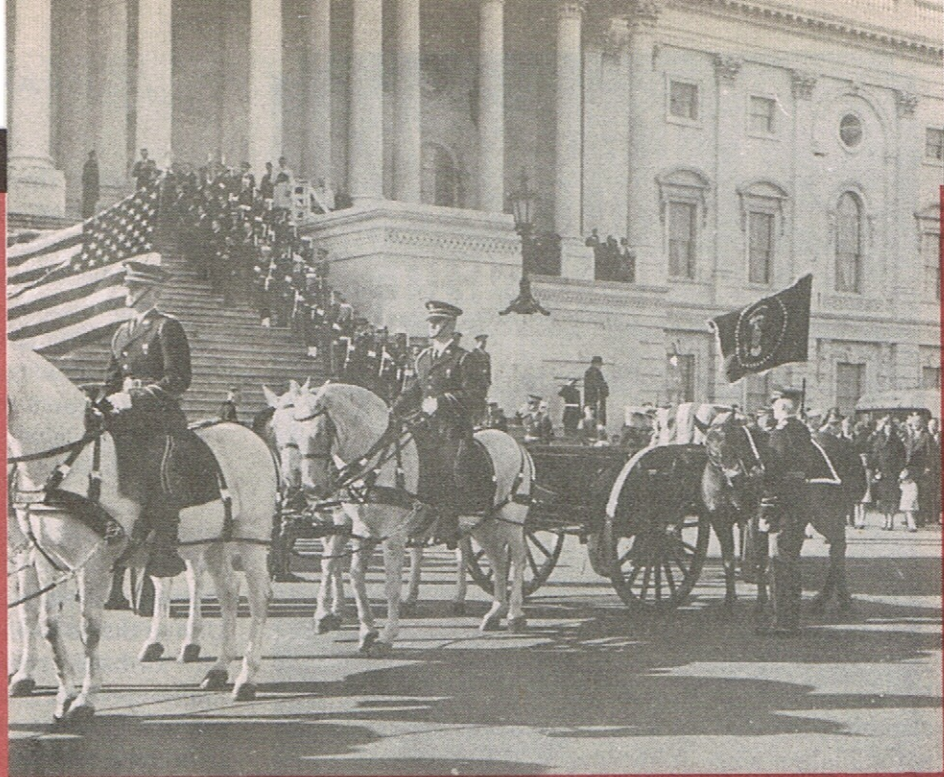


# Why The British Kill American Presidents



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*THE NEW FEDERALIST*

# INTRODUCTION

It's no secret that relations between President Bill Clinton and the British Crown are about as strained as they've been between an American President and his British "cousins" in decades. It's also no secret that the level of threats to the President is the highest since John Fitzgerald Kennedy. But no security specialists or White House national security analysts appear to be seriously raising the questions: Are these two issues linked? Is the British Crown gunning for President Clinton?

A review of American history demonstrates that this question is a deadly serious one. Over the past 129 years, four U.S. Presidents—Abraham Lincoln, James Garfield, William McKinley, and John Kennedy—have been assassinated. Publicly available evidence shows that in each of these cases, the assassinations were ordered from London and carried out by professional assassins under the control of His Majesty's Secret Intelligence Services.

In each instance, the targeted American President had been in a policy war with the British Crown at the time of his murder.

## And Now, Bill Clinton . . .

Just days after the mid-term elections in November,

President Clinton announced that as of Nov. 12 the United States would no longer enforce the NATO military embargo against the Bosnian government. The announcement sent shockwaves through the political establishments in London and Paris. It was the latest in a series of foreign policy moves by President Clinton signaling an axiomatic break with British geopolitics.

In Berlin, at the beginning of July, Clinton formally broke the twentieth-century Anglo-American special relationship, embraced German Chancellor Helmut Kohl as his "special partner," and threw American support behind the European Union's plan for the integration of eastern and western Europe through construction of a network of modern high-speed railroads.

Once before, in the closing years of the nineteenth century, American policymakers had sought to forge a Eurasian alliance by backing German, French, Russian, and Japanese efforts to build transcontinental rail links. This policy, elaborated by the American-trained German political-economist Friedrich List, was part of a global revival of Hamiltonian "American System" economics that held out the promise of economic development and integration of Eurasia through the completion of railroads stretching from Brest in France to Vladivostok, from Berlin to Baghdad, and across China to the Pacific.

Britain's response was to assassinate McKinley (thereby installing rabid Anglophile Teddy Roosevelt in the presidency), to destabilize Russia, and to trigger a Balkan crisis to break up European unity. For Britain, the bloodbath of World War I was vastly preferable to an American-Eurasian alliance for global development.

Now, as then, the British Crown, the *primus inter pares* (first among equals) of the European oligarchic Club of the Isles, prefers chaos and assassination to

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ON THE COVER: November 1963: President John F. Kennedy's funeral cortege moves slowly down Pennsylvania Avenue (photo: Print and Photographs Division/Library of Congress). Inset: President Kennedy with astronaut John Glenn, at Cape Canaveral, in 1962 (photo: John F. Kennedy Library).

NPP 94-505

economic development and integration.

## Whitewater to Wetworks

While at least 17 individuals—all apparently deranged—have been arrested in the past two years for threatening the President's life (another man died when the stolen plane he was flying crashed into the west wing of the White House), one of the more dangerous stalkers continues to walk the streets. Larry Nichols, an Arkansas man with a longstanding grudge against the first family, has been touring the country—under British intelligence patronage—brandishing a gun and inciting people to “take out” the President.

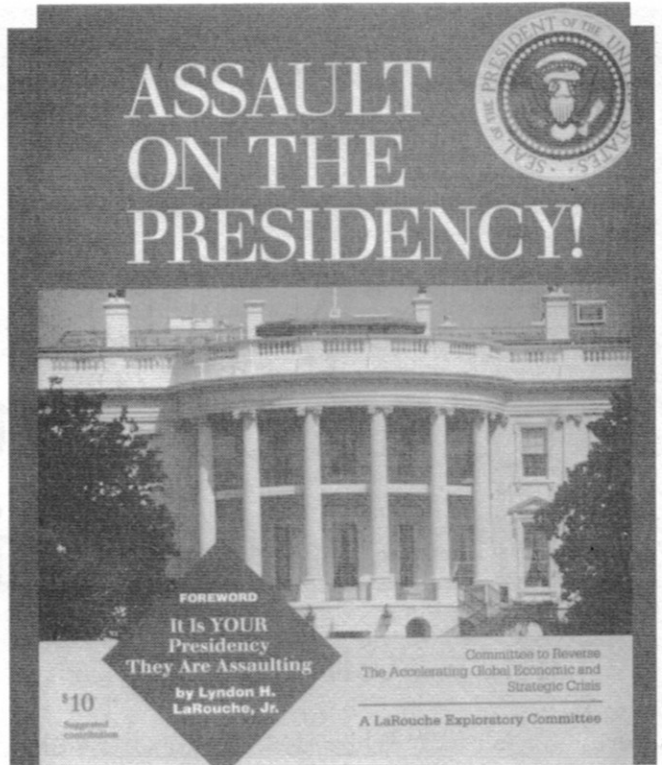
The Nichols case is pivotal because his name surfaced early this year as one of Clinton's accusers in the so-called “Whitewater” affair. The propaganda assault against the Clinton presidency, directed from London for more than a year, is a grim replay of the way the media pilloried the Kennedy presidency 31 years ago.

Back in October 1993, when President Clinton responded to the bloody attack on the Russian Parliament in Moscow by suggesting that the International Monetary Fund's draconian “conditionalities” might be driving a Russia armed to the teeth with nuclear weapons to the brink of chaos, *Executive Intelligence Review* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche warned that London would not be pleased with the President's sane response. In the ensuing months, the British press, led by *The Sunday Telegraph*, churned out a steady stream of venom against the President.

LaRouche's warnings that the attacks on Clinton were reminiscent of the buildup to the JFK assassination, were prescient.

It has been confirmed that the same networks that were directly responsible for the assassination of President Kennedy—the Permindex organization directed by British Intelligence's Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield—are still active today. Bloomfield was the director of the Montreal-based Permindex, a founding official of the Canadian branch of the World Wildlife Fund, and, later, a charter member of the 1001 Club, an elite group of handpicked associates of Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands.

Among the other charter 1001 Club members was Hollinger Corp. (Telegraph PLC) publisher Conrad Black. In April 1994, the LaRouche's Exploratory Committee issued a report, *Assault on the Presidency!* which named the Hollinger Corp. and Black as the architects of the British Crown's drive to destroy the Clinton presidency. That report linked the Hollinger effort to terrorist networks that carried out violence in



**The LaRouche Exploratory Committee has circulated 100,000 of these pamphlets, detailing the British Crown's assault against the American Constitution and the Clinton administration.**

the Middle East in an effort to overturn the peace process.

This pamphlet details the current threats against President Clinton, and his clash with British imperial policies internationally. It documents the political nature of the Whitewater scandal, as a British-directed propaganda drive to discredit the Clinton White House. Finally, we include historical evidence, some of which was first brought to light in November-December 1994 issues of *New Federalist*, on British Secret Intelligence Service involvement in the assassinations of Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley, along with evidence of British involvement in the deaths of Presidents Zachary Taylor and William Henry Harrison.

Don't let what happened to President Kennedy and the American nation happen again. The British crown's imperious policy of controlling the United States as a dumb giant enforcer of its financial looting operations across the globe can be stopped. Recognize the gossip and scandals swirling around the First Family for what they are: an oligarchical assault on *your nation's President*. The reason for the attacks on Clinton are not honest policy disagreements, but an attempt by the oligarchy to destroy your country.

# Hollinger 'Patsy' Threatens Clinton

by Jeffrey Steinberg

*This article was first published in Executive Intelligence Review magazine, Vol. 21, No. 48, Dec. 2, 1994.*

**B**y all reasonable estimates, Larry Nichols should today be behind bars, under round-the-clock psychiatric evaluation in a federal penitentiary. On May 11, 1994, speaking before a gathering of radical populists, gun advocates, and outright secessionists in Boulder, Colorado, Nichols made a series of unambiguous threats against President Clinton. At one point, near the start of his remarks, while he was vowing to "meet" President Clinton at "high noon," Nichols pulled out a silver-plated, large-caliber handgun from his waist and laid it on the podium. He repeatedly referred back to the gun throughout his 20-minute "Get Clinton" diatribe.

Nichols is not simply another psycho stalking the President (17 such people have been arrested since President Clinton's inauguration in January 1993 (see grid on page 15), making him the most threatened President since John F. Kennedy). A former Arkansas state official, Nichols was an important local player in the George Bush and Oliver North-led "secret war" involving the Nicaraguan rebel Contras in Central America. His activities in Little Rock were directly tied to gun- and drug-running operations run out of Mena, in western Arkansas; he was in almost constant contact with Nicaraguan Contra leaders, including Mario and Adolfo Calero in New

Orleans; Gen. John K. Singlaub; and Gen. Richard Secord, who worked directly with Oliver North out of the Old Executive Office Building next door to the White House.

The Mena-New Orleans-Honduras arms-smuggling route served as a reverse pipeline for cocaine shipments into the United States, according to citations in North's handwritten notebooks and congressional investigations. On Aug. 9, 1985, North wrote: "Honduran DC-6 which is being used for runs out of New Orleans is probably being used for drug runs into U.S.")

The New Orleans dope-for-guns program spilled over into Arkansas via Barry Seal, the accused narcotics trafficker, who was recruited by Oliver North to establish a secret Contra training base in the mountains near Mena. Seal eventually became "expendable" after his covertly obtained photographs of leading Sandinista officials loading cocaine onto an airplane at Managua's military airfield were leaked by Bush and North to newspapers around the world. Seal was gunned down in Baton Rouge, La. in February 1986, and, as part of the coverup, the Bush-North operations in Mena were rolled up. In the shutdown of that program, Nichols became "damaged merchandise" to be retooled as an attack dog targeting then-Governor Clinton.

Even more to the point, for at least the past eight months, Nichols has been operating under the per-



Larry Nichols, a patsy for British intelligence, threatening President Clinton in a speech in Boulder, Colorado, on May 11, 1994.

sonal sponsorship and guidance of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, the Washington, D.C.-based correspondent for the Hollinger Corp.'s flagship *Sunday Telegraph* newspaper in Britain. The Hollinger Corp. is a part of the British secret intelligence apparatus directed by the British Crown. It is an outgrowth of the World War II British-American-Canadian intelligence interface, launched at the end of the war as the Argus Corp. with over a billion dollars in British government seed funding.

For the past year, Evans-Pritchard has been the point man for the British Crown's propaganda offensive against the Clinton presidency. With Evans-Pritchard's recruiting of Larry Nichols, that war of words turned in a potentially murderous direction.

### Personal Venom

Nichols makes no bones about the fact that he has personal reasons for hating Bill and Hillary Clinton. Nichols was fired in 1988 from his \$21,500-a-year job with the Arkansas Development Finance Agency (ADFA) after auditors discovered that he was spending most of his time—and Arkansas state funds—working for a Contra support operation called the Freedom Feet Project of the Caribbean Commission, a New Orleans-based outfit run by Mario Calero. Calero's Caribbean Commission ran the DC-9 supply flights out of Louisiana that North cited as the Contra cocaine connection.

Additionally, Hillary Clinton reportedly represented Nichols's ex-wife (successfully) in a heated divorce case.

Two years after he was dumped from the ADFA post, Nichols filed suit against Bill Clinton, then governor of Arkansas, in the middle of Clinton's reelection campaign. The \$3 million suit, which Nichols filed *pro se*, contained unrelated allegations of sexual misconduct by Governor Clinton. When two local newspapers interviewed the women named by Nichols, they got a string of denials and the story died, as did the lawsuit.

However, in January 1992, with Clinton emerging as a strong candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, the *Star*, a national porn-tabloid weekly, gave the Nichols tales banner headlines.

Nichols was anything but pleased with his newfound celebrity status. In a press release issued shortly after the *Star* hit the newsstands, Nichols said: "It is time to call the fight I have with Bill Clinton over. I want to tell everybody what I did to try to destroy Governor Clinton." After citing his job loss and family troubles, Nichols stated: "The media has made a circus out of this thing and now it's gone way too far. When that *Star* article first came out, several women called asking if I was willing to pay them to say they had an affair with Bill Clinton. This is crazy. One London newspaper is offering a half-million dollars for a story." Referencing the allega-

tions of sexual misconduct, Nichols added: "There were rumors when I started this suit and I guess there will be rumors now that it is over. But it is over. I am dropping the suit."

Nichols disappeared from public view, and stayed in Conway, Arkansas until February of this year, when Ambrose Evans-Pritchard paid him a visit. On March 13, Evans-Pritchard ran an "exclusive" story, datelined Conway, reviving the exact allegations against President Clinton that Nichols had recanted in 1992. Evans-Pritchard added one additional spin: Nichols now supposedly feared for his life.

### Falwell Joins the Circus

Within weeks of the Evans-Pritchard story, the former ADFA bond salesman was being lionized by Rush Limbaugh, Pat Robertson, and, especially, Jerry Falwell. Nichols was the star of a Falwell-made videotape called "The Clinton Chronicles," a compendium of smears against the First Family that Falwell mass-marketed through one of his front groups, Citizens for Honest Government.

While the Falwell legions were raking in the cash from marketing the Nichols video, Nichols was making the rounds of the gun shows and western states populist rallies delivering threats against the life of the President. *EIR* does not know how many times Nichols has brandished a weapon while fulminating at "that commie" Bill Clinton. It is worth noting that the attempts against the life of the President escalated after Nichols hit the rubber-chicken circuit with his silver-plated gun in tow.

### Take It From the Top

Nichols personally is a low-level player in a deadly serious war being waged by the British Crown against an American President who has dared to violate the Anglo-American special relationship. What makes the Nichols case unique is the fact that he was unleashed by the Hollinger Corp., through Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, who is himself the son of a leading figure in British Intelligence's Arab Bureau.

Hollinger's chairman, Canadian-born Conrad Black, is not only a second-generation retainer of the British Crown. Like his fellow Canadian, Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield (now deceased), Black is a charter member of Prince Philip's 1001 Club. He is a product of the same Montreal-based intelligence circle that produced Bloomfield's *Permindex*, the organization prosecuted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

It is this apparatus that has unleashed Nichols. It must be taken deadly seriously.

# Nichols: 'I'm

*On May 11, 1994, Larry Nichols appeared at a rally in Boulder, Colorado sponsored by a populist group called the Boulder Patriots. The event was videotaped by one of the attendees, and a copy of the videotape was turned over to the U.S. Secret Service just days after the event. The following is a transcript of Nichols's remarks from that videotape.*

I want to tell everybody in Colorado: In Arkansas, I'm hated. My family is embarrassed, my wife on a given day hates me. But I made a deal with Bill Clinton. In 1994, we're gonna meet at high noon and one of us is getting out of town. [At this point, Nichols draws a silver-plated, semi-automatic handgun from his hip and waves it in the air before placing it on the podium. Several voices from the audience are heard cheering "Shoot the bastard!"] Sorry about that. My britches were about to fall down.

I thought all day long. . . . I didn't know what to say because I owe you so much. The best thing I can tell you is where I'm going. I'm gonna walk, crawl on my fingers if I have to, and the day Bill Clinton resigns I'm gonna plant an American flag on the Capitol steps and the POW flag.

Bill Clinton is a liar. . . . Since Oct. 3, 1991, every word that man has said has been a lie. Every campaign promise he made—lest it's been to the queers—has been a lie. His staff is a lie. Hell! He lied on the videotape about himself that he played at the Democratic Convention. . . .

In Nicaragua, they called me and I went. And those little people would sing songs. I've seen what happens when bad guys win. I've seen the faces of the children. We had one rule in Nicaragua, [in] Angola: Don't look at the children, don't look in their eyes, because if you look into their eyes, you see hopelessness.

I owe you an explanation—the reason I went to Adolfo Calero and said I can't play anymore. There was a lady and her daughter about the age of my daughter, about nine or ten. Her mother had been shot into just about a pile of goo. Nothing left of her at all—a 60-caliber machine gun had just cut her to pieces. I went and got her daughter, picked her up, carried her over behind the stump and looked down. I said, "Honey, it'll be all right." There wasn't anything left. Her whole bottom half was gone. She died looking at me. I couldn't take it. I went to Adolfo and I said, "It's history. No

# Gonna Get Bill Clinton'

more. I can't believe what God has done to me."

I guess it's because I ran, but God's got me right in the eye of the tiger, and the very people I'm having to fight today is my country. And I promise you this—from General Singlaub, from Adolfo Calero, from Mario Calero, from Enrique Bermudez, he's dead, but if he was alive he'd tell you: I'm gonna get Bill Clinton . . . and we're gonna be free, and we're gonna make a difference this time.

There's good news in that, but when Bill Clinton falls—and he will—my war's over. It's up to you to get the rest of them. Are you ready? Can you do it? In Special Forces, there wasn't many of us in a team. But I knew where you would be. I knew where my team members would be. Do you promise me that when Clinton falls, you'll get the rest of them?

We're gonna take this country back. They work for us. Do you know how hard it was to get [House Speaker] Tom Foley [D-Wash.] to back off? How hard it was to get John Breaux [D-La.] to back out of running for the [Senate] majority leader? One phone call from me and I said: "I'm gonna get you." Now imagine if you called him and said: "We're gonna get you." Politicians see which way you're going and they run to get in front of the parade.

I'm no leader. I didn't come here to lead you. I came here to tell you where I'm going and to tell you what I'm gonna do. You don't need a leader. We're Americans, by God.

I want to close my little talk with one thing. I haven't seen "Schindler's List." But I can only imagine that they fed those Jews the same lies that we're being fed. I ain't getting on that truck. I ain't getting on that train. You're not gonna bullshit me. We're in this for the long haul and we're Americans. Don't get on the truck, don't get on the train.

We wake up in the morning pleading for the rights they took away from us yesterday.

I carry a gun [pointing to the handgun sitting on the podium]. Who in Hell am I going to go to? Am I going to go to the police? Am I going to go to the FBI? Is the FBI gonna ride down and say, "Nichols, we're gonna take care of you"? And then they're gonna bitch because I've got ten shots in that pistol. We're gonna rescind all those laws they put on top of us. . . .

I've been in a lot of countries and fought a lot of people. The drug gangs, they understand one thing:

force. And if you lost the ability to seek peace through strength . . . remember it's always been peace through strength. And when they come to my house and they try to take my daughter or they try to rob me, what in the Hell do you think they're gonna find? [Several guns are drawn from the audience, rounds are loaded into the chambers.] Yeah!

They're not going to mess with me. Just like Foley. What did Foley do? He said, "Oh, Hell, Mr. Nichols, don't do nothing." "You're the queer." That's what I told Foley's wife. . . . They don't call him Lips Foley for nothing. . . . She already knew. And then John Breaux. "Tell John he's next." He's been doing more drug laundering than Bill Clinton ever thought about. Next day, John Breaux steps down from running for Mitchell's seat. Don't you see how easy they are to beat? They're afraid of you. They're afraid of me and I'm crazy. But they're afraid of you. . . .

They say we don't care about Whitewater. The polls say the American people are tired of it. I talk to probably 2-3 million people a day. And I haven't found anybody tired of it.

There's pure evil in the White House, folks. Pure evil! I wish I was perfect. I've got sins. I'll admit it to you right here. I've sinned. I've probably sinned worse than any of you. I worry about the Ten Commandments because I've probably broken all ten. I worry about whether I'm doing the right thing. I don't know any other way than fight; and I wonder about the footprints behind me.

There's only one set and I think they're God's footprints. I think God's the one that's got me in this mess. I think God has a sense of humor. And I know God ain't listening when I say pick somebody else. And I believe in Jesus Christ. Jesus Christ died for my sins.

You're gonna hear things about me in the up and coming weeks. You're not gonna believe what you hear about me. But I will tell you this. Everything I did, I did for God and country. And when you're playing with commies, it ain't easy. In the old days before Clinton took over, communists were bad guys and I was trained, I was taught to get in the other man's world and beat him at his game. I'm in Bill Clinton's world now, and there's not ever gonna be the day when the draft-dodging, lying, woman-chasing, dope-smoking, cocaine-using womanizer that exposes himself will be the President of this country!

# Permindex Ties Revealed to JFK Murder, 1001 Nature Trust

by Joseph Brewda and Jeffrey Steinberg

*This article first appeared in Executive Intelligence Review (EIR) magazine, Vol. 21, No. 48, December 2, 1994.*

Last month marked the 31st anniversary of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas, Texas on Nov. 22, 1963. Three decades after the “crime of the century,” the Kennedy assassination is still shrouded in mystery and controversy. In 1993, in response to a public clamor for full disclosure triggered by Oliver Stone’s movie *JFK*, President Clinton appointed a blue ribbon commission to review the millions of pages of still-classified documents from the files of the FBI, the CIA, the Pentagon, the Warren Commission, and the U.S. Congress. The majority of those documents are yet to be released to the public.

However, *EIR*’s own continuing investigation into the JFK murder recently turned up startling new evidence that not only strongly supports the late New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison’s charges that there was a conspiracy to kill President Kennedy, and that New Orleans businessman Clay Shaw was guilty as charged of participating in the murder plot. The new documents reveal that the Permindex organization identified by Garrison as the “assassination cabal” behind the JFK killing was never dismantled. Many of the culprits caught in Garrison’s investigation, as well as parallel 1960s assassination probes by French and Italian authorities, later surfaced as members of a shadowy organization called the “1001 Club,” founded by Prince Philip Mountbatten, the Duke of Edinburgh, and Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands in 1971.

The 1001 Club, a by-invitation-only organization,

was nominally founded as a “Nature Trust” whose primary goal was to fund the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), now known as the World Wide Fund for Nature. However, as *EIR* reported in the Oct. 28, 1994 issue, the WWF-1001 apparatus is a vast secret intelligence apparatus engaged for the past 33 years in a war of genocide against the population of Africa and other continents to further the political goals of the British House of Windsor and the Club of the Isles.

The idea that lurking under the WWF’s well-known Panda logo is a contemporary Permindex assassination bureau is not only a chilling prospect. It has immediate implications for the security of world leaders who have come forward with policy initiatives that challenge the power of the Windsors and the Club. High on this list of current potential targets are: President Clinton, Pope John Paul II, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat. Already, President Clinton has been the target of assassination threats that have been traced back to the British Crown’s own media cartel, the Hollinger Corp (see pages 17-20).

The report that follows is aimed at providing previously unpublished documentation that should lead to further investigations.

## **Shaw Could Have Been Convicted**

On March 1, 1967, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison filed an arrest warrant against local businessman Clay Shaw, charging him with conspiracy to assassinate President John F. Kennedy in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963. Shaw was tried on these charges





The "smoking gun" photo, establishing that Clay Shaw knew David Ferrie (shown here partying together, left and third from left). If this had been shown to the jury, New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison would have certainly gotten a conviction of Shaw, leading to exposing the role of Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield and J. Edgar Hoover in the Kennedy assassination.

Courtesy of Gus Russo

and acquitted. Yet, but for a legal technicality, Shaw would have been found guilty and his conviction would have led the investigation of the Kennedy murder directly to the door of Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, who helped found Permindex, shattering the Warren Commission "lone assassin" coverup, and tying the greatest political crime of the second half of the 20th century to a conspiracy of unheard-of scale.

Almost immediately after the assassination of JFK, Garrison had opened a quiet probe of the "New Orleans" angle on the killing. Lee Harvey Oswald had been living in New Orleans on and off during the year leading up to the assassination in Dallas. Following his arrest, Oswald had been initially referred to New Orleans attorney Dean Andrews by a man using the name "Clay Bertrand." Garrison's investigation had established that "Clay Bertrand" was actually Clay Shaw.

The probe placed Shaw, the director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart and a board member of Permindex, in the orbit of Oswald, former FBI Division Five official Guy Banister, and David Ferrie. In the spring and summer of 1963, all these men had been in and out of Banister's private detective office at 544 Camp Street. That office had served as a covert operations center for the training and arming of

Cuban exile mercenaries who continued to carry out military raids against Cuba after the failure of the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Oswald was a regular visitor to Banister's office. The former U.S. Marine who had "defected" to the Soviet Union and returned unimpeded to the United States had used Banister's office as the address for a local chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee, a pro-Castro outfit that was clearly out of sync with Banister's anti-communist crusade. Nevertheless, according to Banister's personal secretary Delphine Roberts, Banister had described Oswald as a part of the covert operation: "He's with us, he's associated with the office," he told Roberts, according to author Tony Summers.

### A Trail of Corpses

By the time Garrison filed the arrest warrant against Clay Shaw, Oswald, Banister, and Ferrie were all dead. Oswald had been shot inside the Dallas police headquarters by local mobster Jack Ruby. Back in the 1950s in Chicago, Banister had been the special agent in charge of the FBI office, and Ruby had been one of his informants. Banister apparently died of natural causes, but Ferrie's death was a mystery, ostensibly a suicide.

The opening statements in the trial against Shaw

began on Feb. 6, 1969, following lengthy jury selection. Ultimately, the case came down to the question of whether it could be proven beyond a reasonable doubt that Clay Shaw was indeed the "Clay Bertrand" who had arranged the New Orleans lawyer to represent Oswald moments after his arrest in Dallas.

Although a number of witnesses testified for the prosecution that they had seen Oswald, Ferrie, and Shaw together during 1963, and one witness, Perry Russo, had claimed he had been at a party where Ferrie and Shaw had discussed details of a plot to assassinate JFK, the Garrison case nevertheless lacked hard proof to convince the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that Shaw and Ferrie had been associates. Two crucial pieces of evidence, either one of which would have provided the "smoking gun," were never presented to the jury.

The first was the booking form that was filled out at New Orleans police headquarters the day Shaw was arrested. Police officer Aloysius Habighorst, a decorated veteran of the police department, had booked Shaw on March 1, 1967. When Habighorst asked Shaw if he ever used an alias, Shaw carelessly responded, "Clay Bertrand." However, for reasons that still remain murky, trial judge Edward Haggerty refused to allow the booking form to be presented to the jury, and he blocked Habighorst from testifying.

The other piece of hard evidence was a pair of photographs apparently taken at a 1949 house party for supporters of WDSU radio station, showing Clay Shaw and David Ferrie clowning around together. The pictures had been published in the May 1967 issue of *The Councillor*, a right-wing newsletter from Shreveport, Louisiana. Ironically, a reporter covering the Shaw trial had copies of the pictures in his briefcase in the courtroom, but the incriminating photos were never presented by Garrison's prosecution team. At the close of the defense case, Clay Shaw had taken the witness stand and lied repeatedly, under oath, that he had never met David Ferrie.

What would the jury have done had Garrison countered Shaw's denials by producing the pictures of him and Ferrie? Other witnesses had already testified that Ferrie had described Shaw as an "old friend." Old enough friends to have been partying together in 1949? In the wee hours of March 1, 1969—two years to the day after Clay Shaw's arrest and two years and one week to the day after David Ferrie's body was discovered at his dingy apartment—Judge Haggerty charged the jury. One hour later, they returned with their verdict: not guilty.

Interviewed after the acquittal, the majority of jurors had said that they had been convinced by

Garrison's evidence that President Kennedy had been killed as the result of a conspiracy. However, they had not been convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that Shaw was part of the conspiracy with Banister, Oswald, Ferrie, and others. Shortly before his death, Judge Haggerty told WLAE-TV reporter Stephen Tyler that he was convinced that Shaw had committed perjury. "Shaw lied through his teeth," he had told the reporter. Shaw "pulled a con job on the jury."

Garrison himself was undeterred by the jury verdict. Shortly after the acquittal, Garrison indicted Clay Shaw again, on charges of perjury. Garrison had a damning case against Shaw. However, in a rare move, the U.S. District Court ruled that Garrison could not go ahead with the perjury prosecution, on the grounds that it constituted double jeopardy and was therefore unconstitutional.

Imagine the consequences of a Shaw conviction on March 1, 1969. An international spotlight would have been cast on New Orleans, and every facet of Shaw's life would have come under scrutiny. The day of his arrest, police had hauled off a collection of sado-masochistic paraphernalia, evidence of Shaw's bizarre homosexual lifestyle (yet another thing he shared in common with David Ferrie).

But the aspect of Shaw's life that would have drawn the greatest amount of attention was his relationship to Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield and the Permindex outfit that Bloomfield established in Montreal and in Rome, Italy in the mid-1950s. On March 16, 1967, shortly after Clay Shaw's arrest, the Montreal daily *Le Devoir* published an exposé of Permindex, linking the company to a 1962 assassination plot against French President Charles de Gaulle. Two Italian daily newspapers, *Paese Sera* and *Corriere della Sera*, had also covered the Permindex scandal, with *Paese Sera* running a six-part series on March 4, 11, 12, 14, 16, and 18, 1967.

## Oswald and J. Edgar Hoover

Had the Shaw-Bloomfield connection to the JFK assassination become a subject of wide scrutiny in 1969, as the result of a conviction of Clay Shaw, another element of the coverup would have been exposed: Lee Harvey Oswald's relationship to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, particularly during the days leading up to Nov. 22, 1963.

"Defector" Oswald was allowed to return home to the United States in the summer of 1962 with his Soviet-born wife, Marina. Despite the fact that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had ordered a massive expansion of the Bureau's Security Index, its tracking of suspected subversives, Lee Harvey Oswald's name



The Montreal Gazette

**Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield of the Permindex assassination bureau which ran the murder of President Kennedy.**

never appeared on the index.

That is not to say that the Bureau had not taken an interest in Oswald. Not only had "retired" Division Five official Guy Banister brought Oswald into the 544 Camp Street apparatus, but Dallas FBI Special Agent James P. Hosty, Jr. had been assigned to keep in touch with him, apparently as part of Oswald's understanding with the FBI that he would provide information about subversives. Some books on the Kennedy assassination have alleged that Oswald was a paid FBI informant during the period prior to the JFK murder.

On approximately Nov. 9, 1963, Lee Harvey Oswald paid a visit to the FBI's Dallas office, asking to speak with Special Agent Hosty. Hosty was not in the office, and Oswald left a handwritten note. According to the FBI version of the story, the note contained a threat against Hosty, demanding that he stop harassing his wife. However, other versions of the story suggest that Oswald's note contained a warning that there was a plot to assassinate the President. After his visit to the FBI office, Oswald fired off a telegram to J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, reportedly repeating his warning about a plot to kill the President.

Had Oswald begun to figure out that he might be being set up as a patsy in a presidential assassination? If Oswald were the assassin, he would not likely have paid a visit to the FBI just weeks before the killing, a visit certain to draw FBI attention to him.

The content of Oswald's note to Hosty and the telegram to Hoover will never be known. Within two hours of Oswald's assassination, Hosty was called into the office of Special Agent in Charge J. Gordon Shanklin and ordered to destroy the note and a memorandum that Hosty had prepared on Oswald right after his arrest in Dallas on the afternoon of Nov. 22. Shanklin told Hosty: "Oswald's dead and there can't be a trial now." Hosty flushed the incriminating note down the toilet.

J. Edgar Hoover had suspended Hosty for 30 days without pay in 1964, charging him with "negligence" for failing to adequately monitor Oswald's activities in Dallas. Hosty was later transferred to Kansas City. In 1975, when Hosty tipped off reporters to the destroyed note, Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.) held House Judiciary Committee hearings on Oswald's relationship to the FBI. By that point, however, Hoover was dead, and all the relevant FBI files and notes had been long since destroyed.

### **Major Bloomfield, Permindex, and WWF**

The late Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, the boss of Clay Shaw, oversaw the planning and direction of the murder of top targets of the British royal family in the postwar period. Permindex was a de facto subsidiary of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund, operating in collusion with J. Edgar Hoover. The Hollinger Corp., which owns the London *Sunday Telegraph*, the hub of the media scandal-mongering against President and Mrs. Clinton, is another WWF subsidiary.

Bloomfield's career begins in World War II when, as a major in the Royal Canadian Service Corps, he was detailed to the FBI to serve as the contract (recruitment) agent of its counterespionage division, Division Five. This curious arrangement, whereby a British subject could occupy a highly sensitive position in U.S. intelligence, was made possible by Churchill's personal emissary, Sir William Stephenson, another Canadian. Stephenson oversaw the merging of certain limited wartime operations of British intelligence with the FBI and elements of U.S. military intelligence. Through such conniving the British effectively took over whole sections of U.S. intelligence and law enforcement, especially in the FBI, which had been set up under strong British influence in the first place just prior to World War I.

Stephenson oversaw all British Secret Intelligence Service operations in the Western Hemisphere from his base in New York City; Bloomfield was one of his agents. Stephenson had been part of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's

pre-war circle, and a protégé of Lord Beaverbrook, a fellow Canadian who became the British Minister of War Supply and Churchill's key adviser on propaganda and intelligence. This Beaverbrook apparatus is the mother of Permindex, the World Wildlife Fund, and Hollinger Corp.

Following World War II, Bloomfield returned to Montreal to resume his law practice, but he continued to be Division Five's recruitment agent. His law firm, Philips and Vineberg, managed the Bronfman organized crime interests which emerged into prominence during Prohibition. The Bronfman syndicate has always functioned as a covert capability of British intelligence. The story of the Bronfman family's role in North American organized crime on behalf of the British Crown is detailed in the bestselling book *Dope, Inc.*, by the editors of *EIR*.

To facilitate his operations, Bloomfield became the chairman of the Canadian subsidiary of Crédit Suisse (a bank which Oliver North later used for the Reagan-Bush administration's Iran-Contra operations), and the representative of such corporations as Israeli Continental Corp. and Heineken Breweries. He also became the consul general for Liberia and director of the Israeli-Canadian Maritime League.

In 1952, Bloomfield became an executive in the International Law Association, a British oligarchical intelligence apparatus whose leading families, the Wilberforces, Buxtons, and Cadburys, played an instrumental role in the creation of the WWF. Bloomfield used his position as chairman of its piracy and hijacking committee, and his emergence as a U.N.-linked expert in counter-terrorism, to build his network.

### **Bloomfield's WWF Friends**

Prince Philip created the World Wildlife Fund in 1961 to provide an umbrella for diverse privatized intelligence capabilities operating under the British Royal Family. According to his obituaries, Bloomfield was the co-founder of the WWF in Canada, and served as its vice president from 1970 to 1978, and as a director from 1978 until his death in 1984. Bloomfield was also a member of the 1001 Club, an organization created in 1971 to fund the WWF. The 1001 members of the club include Indian maharajas, Caribbean narcotics bankers, and dozens of European counts and princes. The common characteristic of its members is that they are either officers of the British Royal Family or of European oligarchical families acting in collusion with the British Royal Family. This is the international capability which provided backup to Bloomfield's assassination bureau.

Although the Permindex corporate front of Bloomfield was shut down before the end of the 1960s, the capability for organizing and covering up such high-level terrorism as the assassination of a popular American President was not dismantled along with the temporary corporate address. In fact, many of the pivotal players in Bloomfield's assassination bureau showed up in the early 1970s as charter members of the 1001 Club—along with Bloomfield himself. It is no stretch of the truth to say that the 1001 Club represents one line of continuity from Bloomfield's Permindex to the current generation of British Crown assassins.

Here are some of the most egregious cases of Permindex-1001 Club overlap.

- David Ogilvy: founder of the advertising firm Ogilvy Mather, who worked out of Stephenson's New York City office as the British SOE (Special Operations Executive) liaison to OSS during the war. Ogilvy and Stephenson later established the British American Canadian Corp. It was out of that firm that Permindex was spawned.

Ogilvy was the cousin of the Angus Ogilvy, the patron and partner of Tiny Rowland in Lonrho (London-Rhodesia Ltd.), the British intelligence proprietary responsible for orchestrating numerous civil wars in Africa in collusion with the WWF. Angus Ogilvy's wife, Princess Alexandra, is the cousin of the Queen. Princess Alexandra recently succeeded Prince Philip as president of WWF-U.K. Some of the WWF's first staff were drawn from Ogilvy and Mather.

- Jean Riboud: chairman of Schlumberger Ltd. Schlumberger is owned by Dominique Schlumberger de Menil of Houston, Texas. Her husband, Jean de Menil, was a Permindex board member and a close collaborator of Bloomfield since the war. Involved in oil diagnostics, the firm served as a cover for Permindex operations internationally. During World War II, de Menil had been the head of de Gaulle's Free French forces in Venezuela, together with Jacques Soustelle. Soustelle later formed the OAS (Secret Army Organization) unit that attempted to kill de Gaulle.

- James S. Schlesinger: Schlesinger was the owner of the only South African firm listed in the Permindex's internal phone directory (which is now in *EIR*'s possession). In 1962, President Charles de Gaulle forced the Swiss and Italian governments to expel Permindex after it was caught orchestrating a failed attempt to kill him that year. Permindex moved to Johannesburg, South Africa. Schlesinger's firm was financed by, and was a partner with, Hambros Bank, the WWF bank.

- Sir Max Aitken: Aitken was the son of Lord Beaverbrook, Stephenson's mentor. Beaverbrook's nephew, Howard Aitken, was one of Bloomfield's closest associates in the postwar period. He shared an office building with Bloomfield in Montreal.

- Baron Alain de Gunzberg: The French husband of Minda Bronfman, sister of Seagrams Corp. chairman Edgar Bronfman. Bloomfield was the Bronfman family's attorney from the pre-World War II period until his death.

- Sir Brian Mountain: Chairman of Eagle Star Insurance, which has been the financial patron of the Bronfman interests for much of the postwar period. It has had more members of Britain's titled aristocracy on its board than any other British firm. Eagle Star was a majority owner of Edper, a Bronfman flagship firm. Mountain was also a partner with Schlesinger in South Africa Eagle.

- Edward Plunkett Taylor: The founder of Argus Corp. (Hollinger Corp.), which had been formed as a postwar spinoff of the Beaverbrook/Sir William Stephenson network. The Hollinger apparatus and the Bloomfield network share personnel. For example, Hollinger Corp. has the Bronfman syndicate on its board: Peter Bronfman, and Bronfman operatives Peter Reichmann, a leading real-estate speculator, and former Canadian ambassador to the United States, Alan Gottlieb.

- Daniel K. Ludwig, a partner of Taylor in real-estate ventures and horse racing, was another 1001 Club member. Ludwig ran the "Great Lakes navy" that shipped Bronfman whiskey to Moe Dalitz's Purple Gang during Prohibition. Dalitz was involved in the Kennedy assassination according to some investigations.

- Conrad Black: Chairman of Hollinger and son of the Taylor subordinate who formed Argus/Hollinger. Black is currently coordinating the scandals against Clinton.

- Edmond Safra: The money man whose wife now sits on the WWF-International Board of Trustees, and who is part of the general Bronfman apparatus. Safra, one of the world's biggest dirty money managers, is the heir to the networks of 1001 Club member Tibor Rosenbaum, the first head of Israeli intelligence's financial department, who had been a heavy investor in Permindex. Rosenbaum's Banque de Crédit International was used to launder Permindex money to finance the assassination of de Gaulle.

## How Permindex Was Created

In 1945, in the aftermath of World War II, the British monarchy ordered the privatization of several

wartime intelligence agencies and networks. The purpose of this privatization was to obscure the British oligarchy's far-flung capabilities, while facilitating its penetration of the corporate and oligarchical elite of the United States. Permindex was created as a stepchild of a combination of several of these privatized capabilities established in the immediate postwar period.

In May 1945, just a few days after the end of the war in Europe, Sir William Stephenson incorporated the British American Canadian Corp. in Panama, but with offices in New York. The firm was soon renamed the World Commerce Corp. According to Stephenson's wartime aide David Ogilvy, the purpose of the firm was to "form a profitable company of merchant adventurers" composed of British intelligence veterans. Ogilvy drafted the corporate papers and became vice president. John Pepper, the head of Stephenson's wartime staff in Washington, became the firm's president.

Stephenson's founding partners in the World Commerce Corp. included former SOE director Sir Charles Hambro, and Sir Rex Benson, who had been the resident British intelligence liaison to Washington during the war. Benson put up much of the money for the firm. Both had worked closely with Stephenson during the war. He was assisted by Col. Louis Franck, the banker who had been Hambro's wartime deputy.

Both Benson and Hambro later became as founder-trustees of the WWF. Officials of their family banks, Kleinwort Benson and Hambros, have always served as WWF trustees since its creation. As for Franck: He became WWF treasurer.

It was out of the World Commerce Corp. that Permindex was formed.

In order to provide himself a secure base of operations for this sensitive project, Stephenson moved to the British Crown Colony of Jamaica in 1946. He pioneered a property development in Montego Bay, which soon attracted several of his wartime colleagues as residents. Among these colleagues were Lord Beaverbrook; Ian Fleming, the famous "James Bond" spy novelist and SOE spy whose family later helped form the WWF; and Sir William Wiseman, the World War I British intelligence boss in New York whose networks had been taken over by Stephenson. Beaverbrook and Fleming were both closely associated with Stephenson's new firm.

From its inception, the World Commerce Corp. worked closely with the World Trade Mart of New Orleans, nominally to promote world trade. The founder and chairman of the World Trade Mart was Col. Clay Shaw, who had first hooked up with the

British in World War II when he was an OSS liaison officer to Winston Churchill's headquarters. Shaw had considered renouncing his U.S. citizenship and remaining in London, but in 1945, he returned to the United States to establish the World Trade Mart.

Shortly after he had overseen the first phase of this privatization, Stephenson transformed his Jamaican property into the curiously named "Tryall Club." The elite British club became a watering hole for de Menil, Bloomfield, and others implicated in the JFK conspiracy.

While Stephenson and Shaw were establishing the World Commerce Corp. and the World Trade Mart, Edward Plunkett Taylor was setting up yet another firm dedicated to world trade. Taylor had been Winston Churchill's personal secret representative in wartime Washington. He had been detailed to the United States from Toronto in 1940 to obtain war supplies for Britain at a time when such purchases were still illegal under the U.S. Neutrality Act. Taylor worked directly under fellow Canadian Lord Beaverbrook in close coordination with Stephenson.

In 1945, Taylor was ordered to form Argus Corp. as a private, postwar continuation of his wartime procurement and intelligence staff. The firm, since renamed Hollinger Corp., grew rapidly, perhaps through funds acquired outside legal channels during the war, and certainly through British oligarchical patronage. Among Hollinger's key figures today are Rupert Hambro from the SOE banking family; Sir James Goldsmith, a top British intelligence officer and leading controller of the World Wildlife Fund; and Henry Keswick whose Hongkong banking family has always played a dominant role in the WWF.

Simultaneously, Stephenson's agent, Major Bloomfield, was detailed back to Montreal to oversee the postwar expansion of the Bronfman syndicate.

In 1956, Bloomfield incorporated Permanent Industrial Expositions, Inc., Permindex, merging the capabilities of the World Commerce Corp. (which soon formally dissolved) and Clay Shaw's World Trade Mart. In 1959, Permindex formed the Centro Mondiale Commerciale, the World Commerce Center, in Rome, as its subsidiary.

In 1962, the Secret Army Organization of Permindex board member Jacques Soustelle, a decades-long partner of Permindex board member Jean de Menil, oversaw an assassination attempt against French President Charles de Gaulle, financed by Clay Shaw's FBI crony Guy Banister. De Gaulle forced Switzerland and Italy to expel Permindex's offices from their territories as a result. In 1962, the Permindex networks were implicated in the sudden

death, in a mysterious plane crash, of Italian state oil industrialist Enrico Mattei, who was working on a political track parallel to de Gaulle's.

Among Bloomfield's founding partners in the firm were Shaw, Jean de Menil, and Hans Seligman from the prominent banking family.

The firm also included several representatives of the continental European oligarchical families in alliance with the British Royal Family. Among these representatives were Carlo d'Amelio, the attorney of the former Italian royal family, the House of Savoy, and Count Gutierrez di Spadafora, the former Mussolini minister of agriculture.

The firm also included on its board two prominent representatives of a violent, British-directed faction of the Zionist movement which is still active today against the PLO-Israel peace process. The two were Italian attorney Giorgio Mantello, and Israeli "businessman" Dov Begun.

Giorgio Mantello had been an operative of the Irgun, the Zionist terrorist organization formed by secret British agent Vladimir Jabotinsky. Jabotinsky's successor organization, the Likud bloc, is led today by Gen. Ariel Sharon, who has publicly called for the Israeli military to disobey orders, and who leads the fanatical Jewish settlers' movement on the West Bank, which produced the February 1994 Hebron massacre of 50 Muslim worshippers.

Dov Begun, the other Permindex board member from this Zionist-terrorist nexus, was an Israeli businessman living in New York who had married into the Warburg banking family, one of Britain's wealthiest. At the time of his recruitment to Permindex, Begun was nominally a U.S. representative of the Labor Zionist party, while covertly serving as an Israeli intelligence officer. His closest associate, Amnon Barness, was an Israeli intelligence officer stationed in Los Angeles. Begun and Barness were among Permindex's most successful fundraisers, who particularly courted the wealthy U.S. Zionist community.

In 1960, Barness formed Daylin Co., a Los Angeles pharmaceutical house. The firm later employed the former chief of Mossad operations in Europe, Rafi Eytan, who subsequently became head of the specialized Israeli intelligence agency "Terror against Terror." Eytan is Sharon's main dirty trickster today and continues to oversee the Jewish Defense League and related gangs that are now working with sections of the Israeli Army to set up the potential assassinations of Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, and Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat.

# A Chronology of Threats

Since before William Clinton's inauguration as President in January 1993, there have been more than a dozen significant threats on his life; the Secret Service confirms that many incidents, which might open a multitude of cases, are being kept secret as a matter of policy. Among these incidents are the following:

**Oct. 20, 1992:** Gary Steven Foster, 41, a Chicago man on anti-psychotic medication, is arrested for threatening Clinton as the candidate campaigns in the city. (*Washington Times*)

**Oct. 22, 1992:** Edward Carroll, 43, of Nevada is indicted for threatening Clinton. The former Marine had a history of mental problems. (*Washington Times*)

**Feb. 25, 1993:** Michael Bernard Shields, 28, a Virginia Beach, Virginia gun dealer, is ordered to undergo a psychiatric evaluation for threatening to kill Clinton. He told Secret Service agents that Clinton "needed to be eliminated, by force if necessary." (*Washington Times*)

**February 1993:** Larry Peoples of Biloxi, Mississippi makes a threat in a letter to President Clinton after listening to populist television host Rush Limbaugh. (This case symptomizes a rash of threats following political attacks on the White House by Limbaugh and televangelist Jerry Falwell.) Peoples is arrested by the FBI in December 1993, but not until

after he had bought a pistol and a two-way ticket to Washington, D.C. (*Corriere della Sera*)

**July 1993:** Matthew Bennett is arrested in Woodstock, New York for threatening the President. (*Corriere della Sera*)

**Oct. 15, 1993:** James Lee Buchanan, 41, a Kansas City, Missouri mental patient, is charged with threatening Clinton after telling police he intended to kill the President. (*Washington Times*)

**November 1993:** Ralph Dulaney Mason, a self-described member of the Branch Davidians, threatens the President. (*Corriere della Sera*)

**Dec. 13, 1993:** David Craig Davis, 33, of Great Falls,

Montana is arrested for threatening to kill Clinton. (*Washington Times*)

**February 1994:** Rollen Frederick Stewart of Orange County, California threatens the President. Stewart (a.k.a. "Rainbow Man," "Rockin' Rollen") had a record that included four felony counts for placing explosive devices in various public places, and he had been sentenced to three concurrent life sentences in an altercation in which he took a hotel maid hostage in 1992. This product of the rock-drug-sex counterculture had made a name for himself by attending sporting events wearing a multi-colored wig and waving a sign citing a Biblical passage. He was



PBS

Neo-conservative talk show host Rush Limbaugh, whose broadcasts have provoked several attempts against Clinton.

a heavy user of marijuana and other drugs. "Rockin' Rollen's" ability to attend sports events around the world apparently resulted from a \$50,000 inheritance that he invested in an auto repair shop.

**Feb. 23, 1994:** Ronald Gene Barbour, 45, is arrested at a psychiatric hospital in Orlando, Florida for threatening to kill Clinton. He is accused of stalking the President's jogging route in a park in Washington, apparently following the President on one of his regular 7:30 a.m. outings. The attempt prompted the Secret Service to expand its protective detail—including adding joggers and bicyclists—but agents still allow people to walk up to the President unimpeded. Barbour was armed with a pistol at the time of his threat against President Clinton.

**April 3, 1994:** Michael Mower, 36, of Dayton, Ohio, kills his mother and himself at a motel where he was staying after wounding two law-enforcement agents investigating his threats on the President. Mower began shooting after a Secret Service agent and three deputies went to the motel at 3 p.m. A SWAT team returned at 6 p.m., finding Mower and his mother dead. Cincinnati Secret Service Special Agent in Charge Dick Rathmel described Mower as obviously mentally ill.

**July 2, 1994:** Ralph Dulaney Mason, 44, of Lake City, Michigan is sentenced to five years in prison for threatening Clinton verbally and by mail. (*Washington Times*)

**June 22, 1994:** Matthew Thomas sent a death threat to

President Clinton through his computer. The threat, whose contents were not disclosed but which allegedly told Clinton that he was going to be killed, had been sent on Feb. 21 to the President's confidential E-mail address at the White House.

**July 19, 1994:** The Secret Service charges Paul Walling, 46, a suburban Philadelphia man who opposes gun control, with threatening Clinton. He also wanted to kill Attorney General Janet Reno. He told the Secret Service he wanted to shoot the two "for what they have done to the American people by trying to take guns away from them" with the Brady law,



EIRNS/Stuart Lewis  
**Televangelist Jerry Falwell, who has also attacked Clinton during his broadcasts.**

which establishes a mandatory waiting period for handgun purchases. "I have seen Clinton in the crosshairs on my scope."

When police arrested Walling, they found he had acquired two dozen weapons; all were loaded, and some had military rounds in them. Walling was charged in a complaint filed in U.S. District Court in Philadelphia with threatening the President, illegally obtaining some 40 weapons over the past three months, and interstate transportation of a stolen vehicle.

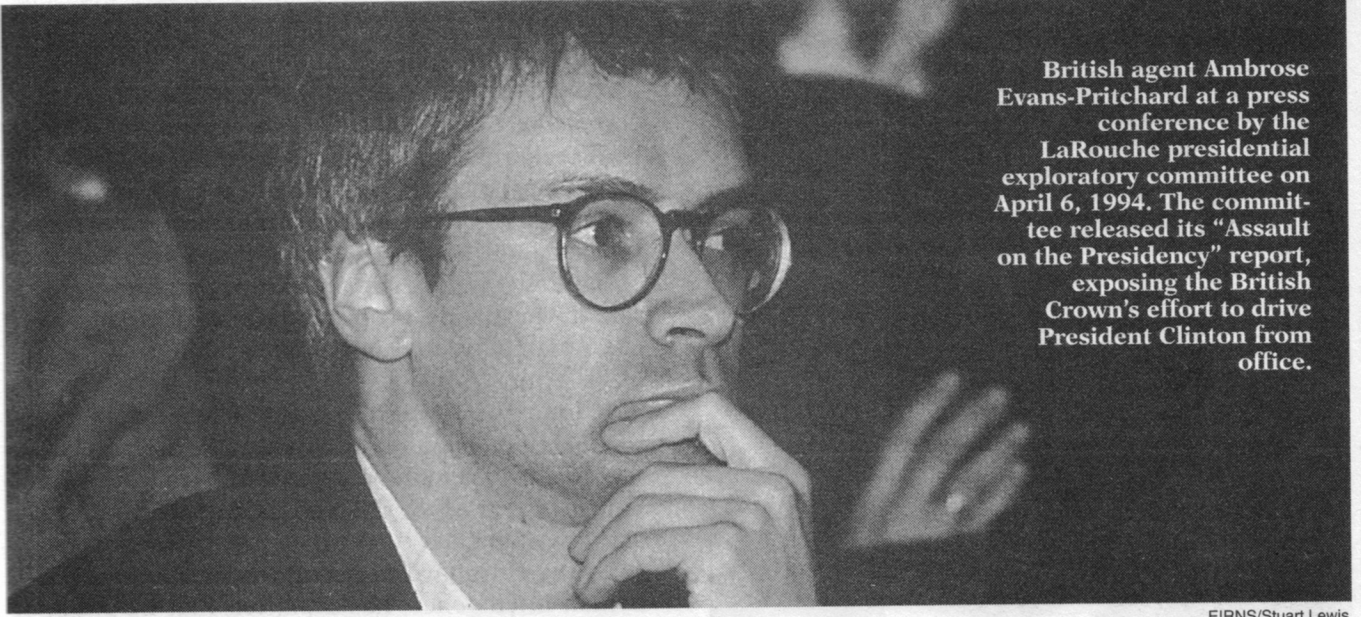
**Aug. 30, 1994:** Glenn Robert Armstrong, 26, of Uxbridge, Massachusetts, is arraigned on charges of threatening to kill Clinton, who is vacationing on Martha's Vineyard. He is arrested while waiting to board a ferry to Martha's Vineyard after reportedly telling a ticket reservation clerk he was "going to kill the President."

Armstrong pleaded not guilty in Barnstable District Court and was ordered to undergo 20 days of psychiatric evaluation at Bridgewater State Hospital. Secret Service agent Mike Johnston of Boston would not say whether Armstrong was armed, but White House press secretary Dee Dee Myers said the Secret Service would investigate further.

**Sept. 12, 1994:** Frank Corder, piloting a single-prop Cessna aircraft, crashes onto White House lawn, killing himself and spreading debris.

**Oct. 29, 1994:** Vietnam veteran Francisco Duran sprays the White House with machine-gun fire before being arrested by police.





British agent Ambrose Evans-Pritchard at a press conference by the LaRouche presidential exploratory committee on April 6, 1994. The committee released its "Assault on the Presidency" report, exposing the British Crown's effort to drive President Clinton from office.

EIRNS/Stuart Lewis

# Press Slanders Pave the Way For Threats on Clinton's Life

by Scott Thompson

A barrage of British-inspired press slanders has helped prepare the groundwork for the threat of assassination against President William Clinton. The "Whitewatergate" plot against the President was announced by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard in the London *Sunday Telegraph* on Jan. 23, 1994, when he "predicted" that escalating scandals would drive Clinton from office by the end of the year. As early as Nov. 7, 1993, Evans-Pritchard was predicting that a host of scandals would erupt around Clinton.

The *Sunday Telegraph*, which has taken the point for the attacks against Clinton, is a subsidiary of the Telegraph PLC, the crown jewel of the Hollinger Corp., a media conglomerate at the center of the British imperial faction. Hollinger founder, chairman, and chief executive officer Conrad Black, is a protégé of E.P. Taylor, a collaborator of Lord Beaverbrook who headed the economic warfare section of the British Special Operations Executive during World War II.

The man believed to be the moneybags for Hollinger's acquisition of the *Sunday Telegraph*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Jerusalem Post*, and *Chicago Sun Times*, is Li Kai-shing, whose family owns a seat on the board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, identified by *EIR*'s bestseller *Dope, Inc.* as running the opium-growing, heroin-processing, and money-laundering trade in the "Golden Triangle."

Hollinger's board of directors includes some of the leading representatives of organized crime family fortunes, like Peter Bronfman; it also has an international advisory board which includes: Baroness Margaret Thatcher of Kesteven, an honorary senior adviser who profited heavily from the Hollinger takeover of Telegraph PLC in 1985; Lord Peter Rupert Carrington, a founding board member of Kissinger Associates, Inc. and a controller of Henry Kissinger for the British imperial faction; and Kissinger, who confessed in a May 10, 1982 speech at Chatham House (Royal Institute of International Affairs) that he was a British agent



The Hollinger Corporation

**Conrad Black, chairman of the Hollinger Corporation.**

while serving as a high-ranking U.S. official.

One vehicle for the attacks on the President has been the Washington, D.C.-based *American Spectator*, which claims to have doubled its circulation to 258,000 by peddling the attacks. The *Spectator's* editor-in-chief is R. Emmett Tyrrell, who, in the Feb. 10, 1994 *Washington Times*, praised the call by Evans-Pritchard to topple the Clinton administration. The *American Spectator* is linked to the *Sunday Telegraph* through Peregrine Worsthorne, a writer for the *Telegraph* who is a member of the editorial board of the *Spectator*.

At one point in the "Whitewatergate" plot, Worsthorne hosted R. Emmett Tyrrell in London. In the Feb. 1, 1994 *Sunday Telegraph*, Worsthorne wrote: "Bob Tyrrell . . . is masterminding the campaign which is beginning to look as if it might do for Clinton what the *Washington Post* did for Nixon."

Tyrrell has assembled an editorial staff that comes from the ranks of Thatcherite neo-conservatives who claim responsibility for the electoral victory in the U.S. House of Representatives of a fascist stripe of Republicans. These include: Tom Bethell, a distant

relative of Britain's Lord Nicholas Bethell who writes for *National Review*; John Podhoretz, son of *Commentary Magazine's* Norman Podhoretz; Norman Podhoretz's wife, Midge Decter, whose son-in-law is Iran-Contra scofflaw Elliott Abrams; Jeanne Kirkpatrick, now at the American Enterprise Institute; and, Michael Ledeen, who helped Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Kissinger cover up their role in the Italian Propaganda-2 scandal, and who, like Abrams, worked in Oliver North's "public diplomacy" efforts.

Numerous British assets, like Paul Johnson, Nicholas Bethell, and Worsthorne, help set policy at the *American Spectator*, as well as publications like William F. Buckley's *National Review*, which are part of Whitewatergate.

Evans-Pritchard, a second-generation asset of British intelligence, has admitted that he swapped information with a British intelligence agent during the four and a half years he worked in Central America. He boasted that while in Central America, he was the only journalist to get along with both the Contra rebels of Oliver North and the guerrillas of El Salvador and Guatemala. He spent over a week at the cocaine laboratory of the Shining Path narco-terrorists in a trip up the Amazon from Ayacucho, Peru in 1986. His father, Sir Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, did a multitude of tasks for the British governor general among tribes in Anglo-Egypt-Sudan, but was seconded to British SIS during World War II and eventually established Libya by promoting the heads of the Bedouin Sanusiya. Ambrose Evans-Pritchard has indicated that he has a policy of remaining in contact with British SIS; the *Sunday Telegraph* seems to have little regard for espionage laws in pursuing Whitewatergate.

### Chronology of Slanders

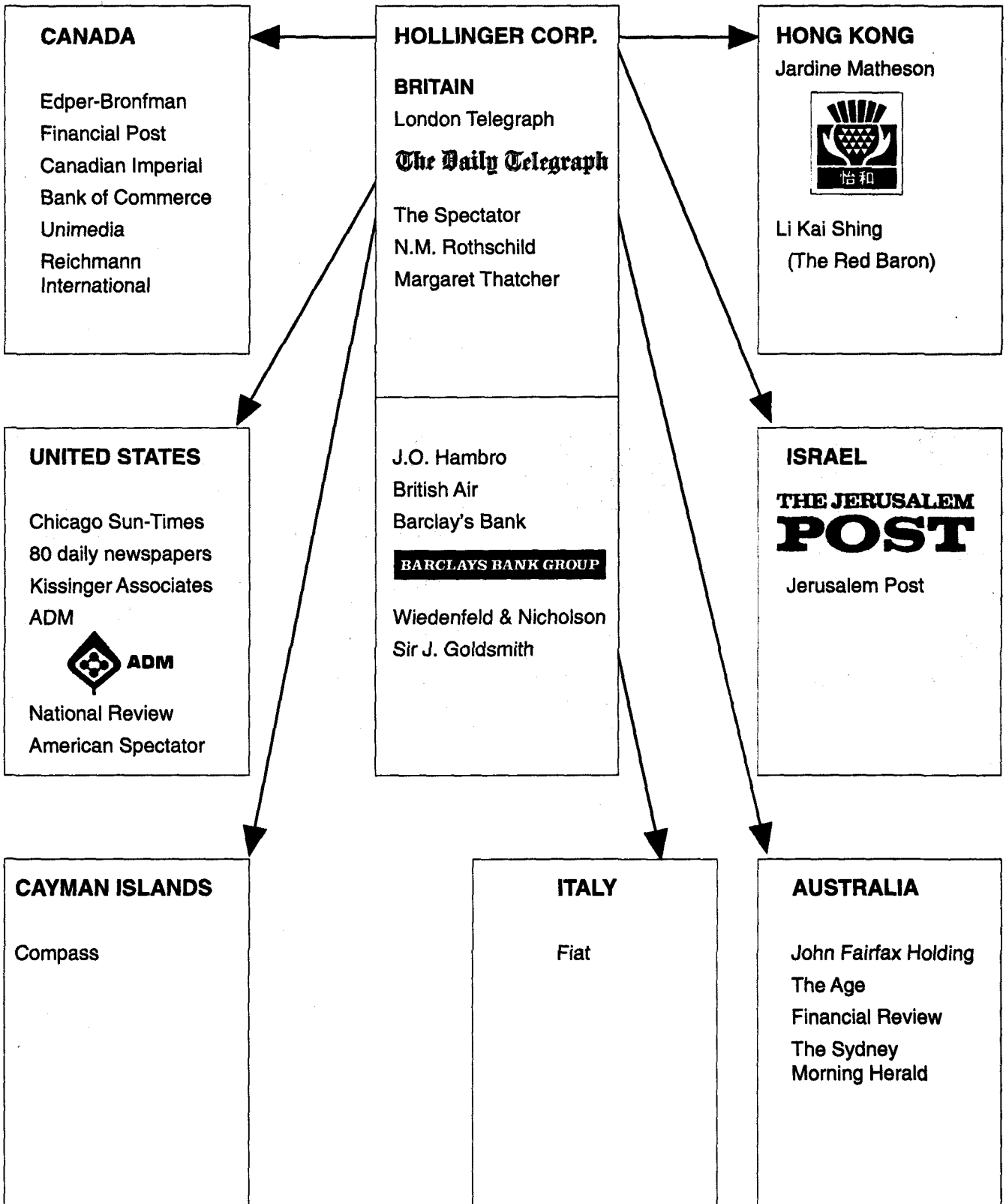
**July 25, 1993:** Evans-Pritchard writes "Death in Clinton Clique: In Italy and America, Scandal and Peer Pressure Surround Suicides at the Top," in the *Sunday Times*. This is his first article intimating that President Clinton had an aide, Vincent Foster, killed—a groundless charge picked up by Jerry Falwell.

**Nov. 7, 1993:** In the *Sunday Telegraph*, Evans-Pritchard "predicts" that an array of scandals will erupt around President Clinton.

**Nov. 7, 1993:** Evans-Pritchard writes "Clinton's Korea Missile Crisis Risks All-Out War," in *Sunday Telegraph*.

**Dec. 19, 1993:** Ted Turner's Cable News Network begins 30-hours of coverage of sensational charges in

# The Sun Never Sets on Hollinger's Empire



the *American Spectator*.

**Dec. 19, 1993:** Evans-Pritchard pens "Special Report on Ireland: Clinton Brushed Aside Pentagon's Warning," in the *Sunday Telegraph*.

**Jan. 2, 1994:** "Evans-Pritchard reports from Washington on the implications of the sex and money scandals that have undermined the recent rise in the President's popularity," the *Sunday Telegraph* reports. Other articles include: "Focus: Clinton's First Year: Between Little Rock and a Hard Place—It Is Too Early To Tell Whether He Faces Political Ruin as the Shabby Details Come to Light."

**Jan. 23, 1994:** In the *Sunday Telegraph*, Evans-Pritchard "predicts" that scandals will "drive Bill Clinton from office" by the end of the year. In the same issue, he introduces the "Arkansas beauty queen" scandal of Paula Corbin Jones, who says she might sue the President for sexual harassment. Later, it emerges that Evans-Pritchard had pressured Corbin Jones to sue.

**Feb. 10, 1994:** R. Emmett Tyrrell, in a syndicated column in the *Washington Times*, boosts Evans-Pritchard and British media for coverage of Whitewatergate.

**Feb. 13, 1994:** The *Sunday Telegraph* highlights the role of Tyrrell and the *American Spectator*, saying there was "always a strong British connection to the *American Spectator*."

**March 6, 1994:** The *Sunday Telegraph* carries a front-page banner-headline story by Evans-Pritchard titled "Panic Hits Scandal-Ridden White House."

**March 13, 1994:** Evans-Pritchard, in a *Sunday Telegraph* article titled "Little Rock's Mean Machine," touts the case of Larry Nichols. Claiming that Nichols is under surveillance by the Arkansas state police, Evans-Pritchard quotes Nichols saying, "It's getting real dangerous right now, and I don't want to end up as another one of those mysterious suicides." Nichols worked with the Contras in the 1980s, and Evans-Pritchard writes that later he worked as "a sort of secret personal assistant to Governor Clinton, alleging that he transferred state funds into special accounts for entertaining mistresses." Nichols tells Evans-Pritchard that he was appointed to the Arkansas Development Finance Authority as a reward. Nichols claims that the ADFA became the basis for a kickback scheme bigger than Whitewater. Nichols says that he was fired because by 1988 he had become disenchanted and decided the blow the whistle, but the real reason was that he "misused the

resources of his office" while in touch with former Contra controllers like Gen. Richard Secord and the Calero brothers. Nichols said that Clinton destroyed his livelihood and reputation, and that he turned to the underground resistance network in Arkansas, which, Evans-Pritchard says, "operates like the urban resistance movements of Guatemala City, San Salvador, and northern Nicaragua during the 1980s," i.e., terrorists.

**May 1, 1994:** Evans-Pritchard writes in the *Sunday Telegraph*, "President Clinton to Be Sued for Sexual Harassment," in hoped-for fulfillment of the author's original scheme with Paula Corbin Jones.

**July 12, 1994:** Following Clinton's July 11 announcement of a "German-American partnership" aimed at rebuilding the East, David Gow writes in the *London Observer*, "U.S. Cuts British Special Link."

**July 13, 1994:** Murray Ritchie of the *Glasgow Herald* states in a piece titled "Clinton Ends the Affair with Britain": "As President Clinton wooed Germany yesterday in Berlin, the wounding message for those still clinging to the notion of Britain's special relationship with America was obvious."

**July 17, 1994:** The *Sunday Telegraph* has several attacks on Germany and Clinton, including: "Germany's War Machine Is Back," by Andrew Grimson; "The Bundeswehr Is Off the Leash. Last Week It Rolled Through Paris. Where Next?" by Hugh Davies and Robert Tilley; "Clinton Took Cocaine while in Office," by Evans-Pritchard; and, "Cocaine and Toga Parties: Clinton Stands Accused," by Evans-Pritchard.

**Nov. 7, 1994:** Henry Kissinger is reported in the *Sunday Telegraph* to be prepared to campaign for a Republican victory in 1996. Asked why he is no longer remaining neutral, Kissinger reports that he is "rather appalled" by the policies of Clinton.

**Nov. 13, 1994:** Kissinger, in an interview in the *German Welt am Sonntag* by *Die Welt's* New York correspondent, calls President Clinton's German-U.S. partnership "unwise." This will drive everyone to the barricades, because two world wars were fought to prevent Germany taking a dominant role in Europe, he writes. Germany and the United States should be close friends, "but it does no favor to Germany, to define it as a leading power. . . . Clinton is, practically, describing reality in his statements, but, for example, for Great Britain, which describes its relations to the U.S. as special, such rhetoric is very painful."

# London's Bitter Quarrels With President Clinton

by Nancy Spannaus

"Relations between Washington and London have hit a rough patch. Not since the Suez crisis in 1956 have the two countries been at such odds for an extended period of time, diplomats on both sides of the ocean say."

That was the evaluation of John Darnton, a journalist writing in the Oct. 27, 1994 *New York Times*. The theme he struck was one which *EIR* and its founding editor Lyndon LaRouche have been discussing since December 1993, when the British-directed Hollinger Corp. began the barrage of Whitewater scandals against President William Clinton. Throughout all of 1994, the conflict between the U.S. and British governments has been a recurring theme, sometimes taking dramatic proportions as in the cases of Ireland and the Balkan war, and at other times simmering on the back burner.

The U.S.-British falling out would be less remarkable if it were not for the official existence of the "Anglo-American special relationship," which reestablished itself after the open break at the time of the Suez Canal crisis. At that time, President Dwight D. Eisenhower threatened military action if the British and French persisted in backing up Israel's attack on the Suez Canal. Since then, aided by the prominence in foreign policy circles of confessed British agents like Henry Kissinger and his protégés, British and American interests have been presented as identical. Although there was certainly intelligence warfare going on *sub rosa*, the official convergence of views and activities grew to the point of obscenity in the relationship between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and President George Bush.

On June 11, 1994 in Berlin, Germany, President Clinton came within a hair of officially abrogating that special relationship. Speaking at a press conference with German Chancellor Helmut Kohl, the President paid tribute to the "truly unique" relationship between the United States and Germany. When

challenged by British reporters as to whether he was relegating the U.S. special relationship with Great Britain to the background, the President said that "there is a way in which the United States and Germany have a more immediate and tangible concern," especially in face of the questions of the economic development of Russia and the East. Reading between the lines, the British press declared that the U.S. President had ended the special relationship.

But the substance of the break between the Clinton administration and London does not lie in statements of formal allegiance, or other diplomatic niceties. What has been going on over the course of the Clinton presidency has been a growing tendency of the United States to break from the dominant British geopolitics of the post-World War II period, which has resulted in increasingly open clashes on foreign policy. Although there has appeared no coherent Clinton foreign policy doctrine, the President's tendency toward respect for national sovereignty, and a perspective of using economic cooperation to resolve intractable conflicts, has set him on a course which challenges the combination of crisis management and one-world government dictatorship which London and the British-dominated United Nations have asserted.

We review below the most salient areas of conflict between London and the Clinton administration.

## The Balkans

There has been no more consistent area of clash between the Clinton administration and Great Britain than over the war in former Yugoslavia. Although he backed off his campaign commitment to break from George Bush's policy of appeasement of the Serbian aggressors, President Clinton has frequently reiterated his own view that the United Nations arms embargo against the government of Bosnia-Herzegovina should be lifted, and that that government be permitted to

regain control of its territory which has been seized from it by force. Yet at every point when the President threatened to act upon this commitment at the United Nations or unilaterally, he encountered the withering opposition of the British Foreign Office or British spokesmen acting under the umbrella of the U.N.

The triggers for the clashes are too many to enumerate here. They range from the Serbian strangulation of Sarajevo, to the destruction of protected areas like Srebrenica, to the recent atrocities by the Serbs in the area of the so-called protected city of Bihac. Every time the Clinton administration would make a move toward more aggressive NATO air strikes, the British or their generals in the U.N. Protection Forces would object. Every discussion of lifting the arms embargo would be sidetracked by British threats to pull out of the area altogether, or by other unspecified threats to the Bosnian government.

President Clinton has taken the correct position that the Serbian aggression is not a civil war, and that the Bosnians have the sovereign right to defend themselves. The British, who have organized the French and the Russians (who have their own historical, longstanding ties with the Serbs) to their position, have objected that this is a centuries-old conflict that will have to exhaust itself. Even after the Bosnian government agreed to postpone its request for a lifting of the arms embargo for six months, putting it off until next spring, the British government declared that it was unwilling to permit a vote in the U.N. Security Council.

Thus, President Clinton has attempted to work around them, by forging the military alliance between the Croatians and the Bosnians, and now by formally ceasing the enforcement of the arms embargo against the Bosnians. It remains an uneasy truce, however, as the Serbian aggressors continue their genocidal war.

## **Ireland**

Perhaps nothing has irritated Her Majesty's government more, however, than President Clinton's personal intervention to bring about peace negotiations between the warring parties in Britain's backyard, Ireland. As in the case of Bosnia, the Clinton team had been involved in the Irish situation before he was elected President, promising, in this case, to appoint a special envoy on the Northern Ireland problem. But the fireworks didn't begin until after his election.

The first affront was Clinton's appointment of Sen. Ted Kennedy's (D-Mass.) sister Jean as ambassador to Dublin; the second, was the appointment of a former foreign policy aide to Kennedy as a member of the National Security Council (NSC).

Throughout Clinton's first year in office, there was also discussion of bringing Gerry Adams, head of the Sinn Fein, the civilian arm of the Irish Republican

Army (IRA), to the United States for discussions. Requests were turned down, but the situation changed in January-February 1994. Despite personal lobbying by British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd against granting a visa for Adams, President Clinton ensured that it happened. The press described the visit as the occasion for a "major rift in U.S.-British relations."

But President Clinton didn't stop. The first 48-hour visit of Adams was followed by the granting of a visa to a Northern Ireland Unionist leader and another Irish Republican leader, Joe Cahill, who was previously barred. The first major result was the declaration by the IRA of its unilateral cease-fire on Aug. 31. The British government remained in a rage and made public the internal divisions in the Clinton administration between the NSC, which has supported Clinton's Irish policy, and the State Department, which has sided more closely with the British. Adams was granted another visa in October, over British objections.

## **Middle East Peace**

While you won't catch the British government making statements against the Israeli-Palestinian peace accord, there is no question but that London has committed itself to sabotaging that September 1993 breakthrough. All you have to do is to look at London's hands and feet, and the strings through which London controls various players on the ground, to see that this is the case.

The editorial in the Oct. 31 London *Financial Times* came the closest to expressing London's cynical opposition. Writing on the Casablanca conference on economic development and the perspective of statesmen like Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who has stressed the need for massive economic development to ensure that the peace succeed, the editorial said: "Participants would do well to remember that the region is far from being able to beat swords into ploughshares, as the more visionary Israeli leaders suggest," and, "in fact, it is still in urgent search of the political solutions that are an essential precondition for development."

To the contrary, the very premise of the Israeli-Palestinian accord, as signed under the sponsorship of President Clinton in September 1993, was that economic development was a precondition for lasting peace. The protocols of the agreement and statements by Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat and Peres in particular, have underscored this point. The main problem has come with the behavior of the World Bank, which has held up promised funding for the new Palestinian entity until certain conditionalities were met.

President Clinton has indicated support for a new Mideast Development Bank outside the World Bank.

London has put its backing behind the World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) approach.

London's attempt to destabilize the peace has also taken the form of deployment of its terrorist assets, both on the Israeli and Arab sides. The Hebron massacre of Feb. 25, 1994 was carried out by Jewish Defense League-linked extremists whose intelligence control traces back to the Quatuor Coronati freemasonic lodge in London. On the Arab side, the terrorist wing of Hamas is known to be the spawn of British intelligence circles.

The Clinton administration's efforts to cool out conflicts within Algeria, Sudan, and Yemen have also met with British opposition.

## Asia

The crises in both Korea and China have provided the occasion for conflict between the Clinton administration and London in Asia. In both cases, the Clinton administration has taken the approach of defending the right to national sovereignty, and of encouraging economic development as a way toward stability. This has been most surprising in the Korea crisis, where the traditionally anti-nuclear Democratic administration came to an agreement on Aug. 12 which would preserve North Korea's sovereign right to rely on nuclear energy, by providing new light-water nuclear reactors in return for shutting down Soviet-type nuclear plants.

London and its one-worldist cothinkers at the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) did their best to create the crisis between the world community, especially the United States, and North Korea in the spring of this year, with the issuance of numerous reports on the alleged nuclear threat by the North. Clinton administration spokesmen, who had been in negotiations on North Korea's nuclear program for more than a year, were forced to constantly disavow the IAEA's "intelligence." London think-tanks such as the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) and Jane's *Defense Weekly* pumped out "analyses" which called for a U.S. military confrontation with North Korea over its refusal to abide by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

President Clinton derailed the British-U.N. scenario by sending former President Jimmy Carter to negotiate directly with North Korean President Kim Il-sung in Pyongyang on June 16-18. The negotiations which were set up at that time, although delayed by the intervening death of the North Korean head of state, eventually resulted in the signing of a treaty on the nuclear redevelopment of North Korea on Oct. 21.

Less of a "hotspot," but equally significant in terms of conflict between U.S. and British policy has been China. In the on-the-ground situation, the British have a lot to play with in China, since they still hold

Hongkong, and have historically deep connections with Chinese finance and the Communist Party itself. Their perspective on handling the situation was revealed in part in a March 1994 study published by the IISS. The 64-page study, written by IISS Asia expert Gerald Segal, forecast the likely outcome of a crisis which would lead to the breakup of China. Sources in China itself have also reported their observation that the British are committed to a policy of dividing China into at least three parts.

In contrast, the Clinton administration has sought to shift the policy of economic looting which is leading to devolution in China, and replace it with a new relationship in which "economic security" would be ensured. The major move in this direction which Clinton took was sending Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown to China at the end of August. Brown announced at a press conference on Aug. 30 that President Clinton "has sent substantive signals that we regard China as a commercial ally and a partner—that China's long history is deserving of respect; and China has responded." Brown took two dozen corporate leaders to China to discuss major infrastructure projects, and declared that Clinton "has junked a 12-year tradition of laissez-faire government" in order to win contracts for the U.S. to help build these projects.

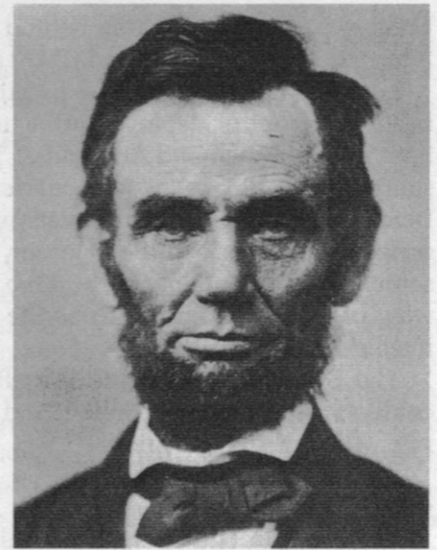
No review of the quarrels between London and the Clinton administration would be complete without mentioning East-West relations. Despite statements by Vice President Al Gore and State Department official Strobe Talbott in the winter of 1993-94 about the disastrous effect of IMF policy on the Russian economy, the Clinton administration has not abandoned IMF policy toward Russia. But the President's predilection for making bilateral deals based on joint economic interests (as in the Middle East and Korea), instead of depending upon global institutions, has London and its minions in constant fear that he may dump their policy to loot Russia.

Clinton's endorsement of the East-West infrastructure program put forward by European Commission President Jacques Delors, back in July, also represents a threat to the British approach to Europe's future. The Delors plan is not dead, although spokesmen for London and free-market economics are attempting to kill it by ruling out the use of state credit for the needed infrastructure projects.

Whether President Clinton ultimately decides to dump the IMF, the most aggressive of U.N. "one-world government" agencies, may well determine whether his war with London will be successful. It will determine whether he can rally support at home, and abroad, for the principle of national sovereignty based on growth and economic development—the very essence of the American System ideas which London's rulers are determined to crush.

# Why the British Kill U.S. Presidents

by Anton Chaitkin



Prints and Photographs Division/Library of Congress  
**President Abraham Lincoln. His defeat of the Confederacy wrecked the British plan to split up the United States. Assassinated in 1865.**

Francisco Duran opened fire on the White House Oct. 29, seven weeks after Frank Eugene Corder had crashed his plane into the White House. Asked for his view on these violent acts, Lyndon LaRouche said: "I think there's a very high level of threat-potential-related activity against the President. I think this President is *more in danger* even than President Ford was when the Manson crowd tried two attacks to kill Ford, and probably the highest-level threat against any President since those against President John Kennedy. . . .

"It's serious. The nature of the thing is essentially the conflict which the President has with London, which is pretty obvious. And the faction in London which is particularly after the President, the faction which is represented by *The American Spectator* and similar other channels of the Hollinger Corp. in this country—they kill. They kill at a very high level. It's very serious."

The British have killed U.S. Presidents in the past. To aid in a competent understanding of the present threat, we offer in this pamphlet a summary of how and why they have done it. The "British" authors of these murders are not the English people, but the oligarchy ruling Great Britain—the "Venetian party" feudal aristocrats and bankers, headed by the Royal Family, and the European princes intermarried with the British Royals.

American Presidents who have been assassinated, were advancing U.S. interests in fierce conflict with British geopolitical aims. In each case, the killing, and the accession to office of the Vice President, hindered or reversed the policy direction of the murdered

President. This is true of each of those four who were shot to death—Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley, and John F. Kennedy.

We take up first the interrelated Lincoln and McKinley murders, with their sharply defined strategic issues. Then we will review, in light of those cases, the other two presidential murders.

## The 19th-Century View

John Wilkes Booth shot and mortally wounded President Abraham Lincoln on April 14, 1865, five days after Robert E. Lee's Confederate Army surrendered in the Civil War.

In their biography of him, Lincoln's two private secretaries, John G. Nicolay and **John Hay**, brought up the question of Booth, the Confederate Secret Service headquartered in British Canada, and how the murder plot was financed:

"[O]ne of the conspiracies, not seemingly more important than the many abortive ones, ripened. . . . A little band of malignant secessionists, consist[ed] of John Wilkes Booth, . . . Lewis Powell . . . a disbanded rebel soldier . . . George Atzerodt, . . . a spy and blockade runner of the Potomac, David E. Herold, . . . Samuel Arnold and Michael O'Laughlin, Maryland secessionists and Confederate soldiers, and John H. Surratt [a Confederate spy and dispatch lander]. . . .

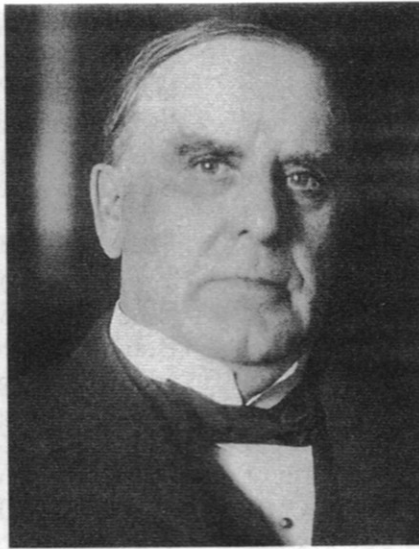
"Booth . . . visited Canada, consorted with the rebel emissaries there, and at last—whether or not at their instigation cannot certainly be said—conceived a scheme to capture the President. . . . He seemed always well supplied with money, and talked largely of his speculations in oil as a source of income; but his





Prints and Photographs Division/Library of Congress

**President James Garfield appointed Whig James Blaine as secretary of state. Assassinated in 1881.**



Prints and Photographs Division/Library of Congress

**President William McKinley, an opponent of British free trade policies. Assassinated in 1901.**



Prints and Photographs Division/Library of Congress

**President John F. Kennedy, the young President who went out of British control. Assassinated in 1963.**

agent afterwards testified that he never realized a dollar from that source; that his investments, which were inconsiderable, were a total loss.”

The Confederate Secret Service was headed by the Virginia-based Confederate Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, who had been born a British subject in the West Indies, and the London-based **James Bulloch**, uncle of the later U.S. President Teddy Roosevelt. They coordinated the supply of British rifles and British naval vessels to the Rebellion, and the transfer of gold through the then-British colony of Canada.

Some months before he shot Lincoln, Booth deposited funds in the Montreal bank used by Benjamin’s operatives. John Surratt, who confessed in 1870 to plotting with Booth to abduct Lincoln, admitted to using that Montreal bank for the secret service funds. Surratt told of the days preceding the murder, and of his trip to Montreal carrying money and messages from Judah Benjamin.

At Ford’s Theater, where John Wilkes Booth shot Lincoln, the U.S. National Park Service now displays a decoding sheet found by police in Booth’s trunk, and a matching coding device found in Judah Benjamin’s Richmond office.

Benjamin fled to England immediately following the assassination and became a wealthy Queen’s Attorney. Booth was shot by pursuing U.S. troops, and four co-conspirators were hanged.

**James G. Blaine**, a Lincoln-allied Congressman and later U.S. Secretary of State, wrote that Judah Benjamin sought to create “a confederacy whose . . . one achievement should be the revival and extension of

English commercial power on this continent. . . . Benjamin took quick refuge under the flag to whose allegiance he was born. . . . [T]he manner in which he was lauded into notoriety in London, the effort constantly made to lionize and to aggrandize him, were conspicuous demonstrations of hatred to our Government, and were significant expressions of regret that Mr. Benjamin’s treason had not been successful. Those whom he served either in the Confederacy or in England in his efforts to destroy the American Union . . . eulogize him according to his work.”

### Why Lincoln Was Killed

Henry C. Carey, creator of the nationalist economic platform of Lincoln’s Republican Party, wrote just before the 1860 election that the British Empire waged continual political and economic “warfare . . . for discouraging the growth of manufactures in other countries . . . for compelling the people of other lands to confine themselves to agriculture . . . for producing pauperism.”

During his presidency, Lincoln defied British Free Trade doctrines and revolutionized the United States economy. Lincoln’s 50% tariff started the American steel industry, while his transcontinental railroads, subsidies for mining, science-educating Agriculture Department, free land for family farmers, free state colleges, and full-scale immigration policy forced the transformation of a bankrupt, cotton-exporting country into the world’s greatest industrial power within 25 years.

In a brutal conflict versus the Wall Street firms representing Britain’s Rothschild and Baring banks and the British Crown, Lincoln fought to reassert the

national government's control over credit. He put through anti-usury and other strict federal banking laws, sold bonds directly to the people, and issued hundreds of millions of national currency. He was seeking to crack down on the Anglo-American manipulation of gold when he was killed.

Vice President Andrew Johnson succeeded Abraham Lincoln in 1865, and promised rewards for the arrest of the "rebels and traitors . . . harbored in Canada" who had "incited, concerted and procured" Lincoln's murder.

Johnson was himself a free trader. But Lincoln's nationalist political legacy was revived by Presidents Ulysses S. Grant (1869-77) and James A. Garfield (assassinated in 1881). Despite the tightening grip of British-run banking over U.S. finances, America persisted in Lincoln's nationalist measures and became the world's economic superpower.

The "McKinley Act" of 1890 was the great protective tariff law of the last generation of American nationalist leaders. Its author, Ohio congressman and former Union military officer William McKinley, said that "the law of 1890 . . . gave work and wages to all such as they had never had before. It did it by establishing great industries in this country. . . . It had no friends in Europe."

McKinley was elected to the presidency in 1896 on a platform of high wages and defiance of British free trade doctrines. McKinley's first act as President was to push through a law heavily taxing British and other imports,

so as "to preserve the home market . . . to our own producers; to revive and increase manufactures; to relieve and encourage agriculture . . . to aid and develop mining and building; and to render to labor in every field of useful occupation the liberal wages and adequate rewards to which skill and industry are justly entitled."

### McKinley versus T.R.

In the 1900 election campaign, the only serious issue was who should replace Vice President Garret Hobart, who had died in 1899. President McKinley and his leading adviser, Sen. **Marcus Alonzo Hanna**, bitterly opposed the nomination of Great Britain's fanatical political ally Theodore Roosevelt, or "T.R." (When Roosevelt sent Nicholas Murray Butler to sound out McKinley about T.R., McKinley laughed, and Hanna cursed and banged on the table).

Teddy Roosevelt's identity had become clear to American patriots in 1883 when James D. Bulloch, Teddy's uncle, hero, and later military-history ghost-writer, published his famous anti-U.S. historical work, "The Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe." Bulloch, in permanent exile in Britain, had been one of the two coordinators of the secret service whose operatives killed Abraham Lincoln.

But, under immense pressure, the McKinley faction capitulated to the naming of T.R. as vice presidential candidate. The McKinley-Roosevelt ticket was elected. The President was shot to death by anarchist

## President McKinley: 'Britain Is the Enemy'

During the course of his fight for U.S. industry, McKinley had developed a clear understanding that the British and their agents were the enemy. Speaking in Boston in 1892, when he was governor of Ohio, McKinley said: "We have had all of the Confederate [i.e., southern Confederate States in the Civil War] currency we want. . . . And we are not only opposed to Confederate currency, but we are opposed to British political economy. . . . Free trade shaves down [the workingman's] labor first, and then scales down his pay by rewarding him in a worthless and depreciated state currency."

" . . . [It is said] that protection is unconstitutional. . . . I know of but one constitution which it violates and that is the constitution of the Confederate States. It is in direct violation of that instrument. But we are not operating under it. That instrument went down under the resistless armies of Grant and Sherman and Sheridan, and the Constitution of Washington and Lincoln was sustained."

Back in 1882, when he was a congressman, McKinley also identified the British sponsorship of free trade: "Who has demanded a tariff for revenue only. . . ? What portion of our citizens? What part of our population? Not the agriculturalist; not the laborer; not the mechanic; not the manufacturer; not a petition before us, to my knowledge,

asking for an adjustment of tariff rates to a revenue basis.

"England wants it, demands it—not for our good, but for hers; for she is more anxious to maintain her old position of supremacy than she is to promote the interests and welfare of the people of this republic, and a great party in this country voices her interest. . . . She would manufacture for us, and permit us to raise wheat and corn for her. We are satisfied to do the latter, but unwilling to concede to her the monopoly of the former.

" . . . Free trade may be suitable to Great Britain and its peculiar social and political structure, but it has no place in this republic, where classes are unknown, and where caste has long since been banished; where equality is a rule; where labor is dignified and honorable; where education and improvement are the individual striving of every citizen, no matter what may be the accident of his birth, or the poverty of his early surroundings. Here the mechanic of today is the manufacturer of a few years hence. Under such conditions, free trade can have no abiding place here."

McKinley's assassination brought into power the President who would inaugurate the concept of "Anglo-Americanism" and imperialism against Ibero-America as well as turn the tide against internal improvements—Teddy Roosevelt.

assassin Leon Czolgosz less than six months after the inauguration, and Teddy Roosevelt became President.

The attack had been fully expected. McKinley's chief of staff, Senator Hanna, had requested in a security report the previous year "that proper safeguards be thrown around the person of the President," because the government had been informed that "anarchists or Socialists through their various organizations resolved to rid the earth of a number of its rulers [starting with] the Empress Eugenie of Austria . . . the King of Italy . . . [and] then the President of the United States . . . and . . . the first two calls . . . have come to pass as predicted."

After the election of the McKinley-Roosevelt ticket, the New York City police commissioner, through his detective Lt. Joseph Petrosino, had issued a warning: that the **Henry Street Settlement House** in New York City, then the U.S. political headquarters for anarchist leader Emma Goldman, was a center of assassination threats to the life of President McKinley.

The assassin Czolgosz told police after his capture that he was a disciple of Emma Goldman's, and had heard her lecture on the destruction of government two weeks before he killed the President. Emma Goldman, who had helped plan the murder attack against industrialist Henry Frick nine years earlier, was now arrested on suspicion of complicity in the McKinley shooting. She left police custody when charges were not pressed, and immediately launched a public sympathy campaign for the assassin.

### London: 'Breeding Ground for Plots'

Emma Goldman and the anarchists were sponsored in high style in America and in England. New York's Henry Street Settlement House was built in 1893 by Wall Street's Jacob Schiff, in cooperation with his partner Sir Ernst Cassell, personal banker to the British Royal Family and to the Fabian Society. Emma Goldman wrote about a Russian anarchist revolutionary who came to New York and met with the Anglophile elite backing the overthrow of the U.S.-allied Russian government. "I acted as interpreter . . . at most of the private gatherings arranged for her . . . among [those participating was Anson] Phelps Stokes" of the Phelps-Dodge Corp. and the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co. "Lillian Wald [head of the Henry Street Settlement House] . . . arranged receptions . . . and succeeded in interesting scores of people in the Russian cause."

In 1901, the Russian journal *Svet* wrote: "Let us hope that the death of [President McKinley] will rouse those lands which . . . harbor bad elements and become the breeding grounds for plots, to action against the enemies of civilization." "In England," Belgium's King Leopold had explained years earlier,

"a sort of menagerie of [revolutionaries] is kept to let loose occasionally on the continent to render its quiet and prosperity impossible."

Emma Goldman wrote in her autobiography about flourishing "Anarchist activities in London. . . . England was the haven for refugees from all lands, who carried on their work without hindrance." She described her London headquarters, the home of **William Michael Rosetti**. There the anarchist journal *Torch* was published. The brother of Dante Gabriel Rosetti, William Michael had been a senior British government official and the manager of the "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood," which openly advocated the return to the feudal Dark Ages of the 14th century. Goldman helped organize Britain's worldwide Neo-Malthusian League. Following her deportation from the U.S.A., neo-Malthusian leader Bertrand Russell sponsored her return to England.

### Reversing the American Revolution

Teddy Roosevelt had been the leading representative of the British Imperial-model war party, whose intrigues had dragged the reluctant President McKinley into the 1898 war against Spain in Cuba and the Philippines. But McKinley had pursued peace, reciprocity, and mutual industrial development with the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

As President, Teddy Roosevelt blatantly attacked and intimidated Latin America, blackening the name of the American republic. He broke up the U.S. alliances with Japan, and with Russia, and with Germany. He closed the American West to settlement, canceled all of Lincoln's economic development measures, and turned over national financial power to the British banking cartel of Rothschild and Morgan.

### Evidence Links British Royals to JFK Hit

Two newly discovered pieces of evidence point toward a direct role of the British Crown in the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy 31 years ago today.

The first piece of evidence, recently publicized in *Executive Intelligence Review*, is a membership list in the super-secret 1001 Club, listing the late Canadian-born British Special Operations Executive (SOE) official Maj. Louis Mortimer Bloomfield as a charter member of the group founded by Prince Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh. Bloomfield, as we have documented, was also an early leader of the Canadian branch of Prince Philip's World Wildlife Fund (WWF), even prior to his involvement in the JFK assassination plot.

The second piece of evidence, a pair of obscure photographs from a New Orleans Parish weekly newspaper from 1963, showed David Ferrie and Clay Shaw together at a party. Ferrie and Shaw were two critical figures

in the Kennedy assassination plot, according to the late New Orleans District Attorney, Jim Garrison.

Taken together, the new pieces of evidence for the first time establish an unbroken chain of proof tying the known associates of "patsy" Lee Harvey Oswald to the highest echelons of the British Crown and its Secret Intelligence Services.

The relevance of this new discovery to the security of President William Jefferson Clinton should not be missed by anyone. High-level U.S. government sources have told *New Federalist* that President Clinton is considered to be the most threatened President since JFK. The same sources have also characterized Clinton as the "most anti-British President since Kennedy."

Through agencies like the WWF and the 1001 Club, the assassination apparatus that murdered John Kennedy remains intact today. And this apparatus has already been implicated in at least one threat to the life of President Clinton, a May 11, 1994 public statement by a gun-toting ex-Arkansas state official Larry Nichols (see page 4). While the U.S. Attorney's office in Washington, D.C. was announcing this past week that Francisco Martin Duran, the man who opened fire on the White House on Oct. 29, would be tried for attempted murder of the President, Larry Nichols was still walking the streets, the apparent beneficiary of protection by "friends in high places" who are opponents of President Clinton's decidedly anti-British policies.

### **Critical Missing Evidence**

In 1967, New Orleans DA Garrison indicted Clay Shaw, the director of the New Orleans International Trade Mart, on charges that Shaw had conspired in the assassination of JFK. Shaw, a prominent New Orleans socialite, was linked by Garrison's investigators to a local secret intelligence unit housed at 544 Camp Street, in the offices of former FBI official Guy Banister. Throughout 1963, the office had been frequented by Shaw, David Ferrie, Lee Harvey Oswald, and other figures linked to the events in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

During the trial two years later, Judge Garrity ruled inadmissible Shaw's own statement to the police, in which he linked himself to Ferrie, the man who first recruited Lee Harvey Oswald to U.S. intelligence a decade before the Kennedy assassination. The trial of Shaw came down to conflicting testimony over whether or not Shaw and Ferrie knew one another.

Shaw lied on the witness stand under oath that he had never met Ferrie, a notorious homosexual and mercenary who had provably worked under FBI Division Five official Banister in the New Orleans-based training and weapons supply operation for Cuban exiles that had also employed Oswald.

Yet photos that appeared in a local weekly gossip sheet had clearly shown Ferrie and Shaw together at a rather bizarre party. For reasons still unknown, those photographs were never presented by Garrison at the trial.

A local reporter for the gossip sheet who covered the Shaw trial, had copies of the pictures in his briefcase throughout the proceedings, but the crucial pieces of evidence never found their way into the jurors' hands.

The jury, under instruction from Judge Garrity, ruled that there was insufficient evidence to convict Shaw, solely on the basis that there was "reasonable doubt" about the Shaw-Ferrie association. Afterwards, Garrity and the majority of jurors said they believed there was a conspiracy to kill the President. On his deathbed, Garrity told a friend that he was convinced Shaw was guilty as charged, and that he was personally shocked when the jury ruled not guilty.

### **The Crown's Permindex Front**

Clay Shaw was a member of the board of Major Bloomfield's Permindex ("Permanent Industrial Expositions") front company. Had the crucial photo evidence been presented at trial, there is little doubt that Shaw would have been found guilty, and his Permindex links would have formed the basis of a serious follow-on probe. Such a probe would have established the direct hand of the British Crown in the Kennedy murder.

Already, by 1967, Bloomfield's Permindex organization had been thrown out of Italy, France, and Switzerland, after French authorities found it had paid for assassination attempts against French President Charles de Gaulle. A New Orleans-based Permindex spin-off, the Caribbean Anti-Communist League, had funnelled several hundred thousand dollars to members of the Secret Army Organization (OAS) in France to kill President Charles de Gaulle.

What's more, since World War II, SOE officer Bloomfield had served as the liaison between British Crown Intelligence and the FBI. Under agreements struck between Winston Churchill and Franklin Roosevelt, Bloomfield had served as J. Edgar Hoover's personnel adviser for the Bureau's foreign counterintelligence section, known as Division Five.

Bloomfield's early involvement in Prince Philip's WWF and 1001 Club placed the Canadian spook-attorney even more in the center of the Crown apparatus. Membership in the 1001 Club was drawn from the inner circles of the Duke of Edinburgh and his Dutch counterpart, the former Nazi intelligence operator, Prince Bernhard. A second Permindex figure, Swiss-based Israeli banker Dr. Tibor Rosenbaum, the conduit for Permindex funds into the OAS, was also a

charter member of 1001.

The WWF, widely misrepresented as a group concerned with the environment and endangered species, was launched by Prince Philip and Prince Bernhard in 1961, to draw together powerful European oligarchical networks into a covert recolonization and One World government scheme. At the center of the WWF effort was the revival of radical Malthusian population reduction programs.

John F. Kennedy's policies represented the antithesis of this Malthusian revival.

## Oswald and Hoover

The 20-year intimate collaboration between Bloomfield and Hoover sheds further light on another of the anomalies of the JFK assassination and its coverup. Why, if Lee Harvey Oswald was the actual assassin of John Kennedy, would he have sent a personal telegram to Hoover 48 hours before the killing in Dallas, warning of a plot against the President's life? And why, if Oswald were anything other than a patsy, would Hoover have suppressed that telegram and ordered FBI offices all across the country to bury any documentation linking FBI informant Oswald to the Bureau?

Up until the moment that Oswald was gunned down by Jack Ruby inside the Dallas Police Department headquarters (Ruby had been a Banister informant back in Chicago prior to the Division Five agent's assignment from the Bureau), he was insisting that he had not shot the President. A bullet Oswald would have been fatal to the Permindex assassins and their vast coverup apparatus.

Walter Garrison's prosecution of Clay Shaw failed to produce a conviction. Shaw, Ferrie, Oswald, Bloomfield, and Garrison are all dead. Yet, the newly uncovered evidence—31 years after the fact—still provides a basis for getting at the truth, and making sure that no British Crown plot ever claims the life of an American President again.

## The Enemy Explains His Crimes

Like Presidents Lincoln, Garfield, and McKinley, John F. Kennedy was killed by the British oligarchy while advancing U.S. interests in conflict with British geopolitical aims. In his foreign and domestic policies, Kennedy had astonished the world by reverting to the idealistic nationalism last seen in those earlier murdered American Presidents.

But let us allow the enemy to speak for himself on this.

The *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. "published with the editorial advice and consultation of . . . a committee of members of the faculties of Oxford, Cambridge, and London Universities," found the U.S. President's murder a cause for celebration. The Introduction to

the *Britannica Book of the Year 1964* began:

"That 1963 would be remembered as a year of great beginnings—and of some tragic endings—could not be doubted. . . . The assassination of John Fitzgerald Kennedy . . . was surely the most stunning of the year's events. Its suddenness and senselessness left virtually all of the civilized world in a state of shock. . . .

"And yet even this monstrous killing somehow pointed to a kind of beginning or at the least, a renewal, of sensibility among Kennedy's countrymen and among the United States and other nations. The event certainly gave evidence that—like it or not—the world community was in fact a reality. The nations had become too tightly intermeshed and interdependent through both military and mercantile treaties; too many of the educated people of the world crossed international frontiers too often and accommodated themselves too easily in foreign lands to have any lingering intellectual response to 19th-century nationalism, though an emotional residue persisted and was still exploited in some areas of the world."

Kennedy's investment tax credit for industrial development; his face-down of J.P. Morgan's steel price increase; his order for the Treasury to print non-Federal Reserve U.S. currency; his Apollo Moon landing program; his commitment to overwhelming U.S. technological and military superiority, combined with cooperation with the Soviets for Third World development, not "balance of power" wars; his decision to take retired General Douglas MacArthur's advice and get out of the Vietnam trap: All of these lit the British fuse for his murder.

## The Owners of the Circus

Walter Garrison's prosecution on the Kennedy case began with his discovery that the alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had been based in a New Orleans political operations office at 544 Camp Street. The manager of this office, Guy Banister, was formerly chief of the FBI in Chicago.

Garrison described 544 Camp Street as a virtual "circus": FBI agents; CIA agents; Oswald, himself a long-time FBI informant, passing out *agent-provocateur* pro-Castro leaflets; flaming homosexual David Ferrie and his anti-Castro Cubans—all of these parading in and out of Banister's office. Jack Ruby, who later shot Oswald, was also an informer and intimate of Banister, from the Chicago FBI days.

Garrison was led to the actual proprietors of this New Orleans "circus" by being informed that the internationally powerful Clay Shaw had arranged for legal services for Lee Oswald; he had even personally taken Oswald to get registered to vote.

The exotic sadomasochist Clay Shaw was the director of the International Trade Mart in New Orleans. Shaw had made the Trade Mart a subsidiary of a cor-

poration, Permindex, known to the world's police as an assassination bureau.

Bloomfield, Shaw's superior in the Permindex command structure, co-authored an assassination strategy manual, *Crimes Against Protected Persons: Prevention and Punishment* (Praeger, 1975, New York). Bloomfield's law firm managed the Bronfman family liquor empire, utilizing global organized-crime capabilities.

Bloomfield's Permindex directors included Clay Shaw, who had fallen in with the British as an Office of Strategic Services liaison man stationed with the office of Prime Minister Winston Churchill; various European noblemen who had been associated with the Hitler and Mussolini governments; and Jean de Menil, owner of Schlumberger Co. of Houston, which had provided weapons for the hit attempts on de Gaulle and for the Caribbean adventures of the Shaw-Ferrie-Banister group.

Perry R. Russo, a Baton Rouge insurance agent and long-time acquaintance of David Ferrie, testified that he had sat in on a Kennedy assassination planning discussion between Clay Shaw and David Ferrie, on the need for triangulation of crossfire, and their intended alibi locations while contracted hitmen were to be killing the President.

It was to this corrupted and betrayed U.S. security apparatus, from the homosexuals Bloomfield and J. Edgar Hoover on down, that Oswald turned for help. As a Naval Intelligence agent assigned to the FBI, Oswald sent a telegram from Dallas, warning Director Hoover *personally* of a local FBI coverup of an assassination threat *live* against the President in the Fort Worth-Dallas area.

Hoover's trashing of the warning was misprision of a felony, or treason. And with the President's murder, and the public's acquiescence in what was widely believed to be a coverup, the nation shamefully betrayed itself.

## **No Lone Assassin: The Murder of James Garfield**

Charles Guiteau's 1881 murder of U.S. President James A. Garfield is treated historically as a senseless act, the perpetrator a "disappointed office-seeker."

Contrary to this "lone-assassin" portrayal of events, we shall show here a murder *motive*: the Garfield administration's prosecution of a virtual war against the British Empire; and a murder *machine*: Britain's transatlantic financial and political apparatus, and its criminal underground inside America, which included Garfield's assassin.

James Blaine, chosen as Secretary of State by the President-elect, candidly warned Garfield of "the machine in New York" and its allies, within their own Republican Party: "This section contains all the desper-

ate bad men of the Party, bent on loot and booty, and ready for any Mexican invasion or Caribbean annexation, and looking to excitements and filibustering and possibly to a Spanish war as legitimate means of continuing political power for a clique. These men are . . . harmless when out of power, and desperate when in possession of it" [Blaine to Garfield, Dec. 10, 1880].

Britain's influence in America had grown ominously in 1879. British bankers, whose Wall Street agents ruled the "desperate" New York political machine, had compelled the resumption of gold (specie) payments to foreign holders of U.S. bonds. This gave the Rothschild-Morgan syndicate a blackmail dictatorship over U.S. finances.

Secretary of State Blaine was the de facto "prime minister" in the incoming administration. His political identity was built around his family tradition of America's resistance against British imperial power. He had lived for some years as a teenager with his close relative, Thomas Ewing, while Ewing was U.S. Treasury Secretary, lieutenant to anti-British nationalist spokesman Henry Clay, and the stepfather of William T. Sherman, the great Civil War general.

Garfield was susceptible to the hard-money dogma, but he and his old political comrade Blaine came to power with the high tariff program of Clay and Lincoln. Blaine exhorted Irish-Americans and other workingmen to defend their wages by defeating the economic policy of "Ireland's oppressors"—"British free trade."

## **The Union War Government Revived**

Garfield and Blaine took office in March 1881, with Abraham Lincoln's son Robert as War Secretary. In May, Blaine sent Lincoln's counterintelligence expert, retired General Stephen Hurlbut, as a special envoy to face down the British in South America.

The British-sponsored proxy army of Chile had invaded Peru and Bolivia, grabbing control of nitrate deposits, and seeking to crush U.S.-allied nationalism in the region. Britain's diplomats demanded Peru surrender and cede its richest provinces. Peru's Army had collapsed, relying as it did for military supplies on Britain's Lima-based merchant king, the W.R. Grace company. Grace controlled virtually all shipping on South America's Pacific Coast on behalf of British banking and political power.

On May 23, 1881, Charles J. Guiteau wrote to President Garfield: "Mr. Blaine is a wicked man, and you ought to demand his immediate resignation; otherwise you and the Republican Party will come to grief." Guiteau shot President Garfield on July 2, 1881, four months into his term.

As Garfield clung to life, General Hurlbut arrived in Peru, clashed sharply with British diplomats, and recognized the regime of Garcia Calderon, who had been cho-

sen by the underground Peruvian nationalist leadership. The U.S.S. *Alaska* landed a brother of President Calderon in Mollendo, with money and instructions for Peruvian resistance fighters. Britain's Chilean proxies arrested President Calderon and took him away to Santiago. On Nov. 29, 1881, Secretary Blaine, still in office, called for a peace conference of all republics in the Western Hemisphere, to convene in Washington one year later.

Garfield died on Sept. 9, 1881. The incoming President Chester Arthur replaced Blaine with Frederick Frelinghuysen, who cancelled the proposed hemispheric peace conference, so as not to invite "European jealousy and ill will." Congressman Perry Belmont, law partner of Frelinghuysen's son, chaired a congressional investigation of the supposed corruption of James Blaine and Gen. Hurlbut. Representative Belmont's father, August Belmont, the House of Rothschild's U.S. representative, wrote that "the country might have been plunged into a war with Peru if poor Garfield had not been assassinated. Blaine is about the most unscrupulous politician we ever had."

Blaine told Congress, "The Chilian government . . . pledge[d] . . . to pay . . . into the Bank of England for the benefit of the English bondholders who put up the job of this war on Peru. It . . . was loot and booty. . . . The iron-clads that destroyed the Peruvian Navy were furnished by England. . . . It is an English war on Peru, with Chile as the instrument, and I take the responsibility of that assertion."

### **The New York Machine and the Assassin**

There was at that time a triumvirate ruling that New York "loot and booty" machine about which Blaine had warned Garfield:

- 1) Banker August Belmont, Rothschild representative and longtime head of the U.S. Democratic Party;
- 2) Britain's W.R. Grace, the Peru-based enforcer, who had moved to the U.S. and was elected Mayor of New York City in 1880! Grace managed Wall Street's opposition to Blaine's 1884 presidential bid, and arranged the official 1890 British contract seizing Peru's land and minerals;
- 3) Speculator Leonard Jerome, owner of *The New York Times*. Both Jerome and Belmont were personally close to the Austrian Hapsburgs and helped manage British-Hapsburg subversive projects in Mexico and South America.

Leonard Jerome's daughter Jennie had married Britain's Randolph Churchill, who in 1880, with his partner Arthur Balfour, launched a new ultra-feudalist leadership group in British politics. Leonard Jerome's grandson Winston Churchill was then six years old. This Balfour circle, Disraeli's "Venetian Party," had taken over managing various British Intelligence projects of the occult and the criminal underground, cen-

tered in New York State and New England.

Assassin Charles J. Guiteau dictated an autobiography to a jail officer while awaiting his execution. His story was printed in the July 2, 1882 (Washington) *National Republican*.

Guiteau's father, a disciple of New England cult leader John H. Noyes, took Charles as a teenager to live on the commune that Noyes had established on the Oneida Indian Reservation in upstate New York. Noyes was a Vermont "blueblood," son of a congressman who had sided with the enemy during the War of 1812 between America and Britain.

### **Guiteau's Story**

Guiteau said "I went [to Oneida] and got under that influence, and I was unable to get away from that influence. . . . A man was just as isolated from the world as if he were confined in state's prison or a lunatic asylum. I suffered greatly in mind and body and spirits during incarceration in that community." He said he had been "perfectly beside himself" under Noyes's control from 1858 to 1870.

All women in the commune were common property, and all sexual acts were the subject of official community "criticism" sessions. John Noyes himself sexually initiated the girl children of the commune's inmates, proclaiming this to be the scientific breeding program of Britain's Sir Francis Galton. The group practiced seances, while preparing for the imminent Apocalypse and Second Coming.

Guiteau described how he had gradually left this brainwashing pit, and had come under the care and sponsorship of a new British-run international organization—the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA)—which had spread from England to Canada and on into New York in the 1850s. Guiteau was transfixed by the Armageddon sermons of Dwight Moody and other YMCA leaders. Guiteau gave his own Armageddon lectures at YMCAs all over the country, often to tiny groups.

John H. Noyes, meanwhile, was about to be arrested for mass rape of young girls—but he fled to British Canada in June 1879. In 1880, while Noyes was sheltered by the British authorities, the Oneida commune converted itself into a joint-stock corporation, eventually achieving fame as a silverware company.

In 1880, Charles Guiteau, who had never had anything to do with politics, suddenly began hanging around the Republican National Committee's New York City headquarters. After the Garfield election victory, Guiteau began loitering in the White House and State Department lobbies in Washington, on the pretext of asking for appointment as a diplomat. He bought a pistol with money from "a gentleman," and shot the President after stalking him for several days.