdain, as “The Firm.” “The Firm” has, so far, benefitted greatly from Princess Diana’s death; and they certainly have a great vested interest in assuring that her death goes down as a tragic case of

drunk driving.

It was this issue—the strategic battle over the fate of the House of Windsor—that the authors failed to raise, in the course of their otherwise worthwhile attempt to sort out the fact from the fiction about the death of a princess.

—Jeffrey Steinberg

## The House of Windsor and the Hitler Project

The “mainstream media” have treated this book as a series of soap-opera vignettes. However, the truth is that Kelley’s book is a serious attempt to present a history of the centuries-old House of Hanover in its 20th-century incarnation as the House of Windsor. Kelley conducted more than five years of research, and conducted hundreds of interviews with insiders, who provided her with a “fly-on-the-wall” viewpoint on the internal workings of the principal members of the British Royal Family. The book’s main flaw, is Kelley’s lack of a deeper knowledge of the history and geopolitical goals of the Royals.

A prominent feature of how the mainstream media have sought to blunt the book’s impact, is how they selected one paragraph from Kelley’s book, in order to discredit it. That paragraph was based upon a high-level source report, that King George VI was impotent, which necessitated that his daughters, the future Queen Elizabeth II, and her sister Margaret, be conceived through artificial insemination. Interestingly, no one had the audacious humor to ask: “If this report is true, then what species was used for the artificial insemination?”

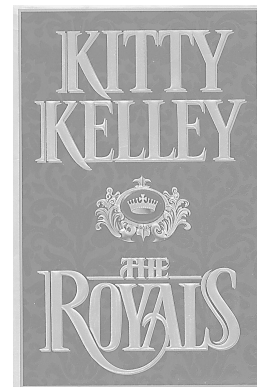
This is especially true in terms of Kelley’s documentation that it was not just King Edward VIII (HRH The Duke of Windsor, upon his abdication), who was a party to the House of Windsor-directed project to impose Adolf Hitler on a prostrate Germany, as the marcher-lord for British geopolitical goals to destroy both Russia and Germany through Hitler’s *Drang Nach Osten* [Drive to the East]. Kelley provides some of the documentation to show that, among other

royals, the royal consort, HRH The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, had ties to the “Hitler Project.”

### The Royals and the Nazis

First, Kelley identifies the pro-Nazi sentiments of George V’s successor, King Edward VIII, who was forced to abdicate in 1936. Actually, King Edward VIII’s abdication represented a cold coup d’état by a faction of the Club of the Isles, which had come to see Hitler as an uncontrollable Frankenstein monster. Kelley notes that after the Duke of Windsor’s abdication, he entered into negotiations with Adolf Hitler, who was then considering an invasion of the United Kingdom, and who offered to reinstate the Duke and Duchess of Windsor upon the British throne as puppet monarchs.

Actually, as Arts & Entertainment documented in a recent *Biography* television broadcast, the Duke of Windsor’s treason went even deeper than Kelley suspected. When a Luftwaffe aircraft crashed carrying the Nazis’ plans for their thrust through Belgium, it was the Duke of Windsor who informed Hitler that the plans had been captured. Hitler was thus able to reorganize 60 divisions, so that he flanked the Allied defending forces, which had taken up positions thinking Hitler would carry through his original plan. Within 37 days, the Nazis were marching through Paris, and the Duke of Windsor deserted his post for the Iberian Peninsula, where, during his negotiations to return to the British throne at the head of the Wehrmacht, he sent a message that Britain would capitulate to aerial bombardment. That bombardment began the day Sir Win-



### The Royals by Kitty Kelley

New York, Warner Books, 1997  
547 pages, hardbound, \$27.00

ston Churchill forced the Duke of Windsor to sail from Lisbon to exile in the Bahamas.

Most importantly, Kelley states that relevant documents in this affair are kept by The Queen Mother Queen Elizabeth (i.e., Queen Elizabeth II’s mother), who has sole access to them in her vault at Clarence House. Kelley’s debunking of The Queen Mother as the custodian of these secrets is long past due, since the “Queen Mum” is worshipped by Britain’s subjects.

### Prince Philip, Nazi Enforcer

Moreover, Kelley notes that within the space of nine months in 1930, Prince Philip’s four older sisters each married members of the German aristocracy, all of whom were active supporters of Adolf Hitler. One of Philip’s uncles-in-law by these marriages, Christoph of Hesse, became head of the secret electronic eavesdropping office in Goering’s

research office, which eventually became the Gestapo.

Kelley understates the importance of Prince Philip's schooling in Nazi Germany at the Schloss Salem school of Kurt Hahn, as being merely a combination of cold showers and rigorous exercise. In fact, by the time Prince Philip's pro-Nazi sister Theodora had arranged for him to come from Britain to attend Schloss Salem, the S.S. had arrested Hahn, and the original rigors of the "strength through joy" curriculum of the school had been transformed by a hefty contribution of Nazi "race science."

Kelley is also wrong when she says that Lord Louis Mountbatten discouraged the House of Windsor and Prince

Philip from corresponding with their pro-Nazi relatives in Germany. For, it was Lord Louis Mountbatten who became one of their most important back-channels, through his sister Louise, the Crown Princess of pro-Nazi Sweden. Moreover, Prince Philip developed ties to the Duke of Windsor, who used this same back-channel from his post in exile.

As for Queen Elizabeth's royal consort, HRH The Prince Philip, his early Nazi race science training has led him to outdo Hitler. As part of her "deal" with Prince Philip, the Queen made him the "chief enforcer" for what aristocratic insiders call "The Club of the Isles" (being a coalition of landed and financier oligarchs, who have since

World War I seen the House of Windsor as *primus inter pares* within a Doge system). Prince Philip demonstrated his "enforcer" role as head of the Worldwide Fund for Nature, where, in the name of preserving the environment, he has murdered more Africans than Adolf Hitler ever dreamed of. On more than one occasion, Prince Philip has said in public: "In the event that I am reincarnated, I would like to return as a deadly virus, in order to contribute something to solve overpopulation."

Kitty Kelley's revelation that the House of Windsor had a direct hand in the "Hitler Project" is one of many themes within her book that make it highly recommended reading.

—Scott Thompson

## Hamilton, Without the Revolution (Or, LaRouche, Without LaRouche)

This interesting, useful, and very frustrating book reprints and interprets selections from 18th-, 19th-, and 20th-century statesmen and writers.

But, Michael Lind's anthology is a survey of two opposite points of view—the republican, and the oligarchical—joined together and falsely labelled "Hamiltonianism."

Lind vigorously defends Alexander Hamilton, the first U.S. Treasury Secretary, as the mastermind of the Federal policy in the first years of the republic, whose outlook ultimately shaped the industrialization and rise of the U.S.A. as a great power. Refuting slanders of Hamilton as aristocratic, Lind shows he worked to dissolve aristocracy and destroy slavery.

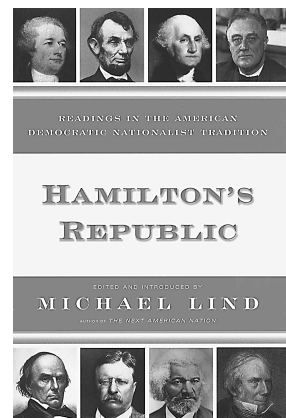
What Lind calls Hamilton's "democratic nationalism" is upheld against attack from both the leftists, who equate it with "authoritarian tyranny and . . . repression of minorities," and from the right, which "identifies nationalism with protectionism and a failure to understand the benefits of the global economy."

Lind has risen a bit above the academic swamp, to champion the Hamilton

tradition that could lead the world away from the abyss to which recent policy has led us. But, with these promising themes, the argument descends into a terrible historical muddle, which renders the book increasingly silly as it proceeds into 20th-century matters. Lind avoids any discussion of America's struggle with the British Empire and the British-centered financial oligarchy. This makes for absurd history, since the American Revolution, and American nationalism since then, have been in fundamental opposition to the latter.

For example, Lind asserts: "For much of the era between 1914 and 1989, Hamiltonian realists and Wilsonian globalists . . . have been allied against isolationists. . . . [T]he boundaries between globally minded Hamiltonian realism and muscular Wilsonian idealism became very blurred, with both groups tending to support anti-Soviet alliances like NATO and free trade (which Hamiltonians treated as an expedient to unite the anti-Soviet coalition . . .)"

Fareed Zakaria, managing editor of the Council on Foreign Relations magazine, *Foreign Affairs*, is quoted on



### Hamilton's Republic: Readings in the American Democratic Nationalist Tradition

edited by Michael Lind  
New York, Free Press, 1997  
345 pages, hardbound, \$25.00

"American Realism," which in Lind's mind continues Hamiltonian nationalism: "American Realism proceeds from the assumption that the Pax Britannica of the Nineteenth century was a blessing, preserving peace, trade, and travel around the world. The United States has taken Britain's place as the balancer of the world. . . . That the United States succeeded in [this] . . . suggests that American Realism may have appreciated aspects of the modern world—the universal appeal of democracy and the