

Prince Philip: 'doge' of the real Fourth Reich

by Scott Thompson and Jeffrey Steinberg

Ever since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, leading British spokesmen have been hysterically warning of the danger of a "Fourth Reich" emerging from a reunified and economically powerful Germany. Then-Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, her Transportation Minister Nicholas Ridley, and old Fabian propagandist Conor Cruise O'Brien were for years the most notorious of the Fourth Reich hysterics.

Serious students of 19th- and 20th-century history, however, should have figured out long ago that this British invocation of Hitlerian imagery was a hoax, aimed at concealing Britain's longstanding geopolitical fear of a continental Eurasian economic alliance, with Germany serving as an East-West bridge.

The fact that an economically sound Germany is not synonymous with a "Fourth Reich" does not mean, however, that there is no danger of a resurgence of Hitlerian genocide today. On the contrary, as *EIR* documented in its Oct. 28 *Special Report*, "The Coming Fall of the House of Windsor," a shadowy association called the Club of the Isles is today dedicated to "culling the human herd," i.e., reducing the human population, to below 1 billion people over the next two to three generations. Outfits like the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF, formerly the World Wildlife Fund) and the "1001 Nature Trust" are at the center of this effort.

The headquarters of the Club of the Isles—today's Fourth Reich—is not to be found in Berlin or Bonn. It is in England, at Windsor Castle. Today's "Hitler" is His Majesty Prince Philip Mountbatten, Duke of Edinburgh, royal consort, international president of the WWF, the de facto chief executive officer for the Club of the Isles, and a man who has been quoted on more than one occasion expressing the wish to be reincarnated as a "deadly virus" in order to kill as many people as possible.

Despite his importance as one of the leading proponents

of global genocide today, the vast majority of Americans know next to nothing about Prince Philip and the worldwide "Allgemeine SS" that he commands. Few, for example, know that Prince Philip is a member of the royal household of Greece, and might have been king himself, had it not been for the fact that all of his sisters had married leading Nazi officials or collaborators during the 1930s, and the scandal could have thrown postwar Greece into the hands of the communists. Nor is it widely known that Philip's father, the seventh son of one of the kings of Greece, had been convicted of treason and desertion in battle, and his life had been spared only because of an 11th-hour payoff by Britain's most notorious arms dealer.

The Duke of Edinburgh is such an active and important figure in current world affairs that the editors of *EIR* decided to assemble this documentary profile of Philip to give our readers a glimpse into one of the world's largest and most powerful dysfunctional families. Much of the material comes from two biographies critical of Prince Philip, one by Charles Higham and one by John Parker, and from interviews with a number of British scholars and political figures. For those interested in looking deeper into the world of the Windsors and the Club of the Isles (what Bertrand Russell referred to as "the really high-minded people" and what England's Queen Victoria called "the mob of royalty"), we have appended a bibliography of some of the most revealing texts on these topics.

An arbitrary royal succession

The world of European royalty is convoluted indeed. In 1833, as part of the Holy Alliance that ruled Europe from the defeat of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna, the Royal House of Bavaria, the Wittelsbachs, were granted, at British urging, sovereignty over Greece, which had been severed

from the Ottoman Empire. The son of King Ludwig of Bavaria became King Otto I of the Hellenes. Handing over the Greek throne to a Bavarian was a stunning act, if for no other reason than the arbitrary nature of the arrangement.

But what the British give, the British take away. In 1862, as the result of a falling out with the increasingly powerful British Crown, Otto I was dumped from the Greek throne, despite his popularity among the Greek people.

A talent search was launched by London to find a replacement for the Bavarians and, eventually, a delegation was dispatched to Copenhagen to confer with the Danish king, Frederick II. The ambitious Frederick II was at that moment negotiating the arranged marriages of two of his nieces, Alexandra and Dagmar, and the prospect of being given the throne of Greece was not to be turned down. Frederick II threatened his nephew and designated heir, Crown Prince Christian, with execution if he refused to dispatch his son, Prince William, to Athens. William, in 1862, became King George I of Greece. Soon afterwards, William's sister Alexandra married Edward, Prince of Wales, who later became England's King Edward VII. Younger sister Dagmar married Czar Alexander III and became the Czarina of Russia.

When King George I married Grand Duchess Olga, granddaughter of Czar Nicholas I, in 1866, the Danish royals added 16 generations of royalty from the House of Oldenburg, three generations from the House of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksberg-Beck, seven czars of Russia, and six kings of Sweden to their very extensive family tree.

With all these arranged marriages, it is no surprise that the current ruling couple of England, Queen Elizabeth II and Royal Consort Prince Philip, are second cousins.

King George I and Queen Olga produced eight children, including Prince Andrew, the father of Prince Philip.

Andrew's oldest brother, Prince Constantine, married Sophie, the sister of Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, a move that made the powers behind the English throne nervous, particularly because it occurred on the eve of the British-engineered First World War.

When Constantine became king of Greece in 1912 after his father was assassinated by an "anarchist" in Salonika, he tried to remain neutral in World War I. This was unacceptable to the British and the French, and an Anglo-French force invaded Greece. When several British troops were killed in the course of the invasion, Constantine was ousted as king. The invasion had the backing of Greek Prime Minister Eleutherios Venizelos, a British lackey, who promptly arranged for Constantine's second son, Alexander, to be installed as king. Greece promptly joined the war against Germany.

Alexander died in 1920 as the result of a monkey bite, inflicted by his gardener's rabid pet. Constantine and Sophie were returned to the Greek throne, but this time under the tight control of Sir Basil Zaharoff, Britain's premier arms dealer. Taking full advantage of the abundant supply of British-provided weapons, King Constantine declared war

against Turkey, but was defeated by Kemal Ataturk. In the course of that war, Prince Andrew showed his true colors.

Retreat on the Baghdad Railway

With older brother Constantine now on the throne of Greece, Prince Andrew was made a lieutenant general in the Greek Army and placed in charge of the Second Army Corps. During the war with the Turks, he devised a reckless and incompetent scheme to march his troops for 15 days across a desert. By the time they engaged the Turks, Andrew's troops were exhausted. Some 40,000 Greek troops were killed in the battle, which only ended when Andrew fled aboard the Baghdad Railway with what remained of his corps, despite orders from the commanding general to hold his flank.

Andrew's military performance and the Greek defeat marked another low point in the history of the ersatz Greek royal family. The monarchy was overthrown in 1922 by a London-backed "Revolutionary Committee" under Venizelos, which promptly indicted Prince Andrew and the other generals, charging them with treason. Andrew was also charged with desertion. All the generals were convicted and sentenced to death; all but Andrew died. King Constantine was of no assistance, though. He had fled to Italy, taking refuge under the protection of Benito Mussolini. It was the British monarchy—all first and second cousins to the Danish-turned-Greek royals—who interceded to save Prince Andrew's life.

Lord Curzon of the Roundtable Group dispatched a British warship, the *HMS Calypso*, to Athens, where Captain Talbot, representative of the Vickers Arms Company, paid off Venizelos and the other "revolutionaries" to let Andrew and his wife and children, including Prince Philip, leave. The penniless prince and his family survived on an allowance from the British Crown during their flight from Greece to Rome to Paris.

A pack of degenerates

Prince Philip of Hellene was born on June 10, 1921, just about the very date that his father was committing his treasonous act. Prince Andrew had married Princess Alice of Battenberg, a member of the royal house of Hesse. Alice's parents, Prince Louis and Princess Victoria, had moved to England before her birth. Prince Louis actually was named Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty, but was forced to resign that post on the eve of World War I because of his "scandalous" Germanic family roots. To overcome this stigma, Prince Louis arbitrarily changed the family name to Mountbatten, and was also anointed Marquess of Milford Haven. Princess Alice's younger brother, Louis, became simply Lord Louis Mountbatten, a.k.a. "Dickie" Mountbatten.

This severing of all Germanic links was not unusual at the time. Indeed, the British royals were still technically the House of Hanover, Saxe-Gotha-Coburg. They changed their name to Windsor, after the castle. All of these changes were carefully scrutinized and approved by the College of Heralds.

Neither of Prince Philip's parents would play a major role in his upbringing. Prince Andrew, shortly after his brush with death by firing squad, split from his wife and children and spent the rest of his life commuting between the gambling casinos and bordellos of Paris and Monte Carlo—a permanent “ward of the royal courts.” For her part, Princess Alice, who was born deaf, spent most of her life in and out of mental asylums. When she was not residing in a padded cell, she was tending to her duties as the founder of a small religious sect, the Sisterhood of Martha and Mary, that did charitable work.

Much mystery surrounds this small religious order, which was ostensibly sanctioned by the Greek Orthodox Church. Princess Alice remained in Athens during the World War II Nazi occupation doing her “charitable work”; but upon her death, neither the Greek Orthodox Church nor the Roman Catholic Church nor the Anglican Church would supervise her burial. She lay in rest in a family crypt for years until Philip, by now the royal consort of England, was able to arrange for her burial on the Mount of Olives in Israel.

From early childhood, the upbringing of Prince Philip was left to a collection of aunts and uncles.

Upon arrival in Paris in 1922, Philip was left with two of Andrew's brothers, Prince Christopher and Prince George. George's wife, Marie Bonaparte, took a special interest in Philip, and would be an important influence on him for many years. The only problem was that Marie, a daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte's brother, was one of Europe's most notorious nymphomaniacs, who frequently grabbed headlines in the Paris gossip sheets for her adulterous affair with France's prime minister, Aristede Briand. She was also the primary French protégé and financial patron of Sigmund Freud.

Eventually, Philip was shipped off to England to live with Alice's brother George, who had become the Second Marquess of Milford Haven. George's wife, Nadejda de Torby, became the unofficial guardian of young Prince Philip.

“Nada,” as she was known, was the daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia and Countess Torby. Michael's father, Czar Nicholas II, had refused to endorse his son's marriage, and the young couple eloped to England—with a sizable portion of the Romanov treasure. (The stolen booty is to this day the largest single deposit ever placed with the Bank of England.)

Nada was a lesbian. Her affair with her sister-in-law Edwina (wife of Dickie Mountbatten and daughter of Crown banker Ernest Cassels) was only outdone by her decades-long tryst with Gloria Vanderbilt, Sr. In 1933, a messy Vanderbilt divorce case in New York City brought Nada's affair with Gloria out into the open. Scores of witnesses testified about bizarre homosexual and lesbian orgies at the Milford Haven estate.

Nada's husband George, one of Philip's early mentors, took refuge from his wife's indiscreet lesbian affairs by assembling the world's largest collection of pornographic liter-

ature, photographs, and paraphernalia, which he kept under lock and key in his private Milford Haven study. According to one of Philip's best-informed biographers, Philip spent a great deal of time in Uncle George's study, and almost certainly had frequent access to the prize collection.

The biographer contends that “Uncle Dickie” Mountbatten, ultimately Prince Philip's most important patron, was part of a homosexual clique that included his brother George, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Kent, and other members of the “merry” House of Windsor.

Hitler Youth

During 1931-32, Philip's four older sisters were married: Margarita to a Czech-Austrian prince named Gottfried von Hohenlohe-Langenburg, a great-grandson of England's Queen Victoria; Theodora to Berthold, the Margrave of Baden; Cecelia to Georg Donatus, Grand Duke of Hesse-by-Rhine, also a great-grandson of Victoria; and Sophie to Prince Christoph of Hesse.

Through the influence of Theodora, young Philip was sent to a German school near Lake Constantine that had been founded by Berthold's father, Max von Baden, and his longtime personal secretary, Kurt Hahn. Though half-Jewish, Hahn was an early supporter of the Nazi Party, and the school was a hotbed of Hitler Youth activity, Nordic and Aryan myth, and eugenics. However, by 1933, Hahn had become alarmed that Hitler's anti-Semitism might eventually lead to his arrest, and he moved to Scotland, where he became headmaster of Gordonstoun Academy. There he carried on the same kind of “strength through joy” programs of militaristic asceticism. Philip attended Gordonstoun, and all his sons were put through the sadistic program at the Scottish academy.

Sophie's husband, Prince Christoph, was also involved in Nazi politics. He joined the Nazi Party in 1933 and rose rapidly up through the party ranks. By 1935, he had been made chief of the Forschungsamt, a special intelligence unit run by Herman Goering that was assigned to infiltrate Catholic, Jewish, and labor groups to “weed out” subversives. Christoph was instrumental in the infamous “Night of the Long Knives,” in which the SS eliminated the rival SA. Christoph eventually became a personal aide to Heinrich Himmler at SS headquarters.

Prince Christoph's brother, Philip of Hesse, married a daughter of the king of Italy, and he became the official liaison between the Nazi and Fascist regimes. Prince Philip also established covert ties to the Duke of Windsor, who briefly reigned as King Edward VIII, and the Duke of Kent.

In fact, one of the central figures in the 1930s Nazi-British back channel was Philip's uncle and sponsor, Dickie Mountbatten. Until his abdication, King Edward VIII enjoyed the full backing of Mountbatten. Even during World War II, secret links between the British and the Nazis were maintained by Lord Mountbatten through his sister (Philip's aunt) Louise, who was the Crown Princess of Nazi-allied

Sweden. Ostensibly, these were just “family ties”—i.e., half-crazed Princess Alice, based in Nazi-occupied Athens, keeping up with her daughters in Germany.

But, at the close of the war, King George VI, the father of Elizabeth, was so concerned about the unbroken links of his brother, the deposed King Edward VIII, to the Nazis, that he dispatched a “trusted” aide, Anthony Blunt, to Schloss Kronberg in Hesse to gather up any incriminating papers. Schloss Kronberg was the home of the then recently deceased Prince Christoph, Prince Philip’s brother-in-law. The papers were spirited out of Germany and either destroyed or placed under lock and key at Windsor Castle.

Philip becomes a Brit

In 1934, Prince Philip, 13 years old, was returned to the custody of the Milford Havens by his sisters in Germany. This coincided with his enrollment at Gordonstoun Academy. From this moment on, Philip’s life would be shaped by “Uncle Dickie.” By 1939, Dickie had already hatched plans to marry his nephew to the future queen of England, Princess Elizabeth.

After Gordonstoun, Philip was enrolled in the naval academy at Dartmouth. On Feb. 24, 1940, by special arrangement with King George VI, Philip was permitted to join the Royal Navy as a foreign national. Mountbatten had to impose on the king to get this permission, because George VI was worried that the British patronage of the Greek royals might become a source of scandal, given the close links between Philip’s family and the Nazis.

In fact, King George VI had shuttled Greek King George II from one distant exile to another. After floating between Alexandria, Egypt and Johannesburg, South Africa (where he lived at the home of Jan Smuts), King George II was finally permitted to live in England in 1941.

Philip’s war record was anything but outstanding. Although he saw some combat in the Mediterranean at the time of the invasion of Italy, much of Philip’s time was taken up in shore leave in England, where he became well known as a wild bachelor, often cavorting with his cousin Alexandra Duchess of Kent. The intimate relationship between Philip and Alexandra continues to this day. She recently replaced Philip as the head of the British section of the WWF.

King George VI was strongly opposed to any arranged marriage between Elizabeth and Philip. Mountbatten adopted a fallback option.

In the summer of 1944, while the war was still raging, Mountbatten met secretly with King George II of Greece and Prince Philip at the British embassy in Cairo. At the meeting, King George II signed papers authorizing Philip to renounce his Greek citizenship, his claim to the Greek throne (he was third in line of succession), and his membership in the Greek Orthodox Church. Philip would seek British citizenship and membership in the Anglican Church, both of which had to be approved by King George VI.

It would take two and a half years of arm-twisting by

Lord Mountbatten, by now a powerful figure in the British Crown’s secret intelligence machinery, to get King George VI to relent and grant Philip his British credentials. The College of Heralds assigned Philip the name Mr. Philip Mountbatten.

On July 9, 1947, King George VI made his final concession: He approved of the marriage of Crown Princess Elizabeth to Philip. But the king refused to grant Philip the titles of His Royal Highness and Royal Consort, instead conferring upon him the titles of Baron Greenwich, Earl of Merioneth, Duke of Edinburgh.

Only years later did Queen Elizabeth II confer the titles His Royal Highness and Prince of the Realm upon her husband, and only then because her sister Margaret was preparing to marry Peter Townsend and the question of succession had to be clarified.

Following his marriage, and following Elizabeth’s accession to the throne upon her father’s death on Feb. 5, 1952, Philip continued his knavish lifestyle. The principal vehicle for Philip’s widely alleged filandering was the Thursday Club, later renamed the Monday Club. A leading member of the group was Dr. Stephen Ward, the pimp for a ring of call-girls that serviced only the “finest” English gentlemen. The ring operated out of Ward’s cottage on the Clivedon estate of Lord Astor.

In 1963, Ward and one of his “girls,” Christine Keeler, brought down the Harold Macmillan government when it was revealed that Secretary of War John Profumo had been compromised by his affair with Keeler. It seems that she had also been sleeping with a top Soviet KGB agent in London, Capt. Yevgeny Ivanov. Ivanov had been fed mountains of blackmail data on the British royals courtesy of Ward. In his 1992 book *The Naked Spy*, Ivanov claimed he had turned over photographs and other evidence of Prince Philip’s extramarital gymnastics to his KGB bosses. “I had compromising material of each of them [the royals], as well as on Queen Elizabeth.”

Donning the green

At the time the Profumo scandal brought down the British government and also threatened to compromise the Windsor reign, Prince Philip had already been approached by his close friend, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands, to take charge of the British chapter of the newly formed World Wildlife Fund. Prince Philip’s “strength through joy” upbringing and his family ties to the Nazis were no match for Bernhard, who as a young college student in Berlin had been recruited to the Nazi Party in 1934, and later been assigned as a junior Nazi intelligence officer to the IG Farben chemical cartel. Bernhard’s marriage to Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands had caused an even bigger scandal than Philip’s marriage to Elizabeth.

To this day, the two are intimate collaborators, administering the WWF and its secret funding conduit, the 1001 Nature Trust, on behalf of the Club of the Isles.