

British Crown deploys Tiny Rowland, again

by Allen Douglas

“The grieving is over and the gloves are off in the case of the British establishment vs. Mohamed al-Fayed, father of the playboy in command of the car in which Princess Diana died two months ago. ‘I almost feel sorry for Fayed,’ reports a friend who is an old and trusted member of that establishment. ‘He is about to learn that the British only give lip service to the idea of what is and isn’t cricket.’ ”

So opened the Oct. 27 lead item on Page Six, the widely read gossip/intelligence leak sheet of Rupert Murdoch’s *New York Post*. The attack “is being mounted on several fronts,” the article continued, emphasizing that one of these is being spearheaded by the former boss of the Lonrho multinational, Tiny Rowland. All of a sudden, Rowland has resurrected his two-year-old allegations, that al-Fayed had directed employees to break into Rowland’s safe deposit box at the posh Harrods department store in London, which al-Fayed owns. These allegations are now splashed all over Britain’s press. The *Post* article concluded that the purpose of the multi-pronged attack, in which Rowland has taken the point, is to “drive Mohamed al-Fayed out of Britain.” Toward this end, other sources report, Rowland has been inviting journalists out on his yacht, to give them the “real dirt” on al-Fayed.

Rowland has his own score to settle with al-Fayed: After a lengthy battle, Rowland lost control of Harrods to him in the early 1990s; at 80 years of age, Rowland no doubt views this as his last chance to get even. Whatever Rowland’s piques, his vendetta is being directed by those who sponsored Tiny’s entire career—the British Crown and its associated intelligence agencies.

Following the Aug. 31 assassination of Diana Princess of Wales, her companion Dodi Fayed, and their driver, Henri Paul, U.S. intelligence sources emphasized to this news service, that those running the cover-up—the House of Windsor-centered Club of the Isles—had decided that it would not “stick,” without destroying Mohamed al-Fayed. Al-Fayed had made amply clear that he wanted answers—that he would not allow “another Kennedy assassination” to fester for decades.

With his vast fortune, his relations with factions in the British establishment, including his close ties to the Spencer family, and his inclination to take on an establishment that had spurned his request for British citizenship, despite his having lived in Britain for 30 years, employing tens of

thousands, and paying millions of dollars every year in taxes, al-Fayed posed a grave threat to the cover-up. No doubt, as well, that establishment had determined to punish al-Fayed for daring to interfere in the affairs of the British monarchy.

Had Dodi and Diana lived, and had they married, the Egyptian-born al-Fayed—a “wog” in establishment eyes—would have been a virtual grandfather to Prince William, who might assume the throne upon the death of Queen Elizabeth, since the fruity Prince Charles is widely viewed as too incompetent to rule. Given Mohamed al-Fayed’s very close relation to Diana (her father, Earl Spencer, reportedly asked him to take care of her, upon his own death), given Diana’s very close relations to her own sons—uncharacteristic for an oligarchical family—and given Diana’s own anti-Windsor outlook, the Diana-Fayed combination might have had untold *policy* ramifications for the British monarchy and the Club of the Isles.

LaRouche versus Rowland

In 1978, under the direction of Lyndon LaRouche, this news service published its groundbreaking exposé of the world’s narcotics cartel, *Dope, Inc.* The book’s cover bore a picture of the British Crown, a heroin needle, and the Union Jack. Curiously, that same year, the *Observer* newspaper launched perhaps the first major public attack on LaRouche from British establishment circles. The paper was then owned by Rowland. Over the ensuing years, LaRouche and his associates repeatedly crossed swords with Rowland, whether in the Iran-Contra affair, in which Rowland was virtually omnipresent; or in Africa, where his Lonrho corporation financed all sides of the continent’s civil wars.

Finally, after hundreds of hours of interviews with people who had known Rowland, some since the 1940s, *EIR* in 1993 published *Tiny Rowland: The Ugly Face of Neocolonialism in Africa*. In the words of British intelligence sources, the book “devastated Rowland.” His wife threatened to sue *EIR*, but did not.

In that book, *EIR* unravelled the dark secrets in Rowland’s past—the secrets which explained his meteoric rise, and his charmed career. Born into a German family, Rowland and his parents moved to Britain in the mid-1930s. He was a member of the Hitler Youth and an avid Nazi supporter; his parents were interned during the war in the Isle of Man as security threats. Expelled from the British Army as pro-Nazi, Rowland was recruited by the most sensitive of all British intelligence’s wartime operations, the Double Cross Committee, in which German agents in England were “turned” to work for British intelligence, to plant disinformation. (Most of these later turned out to be Soviet agents, also.) Rowland’s immediate boss in Double Cross operations was Nicholas Elliott, later Africa chief for MI-6, a Lonrho board member, and British/Soviet agent Kim Philby’s closest friend. Rowland’s ultimate Double Cross superior was long-time MI-5 head Sir Joseph Ball. After the war, Ball became

chairman of the London and Rhodesia Company, later known as Lonrho.

Rowland's Double Cross employment is still a tightly held secret, but one on which a bit of daylight was shed, ironically, when Rowland charged Mohamed al-Fayed with breaking open his Harrods box. The chief contents of that safe deposit box turned out to be 30-year-old papers regarding one Dusko Popov. Popov, codenamed "Tricycle," was the most celebrated of all Britain's wartime Double Cross agents; he, too, had been run by Nicholas Elliott!

In a backhanded way, Rowland himself later admitted his Double Cross associations. An Aug. 4, 1996 *Sunday Times* article recounted charges by Popov that Rowland had been involved in a multimillion-dollar scam against a Swiss bank in 1954, with an associate named Stefan Klein. Though Rowland denied Popov's charges, for unexplained reasons he did pay him substantial sums between 1973 and 1975, as Popov demanded. In a written statement to the *Sunday Times*, Rowland said, "My only comment is that since the 1940s, among my friends were Captain Stefan Klein, Nicholas Elliott and the celebrated intelligence officer Colonel Popov." Klein was one of Rowland's closest business associates; he was also a Double Cross operative.

A Crown Agent for Africa

After working for Rio Tinto Zinc in Africa during the 1950s, a new chapter in Rowland's life opened in the wake of British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's famous "Winds of Change" speech in South Africa in 1960. Macmillan announced the next phase of British colonial strategy in Africa: African nations were to be granted independence under majority rule. Though Macmillan did not say so, that independence was to be in name only: The new nations' finances, their civil services, the terms on which they sold their commodities, etc., would all still be run from London. As one strategist explained to *EIR*, with typical British understatement, "An alliance with black nationalism was the key to *prolonging colonial rule*."

At the time, the chief Crown Agent for the Colonies for Africa—that is, the person managing the Crown's vast assets on the continent—was City of London figure Harley Drayton, the chairman of 20 companies, the controller of 23 investment trusts, who had been, together with his friend and business associate Joseph Ball, a power in the Conservative Party for decades. Drayton's power derived from the enormous funds he invested on behalf of two main clients: the Church of England and the British Crown. When, under the Winds of Change policy, it came time to "privatize" the Crown's African empire, Drayton sent his personal assistant, Angus Ogilvy, to Africa to recruit a man to take over London and Rhodesia from the aging Sir Joseph Ball. Ball himself had recommended his replacement: his old Double Cross agent, Tiny Rowland. The idea was to build up the company, now renamed Lonrho, as a sort of new British East India

Company to rule Africa. Indeed, Lonrho grew like crazy, not due to Rowland, who was a pathetic businessman, but because Lonrho was given some of the Crown's choicest African assets. Typical was the Ashanti gold mine in Ghana, for decades the jewel in Lonrho's empire. The transfer to Lonrho was arranged by Ashanti board member Harley Drayton.

Drayton's financial empire was centered in the 117 Old Broad Street Group, known in the City as the "Drayton Group." The following are some of the personnel of the Drayton Group, and its spawn, Lonrho. This is the gang which invented Tiny Rowland and protected his career.

Col. Sir Robert Adeane, later Lord Adeane, had been Harley Drayton's closest associate since the 1930s. He became chairman of the Drayton Group, following Drayton's death in 1966. His family had provided retainers for the Windsors for decades. Baron Michael Adeane, a cousin, was a Page of Honour to King George V, and Equerry and Assistant Private Secretary to King George VI (1937-52). From 1953 until 1972, Baron Michael was Private Secretary to Queen Elizabeth and Keeper of Her Majesty's Archives. Michael's son, the Honorable Edward Adeane, was a Page of Honour to the Queen (1954-55), Private Secretary and Treasurer to Prince Charles (1979-85), Treasurer to Prince Charles and Princess Diana (1981-85), and Private Secretary to Princess Diana (1984-85).

Angus James Bruce Ogilvy was recruited, at age 22, by Robert Adeane to the Drayton Group in 1950, as Harley Drayton's private secretary. Ogilvy was the second son of the 12th Earl of Airlie, a prominent Scottish family. His father was the Chamberlain of the Queen Mother's Household, and Ogilvy himself was a personal favorite of Queen Elizabeth, whose first cousin, Princess Alexandra, he married in 1963.

Sir Basil Smallpeice was taken on by Lonrho as deputy chairman in 1972, after the near-collapse of Lonrho in a criminal scandal, one of many in which Rowland involved his company. Smallpeice had been chairman of Cunard Steamship Co., and at the time he was called in to help save Lonrho, was Administrative Adviser to the Queen's Household, or, as Rowland later put it, "Comptroller of Buckingham Palace," a position he held from 1964-80.

Gerald Percy, an African operative of MI-6 since the 1950s, is the son of Lord William Percy, fifth son of the 7th Duke of Northumberland, one of the most ancient and powerful families in Britain. His cousin, Sir Algernon Percy, became Lord Steward of Her Majesty's household in 1973.

Though the mercurial Rowland would frequently fight like cats and dogs with his closest associates, including some of those above, and even with members or in-laws of the royal family itself, that does not change his pedigree as a lifelong operative of Her Majesty's Secret Service, whose operatives are increasingly shown to have played a role in the assassinations of Aug. 31.

Tiny Rowland is truly a royal bastard.