

# Great Britain's known role in assassinating U.S. Presidents

Not only are there ample British motives and benefit behind all four assassinations of U.S. incumbent Presidents, but a trained historian can trace the network which deployed the allegedly lone assassins up to its British-linked head. In an ongoing series in the *New Federalist* newspaper, historian Anton Chaitkin sketches the policy conflicts which led the British monarchy to target these Presidents, and identifies the clear British pedigrees of the hit-men.<sup>1</sup>

The fundamental policy issue in all the cases was the insistence of the U.S. head of state upon a respect for the principle of national sovereignty within both economic and foreign policy. The British imperialists, themselves a spawn of the Venetian oligarchical tradition, have consistently opposed the republican commitment of the U.S. Constitution to economic progress, and sought to prevent the United States from furthering and spreading that effort. The British consistently demanded free trade policies, which these U.S. Presidents rejected; anti-central government policies, which these U.S. Presidents rejected; and an end to alliances between the United States and kindred sovereign republics, which could have threatened their dominance of the international financial and geopolitical arena.

The American Presidents who have been assassinated were advancing U.S. interests in fierce conflict with British geopolitical aims. In each case, the killing, and accession to office of the vice president, hindered or reversed the policy direction of the murdered President. Once the policy issues are understood, the identification of the British sponsors of the assassinations leaps out at you.

## The Lincoln assassination

The most transparent of all the cases, and the one with which Chaitkin began his series on Nov. 14, 1994, is that of the first American President to be assassinated, Abraham Lincoln.

Lincoln was killed on April 14, 1865, five days after the Confederate Army had surrendered in the Civil War. Lincoln's policy for the postwar period had already been laid out in his second inaugural address and other legislative actions: He intended to continue a policy of national banking which would build up the industrial power of the United States, a policy of protective tariffs to further U.S. industry, and a policy of industrialization of the South. The British Crown, which had fomented the separatist splitoff of the

Confederacy to begin with, had been forced to accede to the victory of the Union. But they did not want to see Lincoln free to carry out his nation-building program.

The man who pulled the trigger to kill the Great Emancipator was a southern American, John Wilkes Booth, who was part of a band of Confederate spies and sympathizers. But the band was deployed by the British, through British Canada, through British-born Confederate Secretary of State Judah P. Benjamin, and then through Benjamin's agent and a direct co-conspirator with Booth, John Surratt.

Lincoln was succeeded by Andrew Johnson, who threw out the policies of industrialization and protection which Lincoln had forced through during the war, and thus created the basis for the British to continue playing their sectionalist games up to the present day.

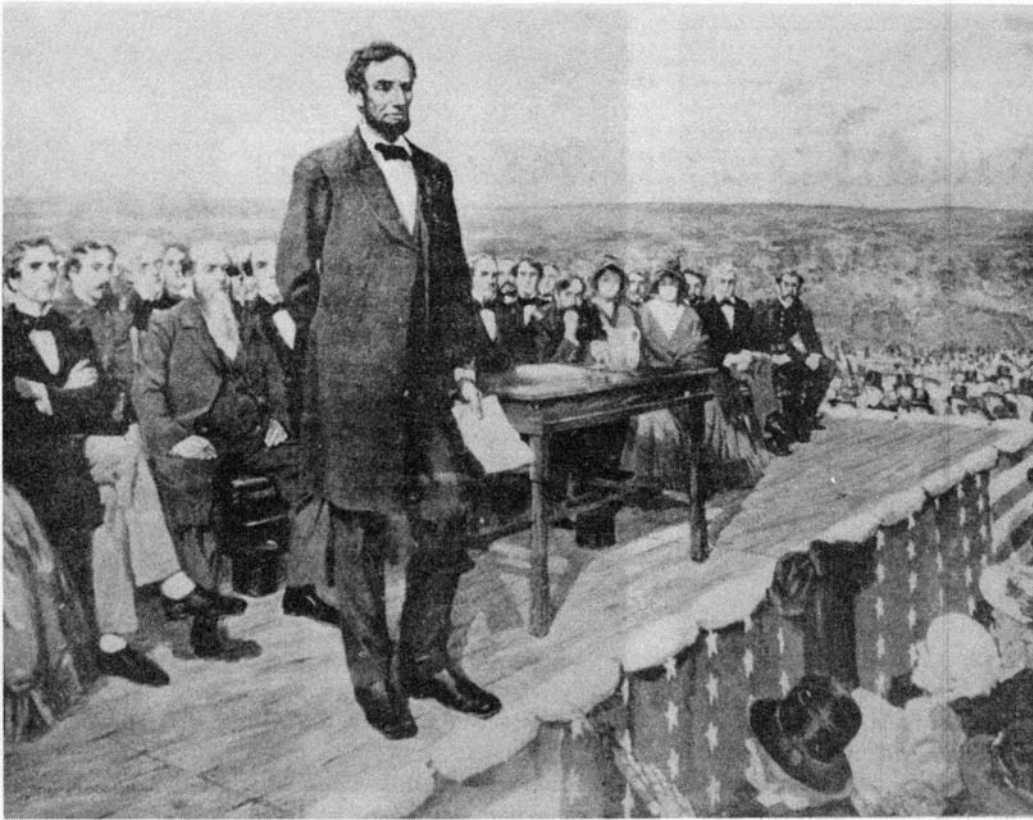
## The Garfield assassination

The next President to be killed was James Garfield, who was inaugurated in March 1881, shot in July, and died four months later. Garfield was described at the time as a moderate protectionist, and therefore was a potential threat to British policy. His most egregious fault, however, appears to have been his choice of Maine Whig James Blaine as his secretary of state. Blaine went toe-to-toe with the British Foreign Office in Ibero-America, and Garfield paid for that with his life.

When Garfield was elected, the British were in the midst of fomenting the War of the Pacific, which deployed Chile (fully equipped with British armaments) against the nation of Peru. Blaine, however, decided that the United States would challenge British policy, and recognize the sovereignty of the defeated Peru, and its resistance leader. In fact, Blaine continued with this policy even after President Garfield had died. But incoming President Chester Arthur fired Blaine, on the excuse that his policies of recognizing Ibero-American independence, and sponsoring a hemispheric summit, would invite "European jealousy and ill will."

If anyone wonders where the British stood on all this, we need only quote Rothschild banker August Belmont, who said, with relief, 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."

Not so coincidentally, Garfield's assassin, Charles Guiteau, had threatened President Garfield that he would "come



*President Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. His defeat of the Confederacy wrecked the British plan to split up the United States. Assassinated in 1865.*

to grief” if he did not get rid of Blaine. Guiteau was a brainwashed victim of the Oneida, New York commune which was established by Tory John Humphrey Noyes.

### **The McKinley assassination**

U.S. President William McKinley was shot and killed in 1901, less than six months after his inauguration. McKinley had a long history of opposition to British free trade policies, and was the author of the “McKinley Act” of 1890, which protected U.S. industries. In his first term as President, beginning in 1896, he followed through by enacting laws heavily taxing British imports.

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.”

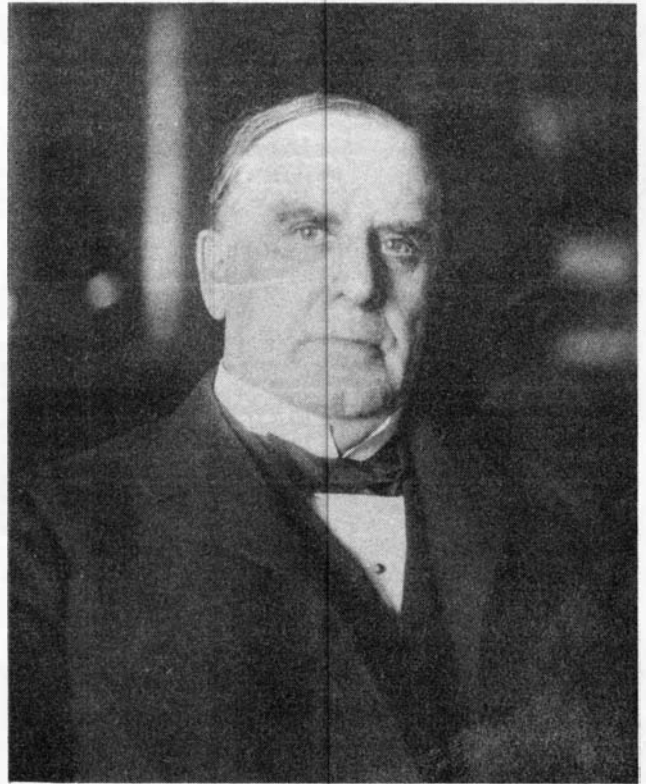
Back in 1882, when he was a congressman, McKinley also identified the British sponsorship of free trade: “Who has demanded a tariff for revenue only. . . ? What portion of our citizens? What part of our population? Not the agriculturalist; not the laborer; not the mechanic; not the manufacturer; not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



*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

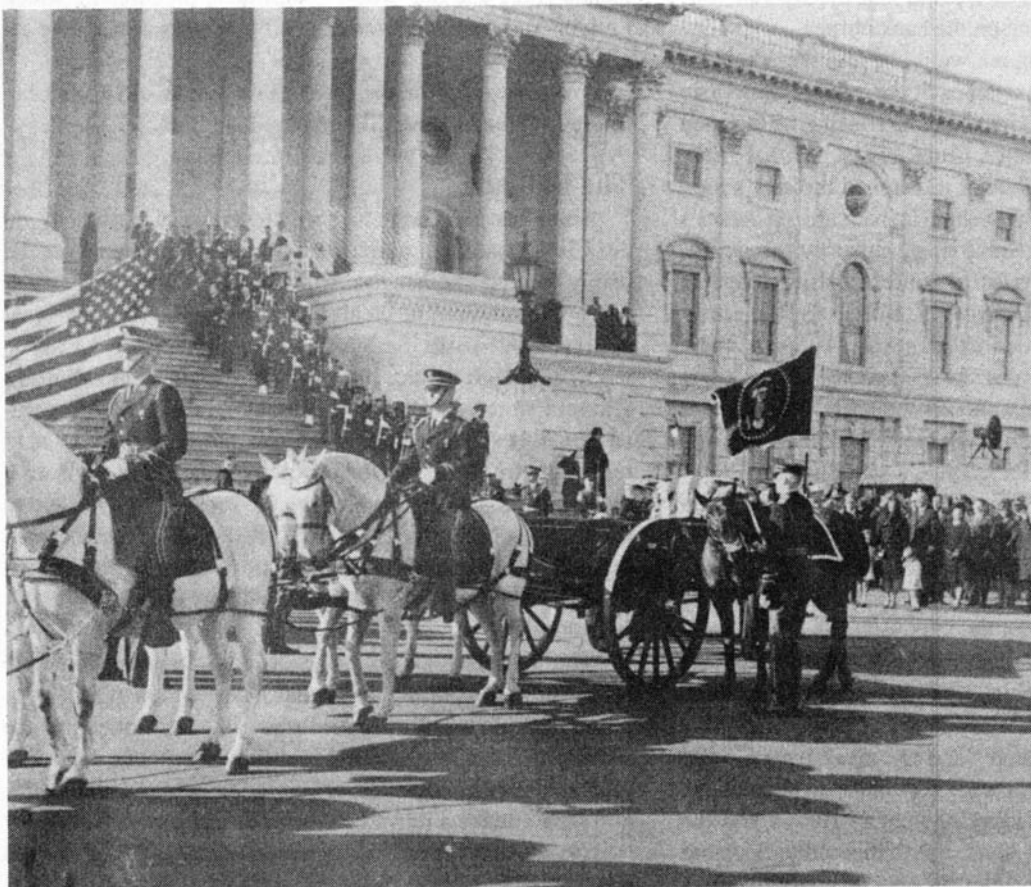
agent of the British Special Operations Executive.

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.*