

# EIR

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Gaza violence: Can the peace process survive?  
No quick fixes for U.S. machine-tool industry  
Newt Gingrich, kooky 'conservative futurist'

**British monarchy takes aim  
at another President**



# British monarchy takes aim at another President

by Jeffrey Steinberg

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 case, 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 President had been in a policy war with the British Crown at the time of his murder.

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



The "smoking gun" photo, establishing that Clay Shaw (second from right, in blond wig) knew David Ferrie (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.

Credit: Courtesy of Gus Russo

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 economic development and integration.

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.

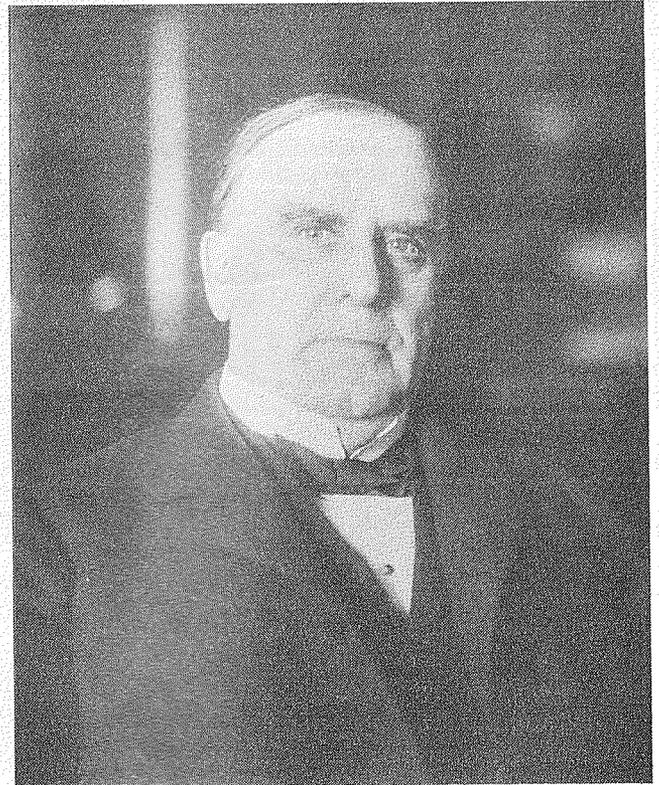
Back in October 1993, when President Clinton responded to the bloody attack on the Russian Parliament in Moscow by suggesting that the International Monetary Fund's draconian "conditionalities" might be driving a Russia armed with nuclear weapons to the brink of chaos, *EIR* Founding Editor Lyndon LaRouche 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 Middle East in an effort to overturn the peace process.



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



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

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.

The assassin of McKinley was anarchist Leon Czolgosz, a member of a stable of British-protected anarchists who were being safehoused at the Henry Street Settlement House in New York City. Czolgosz was a self-proclaimed disciple of anarchist Emma Goldman, and the Henry Street Settlement House was historically financed by big money, including Sir Ernst Cassell, personal banker to the British royal family. Goldman was arrested on suspicion of complicity with Czolgosz, but ultimately released. After she was deported from the United States some time later, she took refuge in England, which she praised in her autobiography for providing a “haven” for anarchist activities.

### **The Kennedy assassination**

Next to the Lincoln assassination, there is no bigger turning point in U.S. history than the murder of President John F. Kennedy, and the coverup of who murdered him. The

United States went through a phase-change of dramatic proportions after Kennedy’s death, which can best be summarized as the shift from a culturally and technologically optimistic industrial society, to one of degenerate post-industrialism.

Kennedy’s foreign and domestic policies for the United States were offensive to British geopolitics, as well as to post-industrial ideologues. He was moving toward a shift out of the British-controlled U.S.-Soviet balance-of-power game into a policy of “overwhelming technological superiority.” He was moving out of the Vietnam trap, and he was feared to be leaning in the direction of an alliance with nationalists Charles de Gaulle of France and Konrad Adenauer of Germany. Domestically, he had chosen to reassert the power of the central government to spur the economy through investment in the space program, and to challenge the Federal Reserve System. He was also providing encouragement, if not outright aid, to Third World nations seeking economic development.

It was a case of a young man who had been trained in Britain and was thought to be an Anglophile threatening to go out of control, and the British government, and their representatives in the U.S. Eastern Establishment, especially McGeorge Bundy of the National Security Council and the Ford Foundation, didn’t like it at all.

So Kennedy was shot to death on Nov. 22, 1963, alleged-

ly by a man who was immediately shot to death himself. The history of Lee Harvey Oswald and the fantasies of how he allegedly shot the President are plainly coverups. The coverups were certified by the Warren Commission, and, while under constant debate, are not believable by anyone knowledgeable in the subject.

The key to the conspiracy to kill Kennedy lies in the interface of three institutions—the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Permanent Industrial Exposition (Permindex), and the British royal intelligence services. In these networks one finds close associates of Oswald's in New Orleans, namely David Ferrie, Guy Bannister, and Clay Shaw. Shaw was prosecuted by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison for a role in the assassination, and was only acquitted because he *lied* about his association with Ferrie. (See photo p. 29. The full story appears in *New Federalist*, Nov. 28, 1994.) Ferrie and Bannister had worked for the FBI; Shaw had worked with British intelligence.

Shaw was also the director of a Trade Mart which was a subsidiary of Permindex. Permindex had been expelled in 1962 from both Italy and Switzerland, and had also been identified as responsible for trying to organize the assassination of French President de Gaulle. Permindex had been founded by Louis Mortimer Bloomfield, a Canadian who served as an

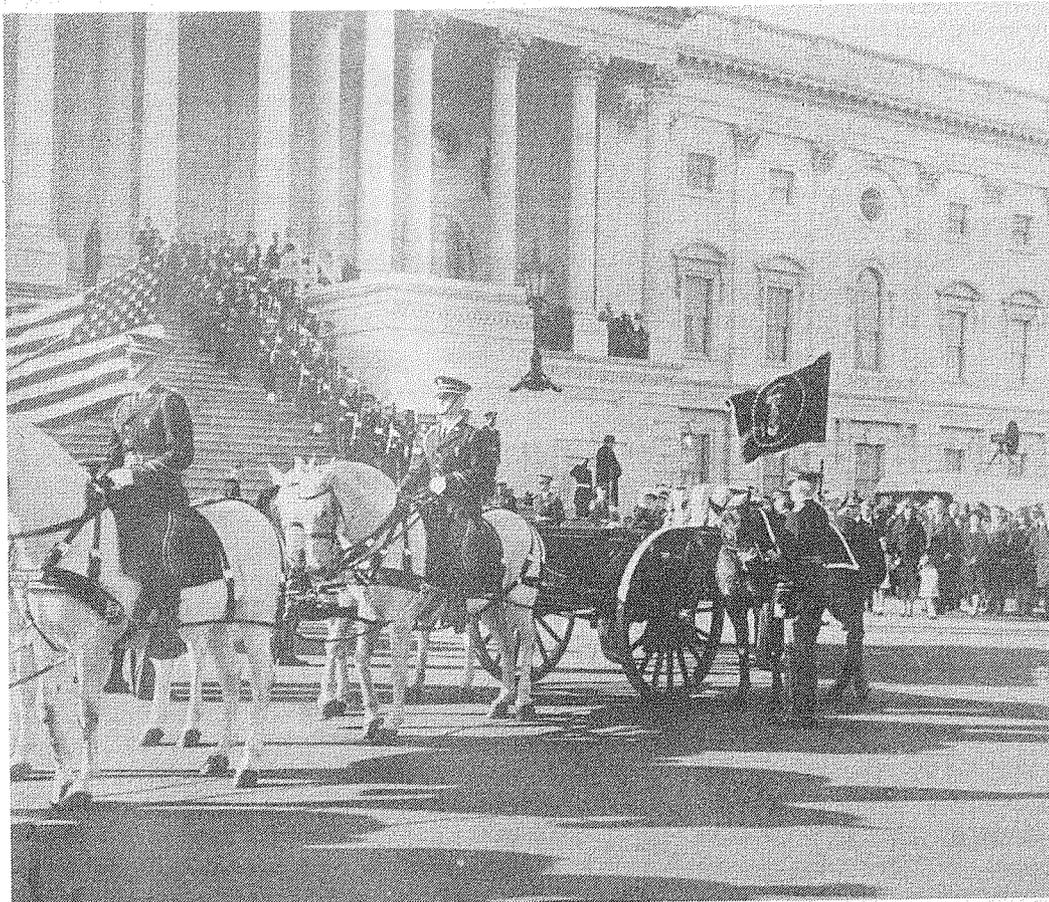
agent of the British Special Operations Executive.

But the explosive new information Chaitkin presents is that Bloomfield was also closely associated with the British Crown. He was a founding member of Prince Philip's "1001 Club" and the vice president of the Canadian branch of Philip's World Wildlife Fund. FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, who had hired Bloomfield as a "personnel adviser" for decades, was up to his eyeballs in the assassination plot as well. Hoover failed to act on a telegram sent him personally by Oswald, who said the FBI was covering up an assassination threat to the President in Dallas.

It is no secret that Lyndon Johnson, taking over after Kennedy's assassination, feared that the same thing might happen to him, and moved rapidly to enforce the policies Britain approved. But the British still do not rest easy. Until their assassination capability is exposed and dismantled, there is the danger that it could still be activated against a nationalist President again.

#### Notes

1. For further reading see *Treason in America*, by Anton Chaitkin (New Benjamin Franklin: New York, 1985); and *The Civil War and the American System; America's Battle with Britain, 1860-1876*, by W. Allen Salisbury (Executive Intelligence Review: Washington, 1992).



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

# 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 *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.

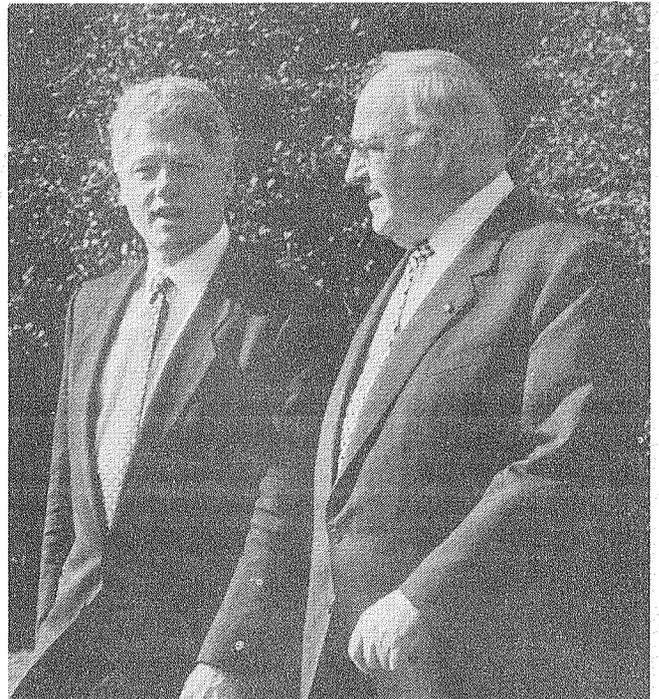
Thus, President Clinton has attempted to work around them, by forging the military alliance between the Croats and the Bosnians, and now by formally ceasing the naval enforcement of the arms embargo against the Bosnians. It remains an uneasy truce, however, as the Serbian aggressors continue their genocidal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



*President Clinton's announcement of a "unique" partnership with Germany during his visit there in July 1994, sent the British press sputtering that the "special relationship" with Britain was ended.*

## 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 *Financial Times* 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 conditions 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 United States to help build these projects.

## An alternative strategy

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.

# Hollinger Corp. 'patsy' threatened to kill President Clinton

by Jeffrey Steinberg

By 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, 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.

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.")

Even more to the point, for at least the past eight months, Nichols has been operating under the personal 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 into 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-6 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 new-found 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 allegations 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."



*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.*

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 same 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 touted 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.

Nichols personally is a low-level player in a deadly seri-

ous 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.

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## Documentation

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### **Nichols: 'I'm gonna get Bill Clinton'**

*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 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!

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

One vehicle for the attacks on the President has been the *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; Jeane 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 Ayachuco, 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 *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 to 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."